# (II)essenger and Uisitor 

## Lord Roberts

At the recent annual dinner of the Pigrims' Club in Londnn General Lord Roberts was the guest of the

## Honored.

 evening, Many prominent Englishmen and well known Americans, were present to do honor to the "Great Little General" who is president of the British branch of the Pilgrims' Club. Mr. Choate, the United Stutes Ambassador, presided, and in proposing the King's health said that King Edward was the steadfast friend of the United States under all circumstances. In giving the toast of the evening, Mr. Choate dilated upon Lord Roberts' accomplishments in the cause of peace, and described him as oue of those who hads en and grown tired of the fermors of war, and who now was one of the great apostles of meditation and arbitration, rather than an advocate of resort to horrid war. Mr. Choate spoke of Lord Roberts' career as one which "long years of fortune and genius have united to make an upbroken progress and suc cess." From second lieutenant to Earl and Knight of the Garter, from the most subordinate position to that of Coim-mander-in-Chief, from the capture of Delhi and the reliel of Lucknow to the relief of Kimberly, his career has been one unbroken tide of vietory and success. In my official and personal capacity," said Mr. Choate, "I warmly invite Earl Roberts to cross the Atlantic and pay us a visit. He will receive such a reception as no Englishman ever received. I would like to be present at that first interview in the White House, when Lord Roberts and that younger soldier, Roosevelt, meet. That day, 1 am sure public business will be suspended and Lord Roberts and President Roosevelt will sit cheek by jowl from the rising to the setting of the sun, exchanging views of war; but let Lord Roberts go as an apostle of peace and Anglo-American harmony and of the great doctrine of arbitration." Earl Roberts modestly replied. He said he hoped to be able to visit the United States at no distant date, and echoed the ambassador's tribute to the work accomplished by the Pilgrims' Club in promoting good feeling between Great Britain and the United States, saying that both countries owed a-deep debt of gratitude for the inauguration of the club.'There is reported to be serious
troible in Crote It will be remem Trouble in Crete. troible in Crete, It will be remem-
bered that after the insurrection of a few years ago. Prince Fracce, Italy and Russia, was appointed High Commissioner of Crete. Owing mainly to the inimical relations of Moslems and Christians in Crete, the condition on the island are such that only a governor of the highest character and marge administrative ability coutd hope to sucoed, and Prince George is evidently not a man of that description. His government is reported to be degenerating into a system of terrorism under which promdegenerating inent Cretaos are in continual danger of arrest. Bands of armed men are being organized in the mountains under flags demanding "untion with Greece." There is indignation especially in reference to the imprisonment of Professor Jannaris, well known for his patriotism in the struggle for Cretan independence against the Turks. He has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment on the charge of hostility to the present Government, because he wrote a series of letters to Prince Nicholas of Greece, setting forth the grievances of the people under the present rule. Prof. Jrievanaris is naturally popular, but it is said not to be his popularity so much as the reality of the grievances that causes the danger of disturbance.

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despatch from the correspondent of
The British

## in Thibet

 force in Thibet near Gyangtse says:
The chief alterations in the situation are that a large body of the enemy has taken up a position between Khangma and Ralung, and according to a report from a source probably trustworthy, 7,070 Thibetans are holding the southern soute to Ralung. This, with 7,000 concentrated at Gyangtse, and the smaller contingents defending posts on the Lhassa road, proves that the Thibetan hierarchy is making strenuous offorts. Probably the last reserve has been called out, as at one time or another, 20,000 men have been engaged. The Thibetans, having thus de cided for war, the operations in the future are likely to be cided serious than our previous experiences seem to warrant. more serious than our previous expeciences seens to warran-
ble that the Thibetans are daily learning most important hasons in the art of war. Their recent dispositions argue that they have seriously taken to heart the experience gained in our earlier advance. Their shooting, both with guns and rifies, has improved immensely, and the present conditions of the daily fighting here afford sufficient proof that the Thibetans are not wanting in pluck, if capably led and given a chance. To-day's experience during a smart brush of their powers of serving guns under a withering maxim fire augurs well for any soldiers we may hereafter be able to to induce to enlist in the Indiau army. Our task will he difficult, but there is not the least apprehension that General MacDonald will be unable without delay or undue loss to force a way to Lhassa."

## The Slocum

## Disaster.

The Coroner's inquiry into the causes of the burning of the steamer, General Slocum, a disaster which has resulted as now appears, in the loss of more than a thousand lives, seems beyond question to have revealed the fact of a criminal disregard of the provisions required by law for the safery of passengers. The worthlessness of the steamer's hose when an attempt was made to use it in putting out the fire is explained by the fact that it was ${ }^{\circ}$ purchased for 16 cents per foot, whereas the price of good hose is \$1.00 per foot, per foot, whereas the price of good hose is 1.00 per foot,
so that it must have been known when the hose was po that it must have been known when the hose was pears also that the crew had practically no experience in handling the fire apparatus. A pilot who had been on the steamer for six seasons testified that there had never been any fire drills to his knowledge. There was evidence also to show that many of the life preservers on the Slocum were as worthless as the hose. Henry Lundberg, of the United States Steam Boat Inspection Bureau, who gave a certificate of fitness to the General Slocum last month refused to answer questions put to him . on the ground that his answer might incriminate bimself. The evidence adduced goes far to justify the conclusion that this appalling disaster is to be charked to a collusion between the Steam Boat Company and the Inspector in a criminal endeavor to evade the provisions which the law enacts for the protection of passengers.

## Acenrding to the Warsaw correspond-

Effects of the War ent of the London Times, the crippling effect of the war upon the trade of Russia is already being quite distinctly felt, and the unskilled laboring element is the first to feel its consequences. On the railways of European Russia and Poland alone it is computed that 60,000 men have been discharged in the last four months. The number of laborers and artisans throughout the Empire thrown into idleness during the same period is estimated at 300,000 or 400,000 , the bulk of whom enterfain little hope of finding remunerative employment until the close of the war. The army of the unemployed is said to be steadily increasing at the rate of at least 3,000 a day. Without employment and without the prospect of obtainng it for several months, these laborers are stranded. There are no poor law. guardians in Russia ; one out of work must, as a rule, starve or beg. He is not allowed to beg, according to the law, consequently he not infrequently is driven to join the barefoot brigade and master the art of living by his wits and the deftness of his fingers. The police forces at the larger centres are being strengthened to deal with the matter, but it is perfectly clear that the situation cannot materially improve, so long as the number of unemployed inereases at the present ratio.
Another correspondent of The Times in Russia says
The millionaires of Moscow have been very niggardly in their subscriptions to the war funds. The Governor of the city having asked the most wealthy of them, M. Morozoff, why they gave so little, the latter is stated to have replied that in his opinion and that of the other merchants and manufacturers the war was a frivolous and useless enterprise, which oould only end in failure and industrial ruin, and had already caused immense losses in trade and industry to Russia. They considered it more patriutic to spend 10,000 roubles a day, as he was doing, in paying the workmen, though there was no work for them to do, and therehy preventing them from joining the Socialist agitators, than to assist in continuing a war which could only, inflict endless miseries on the Russian people.

## Temperance

Convention.
Advantage was taken of favoring onditions during the tercentenary week, to hold in St. John a temper ance convention with a view io con sidering the best means of promotiug the temperance cause in New Brunswick under present con ditions. A considerable number of temperance workers were present from different parts of the Province. The Convention met in the Leinster St. Baptist church, Rev. C. W. Hamilton presiding. The following resolution was moved by Rev. Mc. Thomas of Campbellion, and stconded by Rev. Dr. McLeod of Fredericton.
Whereas, the temperance sentiment is so strong in Now Brunswick that the sale of intoxicating liquors is practical y prohibited in the greater purt of the province; and Whereas, at the prohibition plebiscite held a few years ago it was clearly shown that the united 'temperance vote
of the province is very largely in excess of that of those of the province is very largely in
favorable to the liquor business.
Therefore this convention urges all the temperance people of New Brunswick to stand together in demanding strong iemperance legislation for every part on to bring about the desiried result
After the discussion and the unanimpus adoption of the abcve resolution, the following was moved by Mr. L. P, D. riltey of St. John, seconted by Dr, W. F. Roberts of St John.
Whereas, a c mmittee of temperance members of the city of St John led by Rev, C. W. Hamilton, grand werthy patriarch of the Sons of Temperance of New Brunswick waited on the provincial goverument and urged upon then nce or failing such enactm it, to amend the prese ficense low in such a manoer as would make it more satie. actory to the temperance p oplo:
And where es, at the last session of the legistature of the province legislation along the suggested lines wis not passed, and the goverament have nit yet annoubced what Therre they propose to take in the matier.
Therefore resolved, that this conventiv.a express its entire approval of the action taken by the said committee and en dorses their request to the giverament to adopt
other of the courses suggested by said commitiee.
This also w is carried un animously, sad the following. presented by Mr. J. R. Wo ddburs, of St, Johan and supported by Mr. Keirstead of Collina also reseived the endorse. nent of the convention.
Whereas sugzestions have been made to the goverameat with regard to temperance legistation and whereas it is not yet knowa what action the go
Therefore resolved, that in case the goverameat do sot pefore Oct. 1 next make kn wwn that they intend to use the itmost of their power to have passed through the legisiaure at its next session such measurrs as will be saishactary
to the temperanco people, steps bo thoo ait once talei - 0 . put the Canado Temperanive Act in force in the cily and county of St. John, as under the circumstances the abolition of the legal existence of the liquor traffic in St John would be the strongest hlow that we could deal at the trade in intoxicating drinks and would aid in the suppression of the sale of alcoholic beverages throughout the province.
At the evening session an eloquent and stirring aduress was delivered by Rev, Mr. Chown of Torontw, who urged his hearers to union and courage in the support of the emiperance cause-a cause which meant the advancement of the Kingdom of Heaven and which therefore must ul tima tely triumph.

An glectrical storm which has selSevere Electrical dom been equalled in intensity sform. passed over northeastern Massachusast Saturday night. Many houses were struck by lighttring doing considerable damage and two fatalities were reported. Charles C. Whitney, of Ipswich, was instantly killed by a bult of lightuing, which struck his home. At Factoryville, across the liae in Vermont, the four year old daughter of W. K. Barrows was Mansfinld in Concord, Nass was struck houso of Patrick was stunned. The storm which hud been gathering for two hours broke at the close of a day during which the fempers ture had risen to 90 , one of the hottest 25 ths of June on rerord. The flaches of lightuing in some instances were so bright as to be almost blinding. The brunt. of the storm was felt northwest of Boston-Lynn, Gloucester, and Haverhill being the, main sufferers. The power line of the New Hampshire traction hetween Portsmouth and Salem was struck by lightning and the entire car service crippled. Nearly 100 cars through Southern New Hampshire and 5 no prople at the company's pleasure re-
sort at Canobia Lake were left with no means of reaching their homes in L.owell. A num-
ber of the ears of the Buston and Northern in this city weire also cr ppled. The telegraph lines were completely prostrated and telephone service was interferred with for several hows.

## BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

## Delivered in Colloge Flall, Woifville, on Sunday Morning. June 29th.

1 Cor. 10: 13. "Watch
you like mien, be strong."
Iam to remember as 1 speak to-day, that 1 have before me young men and young ladies from all parts of cur countsy. I am not to lorget that they represent much of the hope and promise of ; ur people as they face their future and their work. They are also to form a part of our contribution to our young country which is helng thrittod with tha thought of hecoming a great nation, and ; hich is kird inf its loins to meet the drmands of a great destiny. Some of thees, after years of study, are face to fone with the grave mponsibility and the serious work of tile for which this than bren: : priepuration. The eithers ere beginding to ghaner nat upon the future with eyes that are wistul as well an rurious and allogether rager. All are toon to conflont. world whose lace is meamed and scarred with p. st confliets. Ant still this ohid world's life tides wrre never mire headlong and impetuous Naver was there a time when its opposing tendencies met with grrater jar. Neper were the restess tides of new thought chafing with more aogry impati. ence against the bulwarls of established te'iels.
What message shall I then attempt to bring you who are toon, and you who are somewhat later, to fing yourselves, or, if you are listless, to be flung, into the hife of the world in its new conditions andio feel all its forces eddying aroind you aod beating uponyou. What am I to say to you who have ynur lives all hefore you, and whose energies are throbbing with more and more aboutding pulse-you who have pessibilitios before you which surpass the perils and with inspirations ever where? From your natural abil ties and your rultivated powers much may well be expectat of you. The fate of the future must lie chiefly in the hands of men of brain as well as brawn. If from anywhere are to come the men and the womnn to stem evil
tides, to beat back aggressive unbelief, to lead in the struggle for right and good and God-it must be of men and women of your class. The world and good men and God over all are summoning you to do your part. How am 1 to attempt even to give voice to that summons and appeal? I do not think it can be better done than in these wards of Paul to the Corinthiar s. They ring out like the
quirk sharp blasts of a triumpet on the day of battle. They are full of the electric thrill of the great sout from which thry came. Would that I might be able to conmunicate sume of their in

## me this day.

While these crisp exhortations ring out separate and distinet like the strokes of a bell, they all have a common aote. The apostle saw these Corinthian believers face to face with $\sin$ io its vilest but yet most seductiva forms. He saw them confronted by the scornful wisiom of this world in the form of Greek philosophy. He saw them in an at-nosphere which was most deadly to frith and inner life. He saw thrm too, as the pioneers of the new faith to a lnst world, is a positiou. of the grandest and most far reaching opportunity. The one great need to rnable them to stand anild the soil and pressare and be worthy of their pmesibilities was that they be strong. But while if a situ. ation demanding the strength of giants, they were showing the weakness and littleness of children In this letter he has in rontrol himuelf and deal patimenty with their petty divisions and their small diffirulties. But the drsire that they might have that which would lift them above their litileness was growing more intense as he wrole. And here, when givigg them his plans and instructions, it bursts up like a tooling spring from the deeper brooding of his thought.
Am I not right then in writing these shorl impetuous ex ho titions amund the subj et of Christian strength ? pecially to those for whom this service is chuefly intended. I call your attention then to:-

Watchfulness as a negative condition of strength.
'This inju. ctirn, 'Watch ye' means mmre than to be ready in meet the onset of temptations or danger, it is a call to throw off all sluggishness, all inertness, all indiffierence, it is a call to be alert, wide awake, and.open eyed. And do we nued to be told that the sleepy and li-tless soul will never act strongly? Do we need to be told that only the man act strongly? Do we need to be told that only the man who is wide-awa
It matters little whether it be a sleeping lion or a sleeping hare. They are equally harmless and equally useless. Whether a man have great abilities or great possibiliti-s of other kinds, while sluggish and indifferent, he may do less than a man of inferior powers. A sluggish mind like sleepy eyes cannot have much ision. Such a mind will never disoers the approval of some great and dangerous tendency and be propared to meet and master it. Such a mind will never quickly rrcognize the pre-ence of a great opportunity and be ready to meet its imperative demands. A sluggish mind will never lead in the initiation of what is new how.
shut in to mediocrity if not inferiority. They can never do steady, strong thinking. They may do something now and then when some special emergency wakens them up for a time, but the old drowsy habit soon masters them and they sink back to the old low level.
But men's souls may be asleep as well as their minds. This, if possible, is the worst state of the two. A man with his heart sluggish and indifferent is like a steamer when the furnace fires burn low, and the strokes of the engine become slow and weak. An inert soul loses its respousivene. Press it with the most burning motives, and it will be like piling the onal into a furasce when the fires are out. We find men and women with hearts asleep in our churches, in pur cities, in connection with all kinds of great questions and measures and problems. Giant evils abound in the face of the fact that they could be crushed were men but to act. The great work of saving a lost world soes heavily, becaus no many hearts are asleep and insensitive to the situation.
Alertness is more imperative in this day of feverish anc and headlong activity, than in the past when life was lewe anger and more staid. Men of slugrish head and heart canaot hope to keep pane with the echoing tramp of the double quick of the time, they can never hope to force ahead to a position of lendenhip and power, they must be satisfied to take a place in the rear.
Why is it that we hear so much of the drendful deadine ust now? Why is it that so many who once gave bright promise of success in various callings have to be carried on the tide of thought and forces around them rather than be potent and telpfal factors themsel en? It is because they potent and thelpfal factors themsel en? It is because they common and even collegt halts they were wilt-ag to make their brains but reservoirs for others thought rather than thought springs. They have gene forth to benin their own work as surveyors of other peonple's ideas which they have gathered. Perhaps even they have supposed they have laid in their stock in trade for the intelle tual business of their whole life, and originality has bera laid in its grave. But men who do not delve in independent thougbt soun lose their keen interest in their work, as do workmen who only put together what has bien furnished them. Thus they secome indifferent and generally sluggish. The pulse beat of their minds have slowed cown. The intensity of their inner lives has relaxed. The response to motives has grown weak. They become discouraged and have not. the nerve for the struggle needed to enable them to accomplish a worthy ambition and a ligh purpose. And they are over the dead line befote age has whitened their locks or enfeebled their frames. In this age beyond all otlers, if they want to do strong work and quit them like men, they need o have these words of the apostle ringing continually in their ears like the voice of a clarion "Watch ye," be alert. be wide a wake The world has no need of sluggaids. I you wish to do your part in a time like this, be intense be men of keen mental vision. Keep your soul open to the electric currents of the world's life and thought and needs. et them move and thrill you as they relate to the world as it faces its problems in the light of time and eternity, God and Cestiny
We bave called your attention to one condition of power ontained in our text. We refer you \%o
II. A still more fundamental and positive condition of Christian strength, "Stand fast in the faith."
Notice how Paul associates alertness and standing last ir the faith. He had unshaken confidence that "the faith"the recognized body of Christian truth-would abide the tests of the most open eyed searching: For had he not boen compelled to accept this faith by its abundapt proofs when nost bitterly opposed to it, as they were forced upon hime on he very ground where the faith had its birth. The light was so cliar that it forved itself through his closed lids. He elt too that the common people suct as belonged to the church at Corinth might br able to intelligently stand last in the faith. For it was not olaboratefy built up upos ab struse thought, like a system of philosophy, but upon pat ent and soul stirring facts. I am not so sure but that Paul may not be as reliable an authority as many who would shake our confidence in the faith. He had better opporfunities to test $i t$, and he had a mind equal to the best.
Through the ages the faith bas had nothing to lear from men of eager thoughtond candid soul. It has suffered from those who would not test it fairly. So many have sought o judge of it by the heed alone, while, as religion, its fina and supreme appeal is to the heart.
To judge of it by the intellect alone, is like weighing a poem on a pair of scales or measuring the quality of love with a yard stick. 7 his method made Romanes a skeptic, while a recognition of its appeal to heart as well as head brought him back to faith. Those who today wish to judge of the Bible or of any other book are as unfair as they are specious. It must be judged of by what it claims to be. But let it be tested by its appeal to the heart and its needs as well as the head, and it will still bear the tests of the head as well as the heart.
But there are some who think one cannot be an open-eyed man of to-day unless he slips his anchor hold on "the faith of Paul. To be wide awale and up to date, he must speak patronizingly of it, he must publish some doubt, or he mus make some attack upon one of the truths which have steadied the faltering, comforted the troubled and given assur.
there is superficial doubt as well as superficial faith. Thoughtful and sincere mea turn away from the old faith, if they ever do, with shadowed souls and hearts ready to break. When Prot, Clifford lost his hold on faith ge could say "Wo have seen the spring sun shine out of an expp. ty heaven to light up a soulless earth ; we have felt with utter lonelinless that the great companion was dead." Romanes in like case said, "When at times I think, as thinly at times I must,of the appalling contrast between the hallowed glory of that creed which once was mine, and the lonely mystery of existenco as I now find it, at such times I shall ever feel it impossible to avoid the sharpest pang of which my nature is capable," Thoedore Jouffrey, when in like case had to say, "when he felt that all certainity had dropped from beneath his feet," "This moment was frightful, when, towards moraing I threw myself exhausted upon my bed it seemed to me as if I could feel my former life, so cheerful and complete, die away, and before me there opened up another life, dark and dispeopled, where, hencelorth, I was to live alone, alone with my fatal thought which had just exiled me thither, and which I was tempted to cune.' A doube which is proclaimed upon the house-toptis always Thallow. All juuntiness of unbelief prove the un believer vile as well as shatlow. Let us always distinguis hed between the reverent doubter upon whom his beliet is a bur tlen and a woe, and the light hearted type who striken at the foundations of heavenly hopes and aternal destinies as thougb it were a pastime. The former should have our re: spectul sympathy. The latter but shows his spiritual stupidity.
But while mental and spiritual alert ness is mecessary to steadlastaess in the faith, certainty of belief is indispensable to Chritian strength. But there are men today who challenge this position. They tell us that as soon as we accept anything as certain all hope of progress is ended. They say the quest for truth is more helpfut than its possession. They assert that this is the only way to heep thought from becoming fossilized and to preserva its viritity. One's views of trath must be kept in perpetual flux. We must "be ever learning," like those to whom Paul referred, "and never coming to the knowledge of the truth." We must be like mills that are ever grioding and never producing any grist. We must be like steamers which are p rpstually churning the waters and never reaching any port. It is this spirit which underlies the disposition today to reject all that has come down to us from the thought of the past. It is this which is making the words "creed" and "traditional" terms of reproach. It is this tendency which mabes all positiveness of statement of belief offensive to many. But surely those who hold this view are in error. It is not necessary to be in perpetual doubt in order to cultivate the highest mental power. The bope of reachiog assured results is really needed to inspire the mind to its best eudeavor. The student will soon tire of the problem of whose solution he despairs.
It must also be cemembered that we can tax our best powers in thinking down into truth as well as in enquiringwhether something is true. With leachings like those of the Bible with their soundless depths, our thought never needs become fossilized for lack of srope or call to its highest exercise. lo fact, the greatest thought of the ages has been by those who have accepted the faith of the Bible and have done their best to delve down into its raysteries of grace.
But truth does not serve its highest purpose in giving scope for mental effort. We are iaffinitely higher than mere thinking machines. Being is higher than thinkiug and the thought which does not make the very being of man stronger and better is of little worth. Were we but thinking machines, we migbt question all our lives whether bread were wholevome or poisonous and refuse to est. But with bodies this course would lead to disaster. And dues not the soul need truth as the body bread to male it strong, the man who spends his lifetime in questionings will inevitably starve his soul and condemn himself to spiritual impotence, No, you cannot satialy the souls craving or arouse its potent energies with doubts and questionings. Nothing but ${ }^{t}$ certainty can meet a man's needs as he stands face to face with the questions of God and eternity and destiny. With the tremendous possibilities of being of which he iscons scious, his whole soul revolts at the thought of resembling scious, his whole sour revolts at the thought of resembling He cannot abide being like a man on a rudderless ship while the breakers are sounding across the darkened waters as the angry surf is sullenly dashing against some rugged shore. "I dun't know " and "I doubt" will never give thews to a man's soul. He must have his feet planted upon some immovable certainty rather than upon a shaking bog of questioning before he can brace himself to play a strong part in the strife of life and tie battle of ages. Withouit this unshaken cortainty he can have no fulcrum from which to move the world. All his life will be reduced to a hesitating gamble,although the stakes are known to be as tremendous as the utmost possibilities of a being which is thought to be endless. No man can be strong with death and what may come atter death facing him and nothing but questionings upon which to steady his shrinling soul. The best that can be his is the wealkness of bravado or the stupor of despair of some knowledge.
fut there muit be more thanamere certainty of 1 mowlede
any more than all food is strength. Knowledge that only fils the head and is not incorporated into a man's inner self is like undigested food. Until it lays hold upon the heart it is like the coal lying cold and dead in the bunkers. It is only as it is set on fire in the heart that it becomee power. Truth to be transmitted into energy must come into contact with a sensitive soul. We need alert minds that we may lay hold on truth; we need alert hearts that the truth may lay hold upon-us before we can become practically strong strengthening the mind, even strengthening the will, may be, but like strengthening the machinery of antengine while the furnace fires are out. Mind and will are rather instruments of power than power itself. The real power in down in the deeper depths where motive leaps back upon thought and resolve with impelling and compelling force, and all the fiery intensities are set lonse compaling force, and all the fiery intensities are set lonse
in kindligg might. The burton which lets on the inner power responds to the souch of truth and God. It is only then that a man't neture becomes like a ive wire along which the electrie volts of power are thrilling. But to be more specihe:-
to the first place, it is only as knowiedge lays firm grasp apon conviction that a man can be strong. The man who achnowledgee that truth is troth, but says it makes litele prectical difference, can never rise above weakness. He can never atand fast at the expense of self-denial and sulter. ing. It wasonly as Paul not only said "1 know, but also 1 am persuaded" that he made his way onward with blood in his trecke se he feeed danger sed deeth. It is only as truth lays hold with such a grip upon conscience that "I truth leye hold with such a grip upon canscience that "I
evght" becomes to a mana "I must' at all costs, that he theomes strong. The sease of right, and of its supreme obligation wilt put iron in a man's blood. Behind the right God and the sense of right becomes a sease of God. And what courage have these given as men have faced self. denial and agony and been strong.
But while conviction with its sense of unconditional obligation to do right has a tremendous corrpeling power, it is hard and stern. A man has to hold himself to doty with tension of will which may exhaust, however much he may love the right for which he sacrifices. If a man is to be the strongest, there must be impulsion as well as conpulsion, to that the activity shall be gladsome and free. The enotions must be kindled to a steady glow. There must be the impelling power of a supreme love. When truth cumes which unites the compulsion of conscience with the impulsion of the heart, a man becrnies coubly streng.
But there needs also be the attractive power of a high a im and a great purpose, if there is to be the development and intensest use of all the cultured forces, of our being. It is this which gives concentration of energy. It is this which compresses all a man's might and thus makes it more mighty like that of the steam It is this which lures forth the all that is in a man of stringth. Thise three, the compulsion of conscience, the impulsion of love and the attraction of a grand aim are the great triumvirale of might. Let alf these combine in highest degree in a man's being and his life will go throbbing on in ever fuller realization of its $h$ gigest possibilities and in ever fuller blessing to men. And ahere are there ttree mighty impulses combined, and onmbined in such immeasurable measure, as in "the fainh" in whirh the Corinthians are urged to stand fast. I can but glance at the subject thus opened up. This faith of the Gosprl, this recognized body of Christian truth, as apprehended by Paul and assumed by him to be wittin the competency of hese simple believers at Corinth, how it appeals to all the manhood of men and the womarihood of women! Where is there teaching which lays surk hold upon conscience and the sease of right and duty? Ethics are good, but it is only as a man fiads his obligation to the right root down into a sense of obligatin p to a personal and infinite and holy Being that it will grip his sout with tooks of steel. The rules of a family may be excellent, but they will not appeal very strongly to the child until they are backed by the will of his parents. It is in "the faith" of the Bible that tightness of its teachings is reinforced by the persomel will of the great and holy God.
Is it any wonder that men have been perved to supreme strength and heroism by the grand grip of the thought that right and God were on their side. How has this thought made men royal and mighty in all ages ! It was this conviction which nerved little bands of shepherds to shatter armies of veterans, as they fell upon them like a thouderbolt. It was this sense of right and God which made the Swedes such terrible fighters as they rose upon their knees to rush upon outaumbering foes. What strength to endure and courage to do did this give the Dutch as they starved and died among the dykes and in the ditches of their towns 1 And those old tronsides of Cromwell, what grim resolve did the thought that God willed it give them, as they stood like a rock before the unslaught of the Cavaliers, or swept them away before their stern enthusiasm, why is it that the right has been winuing its way, slowly it must be, but surely as ages have passed on laden feet. Yes it is bocause God is on the side of right: but still the vietory has ever been won by the strength and courage which a deep conviction has given its champions. Nay, Hay, let no man think he can lead a
be strong, we must avoid the uncertainty and indiffereatism of to-day, as we would a hateful miasma. Those who stand fast in this grand old faith are still the strong men to-day, as they bave been in the past. There may be those who give an assent to its truth who are not strorg, for this may be done and there be little of conviction through realizh. tion of its teachings. But without its steadying power, and the iron grasp of its obligations upon a man, he may have the impulse of passion, but he will never be persistently strong.
And where is such an appeal to love with its impelling power as in the faith which Paul proclaimed? Who can tell its depth or breadth or height? The Sun of God who thought it not a prize to be equal with God. He who was greater than all the stars because he made them sll. He who was higher than the heavens because they were the work of his fingers. He that was grander than all the throbbing and shattering forces of the universe, because they are all but the witholdings of his might. He who supplies the universe with its titanic energies from the over flow of his power, as in him all things consist. For him to be filled with a love so mighty that it impelled him to empty bimself of all his might and majesty. For him to become a babe. For him to live the life of an humble man. For him to abase himself to surrow and exile and mockery and scourging, and agony and shame and death. For him to beax our very sin, and in bearing it endure the wrath of holiness against iniquity until his heart broke and he died. For him to do all this and more for a man, lor every man, for you and for me. Here is an appeat to love which fills angels with awe belore its boundless mystery. This is what has shindled up cold souls into intensest heat of deithless eathusiasm in all the ag $s$. Thus it was this love of Chr st which constrained Paul to five the life he lived and die the death he died. It was this appe.l of love to love which made weak men and delicate women face spear thrust and sword struke and wild beasts fang and blazing faggots and hellish torture chambers with the light of heaven upon their faces and the might of gi unts in their hearts. This is still the electric pole of the best life of the world as its currents of power stream forth everywhere, thriling hearts in lowly as well as high places, with a quiet but steady and often an overmastering enthusiasm. If men can face the cross of Christ with all it means and have the love from the heart of $G 0$ ' flow in through it upon them and still have hearts of ice, it is the brutality of miquituous indifference.
Men and women before me today, open your souls to the unspeakable appeal of this unspeakabie love and 'it will kiadle up the furnace fires of the sout to a white heat, and give teasion to will and impuls? to the whole being, would that it might ever stir our hearts with its supreme might.
And where can be found the object in life like that revealed in "the faith" of the New lestanent? It opens a possibitity for human life of grandest dignity and uranssendest reach. A man may come to the heip of the great God over all. He may become the wedium thrsugh which the glory of him who dwells in light unapproach +b'e may shine forth. He may link lis doings, even though his sphere may be a lowly one, with the onward and all-conquering march of God's beneficent purposes. He may send forth a stream of blessed influence which shall go on with ever widening and deepening flow as the ages of ages go sweeping past. He may not only stamp the impress of his life deep upon this world and on down through its time, but he may set his mark upon the world to come with its eternities. This faith of the gospel makes it possiille for this earth life to be a seed bed for what is only less infinite than Gou, as it helps to shape destiny for the growth of the immortal spirit upward towards ever nears approach to deity. This faith makes it posssble for a man with feet upon the earth to have his head among the stars in whatever legitimate calling a man or woman may be, even though it be humble, this faith shows how the life-worthily lived-and its opportunites improved, may do all that we have attempted to outline in few words. The though that a life may be made alt that this faith reveals should draw a true soul toward the fullest realization of such possibilities, blessing and dignity and power for the present and the future, for this world and the world to come.
Before objeets like these, how little do the aims of a life appear which is centred in self and has thought for nothing which reaches beyond the thud of the earth upon the coffin Hid ? How can men be satistied to veer around in the small mill-poods of their own selfishness, when they might lauach forth upon the great illimitable spb-re of divine purposes.
The faith then, if we will but heed Paul's extrortation to the Corinthians and stand fast in it, will grip us n ith the might of its obligation to the right which will give us convictions with fibre of steel, it will tay hold of us with a love which will keep the soul in a white heat of steady devotion which will impel to the most gladsome sacrifice and effort, and it will give an object io life which should help to lure forth all the forces of a man. This is the great triumvirate of power.

As nowhere else than in "the faith," they are all at their supremacy, and, as nowhere else, they are all united in one harmonious wholeness of might for the inner man around the revelation given of God, of immortality and of human
being
I can do little more than use as application the third thought.
III. The strength thus gained enables us to quit ourselves like men and be really strong.

We wonder whether there are any of you young men before me to-day who hold the belief that the faith of the Gospel is fur the weak, and to stand fast in it is to condemn oneself to feebleness. Is there one bere who thinks Christianity fitted for only women and children-thuse who are ruled by sentimeat and are quick to show emotion ?' Is there one who thinks the tenderness of heart which weuld yield to the a.pp va' frum the cross and be cornvinced of sin unm minly? Is there one wha supp ises that to be unfeeling and hard-hearted is to be strong? I have but poorly preseated to you the underiying thrught of this stirriug pas sage, if you still think that there is not the union of stern coaviction and a high arm with the imputse of loven which will embrdoe and stir alt that is maty as well as womanty in the soul.
The truth is that the rougbness and violencen of passion and brute strength is but weakness and the wriy first step in real manliness is self interest. Nir une can play the man, so tong as he is selfish and shrewd and self willed and self seeking. The man who alluws his al petites, his passions his anger his ambition his desire for self indulgence to carry him away is nut stroug at all much less with a mantly strength. Real manty streogth is nut force like that o the lightening which may blast berauso uncontroled, but it is as the electricity which is directed to u eful en ls. What ransforms men into manhond is a higher strength of the very self to lay strung hand upon all its forms and inaster,
and direct it. He who says that the su jection to tha will, the love and the purposes of Gad which the faith make haswa is wetk and unin tuly must believe our Lord to have besa wetk dal uantaly, and pats hinself out of the ac ruat with men who thuk and men who feel
Nay, nay, th heve con rictivas of right and trath which ant error tail da dhad atal orokan at our feet that is to be manly with the highest manhood. To lie in lowly self. abase neat before the cross of Christ until the rising tide of an auswert ig love heal the thart which has there hema br iken with pentence is to be manly with a vecy divine mauli ness. To rise from tre crusse; fout and with a soul surcaarged with the migatiest motive that even heaven knows throw all he cultured powers of mind and sout to hel $l_{k}$ on the purpuses of Giod waych are to sweop all eavy aud ev.1 .a this is all 'm inly, here you can play the min in and vie with angels and arch ng is even though your sphere min be fowly if the devotion abides.
What shall i say more; as ispeik the final word to jou strong youay tives we are min the hay day oi hoa,s and possibihty. As some of us older people touk upon jou, we feel like vi terans who will soon te, fit lor but garrisun duly as they see a regiment march a way with liying colurs to take its place in tue advance line

The fate of the future is chielly with those of your clas Never was there griater ined of manly consecrated Curistian streagth. Never was a greater need to be alert as mind and heart are iatens. Never was there gesater need of having the ste idying fout tholds of assured belief, for thought is restless, and this new age, Yt it is not coacrited, as Vr . McLaren says,it is at least suspirierus of the old. And what need is there of convictions like starel; for the sease of right seems to be going down it miny quarten: befone the greed fur gaia and the strite for position
While regal truth is not su vaued as 16 be gained and held at all costs as of yore. Khis nge is given up to the present world, and the bigher world and God are not urar and reat to the eager thongei of atriviag men and women. May it bs for yout to have a haltowed ambition to quit you tike men and bestrong As the lirst need, tet the troths of the faith load you all to ware a new lite from Giod, if you have not already ubtained it from him. And may you all be men and woraen to whomes call of duty witt bo the liggest privilege, berause it is backed by the will and luve of Christ, even thought if be a call to self-eflicerneat in a lowly sphere. "Wath ye, stand past in the faith, quit you like men, be strong.

The best education, the coost scriptural instructions, and the brightest examples are sulficient of themseiven to convert the soul. It is easier to build teriples thans te be temples of God-Selicted
Remember that if the opportanities for great deedo should never cone, the opportunity for sood deede is re hewed for you day by day. The thing for us to long for is the gooduess aot the glory.-Farraf.

There is in England a Spargeou Memorial Sermen For iety which dres notiting but sell and give a way Spurgeow) Ser.anos, Thay disposie of a quartoe of a iminion welkty. and these have the sermons Aranstated tolo- Italian

## Messenger and Visitor

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## THE TERCENTEKYAR

The Tercentenary celebrations held last week at Annapolis Royal and in St. John in memory of the visit to these places of Sumuel de Chaplainand the Sieur de Monts in Juwe 1604, brought together prominent men representing three nationalities, and calle! forth much popular interest. The weather for the m-st part was all that conuld be desired and there was little to interfere with a successful carrying out of the variou programmes which had been arranged in conne-tion with the tercentrnary celebration. The meeting of the Royal Society of Canada in St. John, during the week was in i'self an event of much interest and added largely to the numbrr of learned and distinguished visitors present in the city. St. John was arrayed for the rccasion in gala attire,and the display of bunting and other symbols of patrintic sentiment was in harmony with the traditions of the city of the L.oyalists. The four gaily decked warships in the harbor-British. French and American-attracted much attention and formed one of the m-st spectacular features of the celebratiou. The proceedings of Friday morning, intended to reproduce the landing of Champlain and de Monss, attracted great crowds of admiring spectators, as did also the military parade and the unveiling of the monument in Riverview Park later in the day, and the Firemen's parade and harbor illumination in the evening.
were the literary features of the tercentenary programme both at Annapolis and in St. John. It is well indeed that the leaders of affairs and the moulders of thought should have manifested an interest in this tercentenary and that advahtage should have been taken of an ò casion so unique to call the attention of the people to the beginnings of Christianity and civilization in the northern part of this continent. To France belongs the distinction that her ships were the first to enter these waters and her hardy and enterprising sons the first of Enropeans to explore that part of the new world now known as Canada And to-Jay English and French speaking Canadians most heartily unite in expressing their admiration for Champlain, re Monts and mether men of like spirit who were the pioneers of civilization
in the land which all Canadians are proud to call their home.
In the meetings held at Annapolis in connectlon with the tercentenary celebration, there were addresses of marked ability and interest from a number of gentlemen representing France, the United States and ranada. Among those who spoke were Hon. J. W. Longley, who, as president of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, presided and welcomed the euests, His Honor, Lieut. Governor Jones, M. Klecaskowski, Freach Consul at Montreal and representative of France in Canada; Connmander Dillingham, of the Uuited States Cruiser Detroit and representative of the United States Givernment; Archbishop Q'Bsien of Halifax; Mr. Charles F. Adams and Mr. Arthur Lord, distinguished members of the Massachusetts Historical Saciety; Hon. Charles Langelier of Quebec Province: Rev W. C. Gaynor of St. Joha: Prolessor Thwaites of the American Histarical Assuciation: Principal Forrest of Dalhousie: Dr. Keirstead of Acadia: President Hannth of Kings: Mr. Cooper of the Canadian Press Association, and Judge Sevary.
At a meeting held in St. Andrewe church, St. John, Rev. W. C. Ginnor, as President of the New Bruaswick Historic: al Soviets, presided and delivered an eloquent address, the other speakers at this meeting were $\mathrm{Dr}, \mathrm{A}$. A. Stocton of St . Juha; M. Klocrahownki; Commaader Dillingham; Mr. Hovendos of the Royal Historical Society of London, England: Mr. Brejasions Sulte, Yier President of the Royal. Historical Sreiety of Canadas Judge Latdry; Mr Charles F. Adams: Hoe. J. P. Mexter, President of the Maine Historical Society Mr. Reni lleneit, a impresentative of the Arediams of the Now Kagland; Col Denison of Toronto, and Hon. J. W. bengley.
Io esectudion we quote a lew sratenon from the publish. ed aperite of the opreing addrees of Hon. Mr, Longley at Anmapolis and from that if Renc. Mr. Chayair in St. John.
M. Losely suid.
"All of is, l tivid, today, may feel that we stasd upon
was not a factor in the world's affairs three centuries ago. It has now grown so greatly in population, in importance,
in civilization and in political power that it becomes a in civilization and in political power that it bocomes a
matter of no common interest to trace back the beginnings of its life and history. The first landing of Ewropeans, for of it life and history. The first landing of Europeans, for
the purpose of settement. took place a year aarlies
and fariher Sou'h: the second-and the first in the Dominion of Canado-was at Port Royal
in June, 1604 , and it is to mark the tercentin June, 1600 , and it is to mark the tercent"Purt Roval was ultimately talen by the British colnists the British Empire. More tuan haif a century alter this the british Empire. More tuan hail a century alter this
the thirteen States declared their independence and achieved it, but a large part of North America still remained British, it, out a large part of Nortb America stir remained Britsind
and this nas born consolidated under one government and estled the Dominion of Canada. Acadie, Royal, remained British, but its close relationship with Massachusets in the earlier days and the fact that it became
British through the irfluence and a aency of the men of British through the ir fluence and agency of the men of Massachusetts makes it Grting that a special. representative of that great country should he here today to pin us in this
colebration. Great Britain, France, and the United Statrs colebration. Great Brition, Frunce, and the United Statrs
have all their historic interest in Port Royal, now Anoapol. is Ruyal. They are all repremented on this nccasion and the flags of the three great countries flont side by side in the
 shoe de Monts landed at Port Royal in Jues, 160 , At
that momnt what is now the United Frates whs in pnat that moment whint is now the United Frates was in pas-: session of the Indians and had no trace of European civer. of Frenchmen was made oo the St. La wrence River. Three hundred years have seen the develperment illions of people and it has ales seen the bi th of the Canadian Dominion, which is pushing rapifly furward to a ronspicuous place among the nations of the world, Not th America now takes its place amone the most enlightiened countries of the worlf. It has is rairrodse mostectrical appliances, its schools, universities, its press, its achievements in art. science, liter ati re and invention, and few of those who first saw the
light on its soil are not ready to thank God that they wer light on its soil are not r
born in Nor'h America.

## Rev. Mr. Gaynor said

Rev. Mr. Gaynor said : "For us the dates $1604-1904$ con-
note much mare than an elapsed historical periot of three hundred years. They present to our mental vision two scencs which are in the most striking and effective contrast. A great river., mingling its waters with the greater tidal
influx of the sea, is. indeed, a common feature of each, hut influx of the spa, is. indeed, a common feature of each, hut
how different all else ! In the one picture primeval rock, how different all else ! In the one picture primeval rock,
clothed with the scanty vegetation of dwarf spruce and coned cedar: ed ged with sift and mud at low tide; tenantless of aught in human form save a few tusky folyowers of
some Indian Sagamore; a bro-ding solitude with no sound to violate its sublime sanctity except the splash of a solmon or the thriek of a gull Sunlight in plenty to bring out the of the rills and brooks that lost themselves down these st ep declivities in the waters of the greater stream. On the bnsom of the river a quaint vessel swings at anchor with its decks crowded with the adventurous sons of France-an inmngruous rompany-white the white
the Bourbons flashed its fleur-de lys in the sunlight. ".Contrast this picture with the scene of tod

Conirast this picture with the scene of today rock-ribbed hills still rise from the water's edge, but they men: great churches raiss their massive forms and with their towering spires point heavenward; silt and mud bave been clothed with great wharves and other structures of nur waterfront; the shipping of the world frequents our harbor in the prosecution of world-wide commmerce; and 50.000 people crowd our streets and make their homes in
this city by the river. Over all this transfigured scene float this city by the river. Over all this transigured scene float
two flaes; the old flag of England. svmbol of our loyalty to two flaes; the old flag of England, svmbo' of our loyalty to the mother-country, an empire's pledge of peace and effic
tive protection: and our own cherished flag and its maple tive protection; and our own cherished flag and its maple are solving their own problems and working out their own great destiny.
"Great contrast, indeed in those two pictures ! Yet I would not have you connert them together as a matter of cause and effect. Sequence of time and identity of place
is the bare connection between them As the discovery is the bare connection between them As the discovery
and naming of the River St. John was, after all, but an in and naming on the River St. John was, after all, but an in.
cident fo the history of the de Monts. Champlain expedition, of the discovery itself is but an incident in the so the discovery itself is but an incicent in the
history of this city pnd province. It was the lot of other men and later times. men of a race
alien to those great and adventurous Frenchmen, to build through travail and stress and struggle this city of ours. But, elsewhere throughout this province whither the St. John will lead us if we trace its waters towards their socrce, nay, throughnut this whole dominion, our fellow-citizens of The same blond as the great Champlain have done and are
doing the full duty of a noble race in building up the country of Jacoues Cartier and de Monts and Champlain along the lines of a civilization hest suited to the self-reliant grnius of this New World."

## A FALSE IDEA OF KINGHOOD.

In the united kingdom over which Saul, David and Solomon had reigned, the onndition of alfairs had become such that at the death of Solomon discontent among the people had grown so strong that, with a weak tyrant as a successor to Solomon and a strong spirit like Jerobobam as leader among the northern tribes, dissuption had become inevitable, and Abijah the prophet had already ussured Jeroboum that the Lord had given him ten tribes that he mieht rule over them. Jeroboam was a strong and capable leader who succoeded in establishing the northern kingd 3 , holding rule over it for some twenty yoars and leaving the succession to his son. But the heart of Jeroboam, as will appear more clearly in the following lesson, was not perfect before the Lord, and his establishmeat of an unsuthorized form of worship at Bethel and at Dan Caused his name to be known in atter days as the great tiprstate who made Isrnel to sin.
The magnificenceof Solomon had involved a heavy drain
servile labor which the people had been compelled to furnish. The consequence was that the discontent had growa rampant, and the northern tribes, grown jealous of Judah's headship, were ripe for revolt. It seemed still possible, however, that a strong and tactful ruler might calm the popular ferment and still hold intact the kingdom of solomon. But Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, upon whom the succession rested was by no means that kind of man. He had not the widdom to understand the situation for himself or the grace to accept wise counsel when. it was given him. He rejected the prudent advice to employ concilliatory methods, which the older man gave, to adopt the arrogant counsels of young men who were as ignorant as himself of the character of the situation with which he was confroated and as incapable of suggeting the best means of dealing with it. So Rehoboam, in reply to the peoplols prayer for easier conditions, answered them roughly, saying: "My father made your yoke heavy. but I will add to your yoke ; my father chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions." This was such un ans wrr, doubtless as Jeroboam had hoped for and expected. The king with his owa hand had applied the torch to the heather. Discontent and jealousy broke at once into open rebellion. The outraged feeling of the northern lenders found expression in the cry: "What portion have we in David? Neither have we inheritance in the son of Jesse : to your tents O Israel : now see to thine own house, David."
The son of Solomon is not the only man who has lost a plendid inheritance through incompetenre and tyrannous selfisthess. Many men in these days are failing to secure kingdoms which might be theirs, because they are ignor ant of the true conditions of success or because their selfish arrogance renders them deaf to wise counsels. There is room for many kings in the world, but there is no room for tyrants. In all departments of the world's thought and endeavor there are thrones awaiting those whose right it is to rule. But the right to rule does not belong to him who thinks his happiness and dignity are to be promoted at the expense of his fellow men. The man who talks about "yokes" and "whing"as the svmbols of his relationship to other men, thereby confesses his ignorance of the meaning of true kingship. That utterly false conception of the idea of kinghood which found expression in Rehoboam's reply to the trib s of 'siael has persisted long in the world. We are slow to learn that the greatness of a ruler is not measure.l by his power to compel obedience, but rather by his power to inspire confidence and love. Every man is a ser-
vant, every man is under ubligation to serva his generation vant, every man is under ubligation to servn his generation to the full measure of his ability. His being a King or in any sense a ruler does not in any dogree lesson this obligation. The higher the position the greater the onportunity. He rules best who serves bist, and he who cannot or will nut serve is utterly unfit tur rule. The highest ideal of kingship is revealed in Jesus Christ. He whose name is above every name takes the lowest place and becomes servant of all. He who is the rightful King of kings and Lord of lords, is the Good Physician, healing the diseases of men ; he is the Good Shepherd who lays down his life for the sheep. This idea of kingship is at an infinite remove from that of Rehoboam, who would prove his fitness to rule by trampling under feet the rights aud liberties of other men.

## THE WAR

According to Japanese reports the Russians have lost another battle ship at Port Arthur, and have suffered other serious damage to their fleet. Russian despatches admit that a naval battle occurred in the vicinity of Port Arthur, but are silent as to results. A Tokio despatch of June 25th says: "Admiral Togo reports that on Thursday last, June 23, his patrol boat discovered the battleship Feresviet and seven other veisels, accompanied by nine torpedo boat destroyers, near the entrance of Port Arthur harhor. It warned him wirelessly and he manned his eatire fleet except those engaged on special duty. The admiral then discovered that the Russian fleet consisted of six battleships, five cruisers and fourteen destroyers, and evidently planned a dash southward by sundown. The Russians stopped outside the entrance to the harbor and after nightfall a feet of Japanese torpedo boat destroyers resolutely attacked the Russian ships and sucoseded in torpedoing and sinking a battleship of the Peresviet type and disabled the battleship Sevastopol. A cruiser of the Diana type was observed being towed iuto the harbor on Friday morning. and it was evident she had sustained serious damage. Thie Japanese shipe sustained little demage. The torpedo boat destroyer Shirakumo was hit by a shall which fell in the cabin, and had three men killed and three others wounded. The Chidori, a vespil of the meme class, was hit behind the engine roon, but no casualitises resulted therefrom. Torpodo boats 64 and 66 were alightly damaged." On land there has been no general engegement reperted during the wnek but there appean to have lewn frequeat skirniationg and someserious brishies betwhen the opposing forces, and reported to have befalien a body of Ruseian treopm which
 were exponed to a lapanem arillery lire The lower san-
converging on the Russian Genpral Stakelburg's position at Kai Ping. General Oku bas been making his way up the west const of the peaiesula. Cinseral Kurold is understood to have been meving westward from Siu Yon, and Cenarat Nodes is supposed to be operating farther north. The latent deepntches indicate that General Otu ind Geamit Kuroti, with at least sir divisions, are coafronting a strong Rossian force in the vicisity of Kal Ping. Fietd Maribal Oyasa, it is understood, is now taking supreme command of the Japanese forces in Manchurla, and dwip itchtir from Lhtro Yaig indicile that a great battle is iesrimaeat. At the ratay season is at hand during which milltary operations in Manchuria will be difficult if not impossible, the lapanese mav be expected to make the most of their present opportunity to strike a decisive blow. It is probably their purpose, if possible to secare possession of Niu Chwang which would be of great importance to them as affording facilities for the landing of troops and supplies and a favorable basn for further operations. It is not improbable that -within the next few days wn shall have reports of the most importan eagagemeut so far in the history of the war.

## Editorial Notes.

-A typs-setter's substitution of "pictures" for "pitchers" made nonsease of a seatence in our editorial last week on Acadia Seminary and its Art Department.
-Two of our Associations, the N. S. Western and the N. S, Gentral met last week. We had hoped to have a report of at least one of these meetings for this issue of the Mbssenger and Visitor, but none has yet reached us
-The sermon by Dr. Goodspeed, which appears on our second and third pages this week, was delivered on a special occasion and is a little longer than sermons in these days usually are. It is however une of those discourses the length of wh ch may be excused because it is keeping with its other proportions. The frivolous person who waits only o be amused and who resents any arpeal to his or her conscience may be expected to pass this sernon by, but those
who are willing to look life's realities and duties calmly in who are willing to look life's realities and duties calmly in
the face and to follow the strenuous path which Christian faith points out may find in such a sermon matter so intensely interesting that the popular novel is tame by comparison.

## -Writing with reference to the General Slocum disaster

 in the East River, the New York Evening Post says :"The name of one man who did his part on the St-cum will perhaps never be known. He was an excursionist-th se on the island who watched could see that. When the fire was at its height he climbed over the starboard paddle box of the steamer, and enc ufraging them with cool and quiet commands, picked six women in turn out of the struggling mass below him and handed them down to the men on the deck of tug No. 7 of the New York Central Railroad, which had run up along side. In a short time the fire had spread to the place where he stood, and the men below no longer able to face the flames that were leaping out around them, called on him to jump. The man never flinched, but as the tug sheered up he picked up another woman, and with all his strength swuag her clear and threw her into the outstretched hands below. His.own clothes were on fire by that time, but still he did not jump, and the last the tugmen saw of him was when he fell senseless into the river They watched for him to come to the surface, but he never rose again.'
-The death of Mr. Charles F. Baker of Randolph, member of the firm of Randolph and Baker and son of Mr. Charles P. Baker, removes a man of sterling' character and one who will be greatly missed in business and in social circles and in the church. After an. illness of some months Mr. Baker has been taken away in the midst of his days-at the age of 4 -leaving much service undone, which doubtless he had planned to do in the years to come. Mr. Baker was a man diligent in business, and we believe highly esteemed by those who knew him in business relations. He was also an earnest Christian-a highly valued member of the Fairville Baptist church For a number of years Mr. Baker had been superintendent of the Sunday school of the church, and in this important work of Christian edu cation hind manifested a deep and broadty intelligent interest. It is sad indeed to know that one from whom so much of good service might heve been hoped for should be taken away in his prime. Yet in such \& case regret is mingled with gratitude for good work dune sud with hope as to the rewards of faith and service. We deeply sym pathise with the bereaved Iriepds in this sad trial, may they that comfort in God.
-The readers of the Msssanosir and Visitor have been informed that, to the very general regret of the Governing Board and the friends of Horton Academy, Mr. Horace L. Brittain' bas resigneed the priacipatibip of the ichool is order te pursue a course of post graduate study. It is now announoed that. Psolessor Everett W. Sawyer has been appointed Prinelpal of the Academy. This announcement, we are nurs, witt be received with much satisfatlon. Mr, Sawyer's scholarshiph as well as his experience and record it st teacher, are ruch as to justify the boliet that is this app-
pointanat the right maaa has been put into the right place. Prof usor Sawyor is a son of Ex.-President Sawyer, a graduate of Acadia - 1835 -and of Harvard University - 8883 -, and he has alrssdy gives at years of service to the inetifutioas at Wotfville. For a aumber of yeas he has taught clasicas is the menior year of the Acadeny and has lien ass. zistant proftrese of atis and Eaglish ia the Colloge. He ls reognized as a highly ellicieat teacher and an experienced edocationist. His experisace of the past years has placed him ie vital touch with both Colloges sad Acsodeay, and he understands, as a stranger poutd sot, the inter celatios of the two institutions. Mr. Sawywr lis a mas of strong CHisstian character, a leader ia moral relorms, and is well and favorably keowa to the denomination. He ako posemes good exrcutive ability and there, vems every reason to ex.
 peet that his admiaistrative of the affairs of the Acadeay Mr. J. C. Mersareau, B. A. of Acadia 1900, and M. A 1903. who will also take charge of the Academy residence as house master. Mr. Mersereau is a son of laspectur Messereau, of Doaktown, N. B. Ho is a man of recugaized ability, has had two years experience as teacher of the Bathurst Grammar School and is a superior French scholar. It is telt that the combination of Prolessor Sawyer as principal and Mr. the combination of Prolessor Sawyer as principal and Mrs.
Mersereau as house master ts a very strong rne. With the Academy at its present high standing, attained un der Principal Brittain, still larger results are expected from it in the days to come, especially as it is. understood that there is a prospect of the school being placed financial ly on a better looting.
-The Rey. G. Campbell Morgan, D. D, the noted Eng lish preacher, who for rome years has been known in America as a Norttfield speaker, and a leader in the Northfield Extension work has accepted a call to the pastorate of Westminster Chapel, London, England. During his stay in this country Dr. Morgan has traveled widely and has won general commendation both as a preacher and as a conservative scholar. He is the author of several religious books the most important of which is "The Crises of the Christ." His work, however, in England will not begin untyl some time in the fall thus enabling hin to fulfit the engagements which had heen announced at the Northfield gatherings this stimmer. As in past yea:s he will be oue of the lecturers in the Nurthfield Summer Bible School. His courses are published to begin about July $5^{\text {th }}$. During the Young Women's Conference, July $12-19$, he will give a series of lectures on "Jesus and Womanho d." Later, at the time of the Northified Summer School for Suaday School workers, Juty 16.25 , he will spenk on "Bible Study." And at the General Cunlerence of Clhristian Workers in August, he is agaiu scheduled as one of the principal Auditorium preachers. This will terminate his present engagmment in the United States. It is understood, ho vever, that his acceptance of the English church will not, necessarily, cause him to discoutinue his mid:

## summer evangelical work in Northfield.

## Sabbath Keeping in Worcester, Mass.

Dear Sir: I have read with much interest the letter of Maynard Parker in your issue of June 15, wherein he allows the reader to infer that he has positive knowledge that merry-go-rounds, dance halls, boat races, toboggan-slides, steamboat excursions, band concerts and open bars are in full operation at Quinsigmona Park, Worcester, on the Sabbath day.
Mr. Parker does himself ap injustice to believe, and the city of Worcester and state of Massachusetts an injustice $t 0$ write the foregoing statement, and white it is true that at this park the merry-go-rounds, dance halls, boats, toboggan slides, steamboats and bars are not removed from the park on the Sabbath, it is equally true that they are not in operation to the extent Mr. Parker's letter would indicate. It does not seem possible that Mr. Parker could believe that in this state of Massachusetts, intoxicating liquor could be sold openly, dance halls run or boat races tolerated on the Lord's Day

## Yours very truly,

## Newton, Mass.

## The Baptist Conscience.

In the Presidental address at the Southern Association, Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, the eminent English Methodist, used these words: " 1 assert with a full sense of the responsibility, that I believe the great bat le of the twentieth cenfury will be the final struggle between the Jesuit Society in full possession of the authority of Rome, and the intividual humahn conscience; and when, like Oliver Cromwell, I look around to see where I shall find lronsides, who will vindicate the right of the human conscience, my eyes fall upon the Baptists. The anvil on which the Jesuit hammer will break to pieces is the Baptist conscience. I shruld like all the world through to pit the Baptist conscience regainet the Jesuit. 1 believe the Baptint Missionary Society has no more urgeat duty than to create Baptist consciences
all over the world." And Presi lent Freeman added, "We thank God for the B ptist conscience, and wo pray that many may be mads, throught the diviae Spirit's opiration, in our beloved land. We also hope that the able minister who uned these words, seeing wo nuch good in the Baptist con science, may seek and yet oue for himsell.
Here is a conspicuous and forsighted leader of a great eroples looking sut over the world for an aavil equal to the brekking of the Josuit hasemer, a fores competent to scope with the most powerlul, storesd and userexpalous expersstee of evil in the wortd; and so looking, not restivg his eyer an lin own - communalas, or say other samagtile bervic ferces of right, but on the Baptist conacience. If this means arything serious if mosass a conspicious appreciation of that serrecienee and a stesumeus challengs to it.
Hnd not our Merthidht ndentrer owt mentured un? Wes le not puttigg his cosidosec io as vesafe place? Whea the hammer falk will not thim anvil quake and lreak? Are we as trustworthy in high emprise as he thought us to be? These questions ase asked, expaading the outlook beyond the British and taking in ourselves of this side of the sea. We are accustomed to thiaking our Kaglish brethren some. what lacking in de omin tional nerve and vision, and we betimes read them litile hectures, more or less sweet, thereabout. Therelore we should exact of ourselves as much an vil and as much iron in the anvil, at least, as they have. Less than that would be insincerity in the lecturing and cowardice in the conflict I confless to a touch of uneasiness about the anvil. Thete may be error in Mc. Hughes' interpretation of the hammer, but essentially he was surely right. Satin is going to smite tremendous blows, in the now nipendiog umes, agaiust those thingi that we hold central in the citadel of truth. Is it really true, does it come anywhere near the truth, that when those blows fall, the other resista ices on which we count will be as wood, hay and stubble, to be consume $J$, of, if stronger than these, still so lacking in heroic streugth that under it they shall be smushed and scattered, and so'at last the iron anvil, tempered and tenacious, that arrests and defies and breaks the hammer shall be the Baptist conscience? Had Mr Hughes at all got hold of Giods thuught about us? Is our Lord really depending on us in any such great way as that ? If he is, then we are, whether we wish it or not, set on a hard and high place ; and when one is set on a hard and ligh place, there is ouly one process by which he can save himself from falling. What is it?
It is, first, to understand the situation clearly, and, second; to grapple it cunsiderately and adequately. And as to conscience specifically, in thus case, it is to have a conscience equal to thesituation and then use it appropriately, courageously, persistently.
Conscience is fundamental in all conflicts' of this surt. "Ironsides" are impossible without it. A p ople can aever bear the bruit of a great battle for Good wittiout a great sense of duty to God. The evolutions of civilization have touched the essentials of constututions, God's demands ou man remain the same, and mans responsiblity to God is unchanged, and so strenuous conscience towards Gud is as necessary to the service of God, manward, $n$ ww as when Elijah faced the prophets of Baal, or Daniel opened the window toward Jerusalem; as when tepten sank beneath the stones, or Petek spoke at Peqlecost; as when Knox arraigned the Queen, or Cromwell tramped the moor. Dawdling and doing Gud's will are incompatable for evermore. Now are we Baptis's up to the neel of conscience? Are we exalting the idra of duty in the forefront of our teachings and our enterprises ? How far is our endeavor to please men diverting us from the supreme endeavor to please God? How much have our pulpits and other te. chinge to say a'out duty to God?
There are cousciences and consciences. Many of them that are honest are not reliable. They lack the elements and the make-up of trustworthiness. Now we Baptists have considerable conscience such as it is, but what is the "such" of it? Rein us up today, under some great stress of sulfering for our loyalty to Christ, and how far would our lines break? Make it cost every man much in money and every woman much in society to be in a Baptist church, and how many wruld stay in? Wouldn't we get a starting revelation of the stuff that is in us if somehow a broad wave of real, solid persecution should strite us all around and tests us through and through ? I am only asking questions, and have only this remark to add, that the bus nes belor, us is not going to get done without an auvil conscience.
There is a vacant niche in the world's library for a great book on "The Baptist Balance," showing how, historically and logically, the preservation of the balance between loyalty to Christ and liberty for man bas been the central strength and the shining glory of our life. When we lose that balarce, we are lost. Neither one alone will do for us to live on. That is the New Testament conscience. And in this balance of the standard of theETA this balavce if thestandard, where vers our peril to-day?-lournal and Messenger.

Five minutes spent in the companionship of Christ every morning-aye, two minutes, if it is face to face and heart to heart-will change the whole day, will make every thought diflerent.-Drummond.

# MESEACNCR ARND v $\rightarrow$ IOR 

## The Old Green Dress.

"S, that is your wonderflul Miss Brown?" exclaimed Sue, surprise and sarcasm mingling in her voles, as they made thrir way into the crowded class room and found eats. as best they might, amid the jostling, hurrying throog.
students from the outgoing class surrounded the teach r'ts deck, eagerly listening to some parting instruction. In coming ones patiently awaiting their turn, stood quietly bell did ring
to the midst of all this confusion stood the teacher with flowed cheeks and earnest voice, rapidly answering the anxious queri-s, emphasizing her words by sharp expressive gestures, and turning from one subject to another with readiess which showed clearness of thought and breadth of tearning:
She was not prepossessing in appearancr. Dark skinned Straxy nature had done little for her, and where nature had failed, art h d wot made up. Stie wore a faided green hies, which $s$ partifularly urbecoming to her dark ruldy stin , black hatr.
"Never mind how she looks," said Florence, loyally, 'you'll love her anyway. She's the brightest and most thoroughly competeat teacher in the whole coll-ge, and everytiody, yes everybody, likes her. You will too.

- Bat, Vlorence, she's dowdy. Look at that dress! Besides being Iriabtully unbeonming it is-it is not neat. See the old faded silk upon in! It is ret a class room gown"
"I don'tecare 1 " cried Florence, flushing, "she knows more than our dear president even, and she has taugbt me huadreds of beautiful things ' never would have learned by mymell. You must know her, and you will not mind her dresies. Dow t criticize her, Sue, it l uris me to have you do it."
The bell rang. The confusion increased for a minute. and thea silence lell suddealy. Miss Brown was undoubtedly a wonderful teacher. Great events of the past, the mare who made them so, took life and form before het, and ber pupib went away uplifted and en'larged. Her criticism wemed perty ated ill-timed in the presence of this magnetic. and imppring mind.
"Don't you like her!" questioned Florence enthusiastically, when they fiaally loft the class room.
II errtainly do, Florence, she is the mose interesting woman tever met, but I wish-now dun't be angry, deerwoman I wish the would burs that a bominable old dress !"
Florence laughed a little. 'So do I for the matier of that, but she won't. She aever tooke nice, poor dear Miss Hisowa. They say she is very charitable and saves but titite out of her handsome ineome. Bless her heart, I even love hes old clothes:
Weeks passed. Sue had caught the spirit of Miss Brown's ctase room and had quite forgotiten her first impression. She was dining with the president's daughter, and the young people were eagrily discussing the coming of a great libary meeting.
"Miss Brown is to have a paper, young ladies, and 1 assure you that we will all be proud of her She writes very ably," said the president's pleasant voice.
", 'l, I hope she will wear black ! " said his pretty daughtre. "She looks so well' in black, with just Ia bit of lace, you know."
Everybody smiled sympathetically and her mother replied:
"She is. going to, Lucy; she bas a handsome black silk for the occasion, with the desirable 'bit of lace,' as you suggest, and she looks exceedingly well in it."
"That will relieve Sue's mind," said Florence, slyly.
Sue blushed and looked down at her plite, but she presently met the quizical look in the president's eyes, bravety.
${ }^{\text {1y. }}$ "I edmire Miss Brown very much, so much that I have appeating well."
" Verry grod," he said approvingly. It is a desirable gilh, a very desirable one I think, Mrs. Thurston," he said, turaing to the fittle woman at the head of the table, "that me neust tell the young ladies the story of Miss Brown's winter dress They are all discreet, besides it reAlects no discredi, but much honor upon our beloved teaches.


## Mrs. Thurston responded at once.

Mrs Thurstwa respart fallI was shopping with Miss Brown. We were looking at the suitings, and she said, laughingly. I thiak I will be extravagant for once, and have a new uthool dress this year. I have been in the habit, for econoany's sake, of wraring my old Sunday frocks for every day. I know they never look well. I fear 1 am envious of some of my dear girls. They always look so fresh and prett- that it puts me quite to shame, but, alas, I was born prethout the good taste which should be every woman's
natural dower. Were 1 to dress well always, it would cost more time and money than I care to give. I never know what to buy, and my purchases are commonly failures:"
'You may he sure that I encouraged ber to have the dress at once. We selected a handsome dark gray suiting. It was to be tailor-madr, plain and substantial, for I knew that she would wear it a long time.
The clerk had measured the goods preparatory to cutting, when Mrs Dr. Gregory came up to her. She was soliciting aid for the poor woman whose husband was drowned at the ford. It was a pitiful rase of a sick mother and a houseful of fatherless 'ittle ones. Miss Brown's kindly heart was melted at once. 'Here are twenty dollars.' she said. 'I wish the sum was larger. I was about to purchase a new school dress, but that was a needless vanitv, I have an old one that will do very well. Come to me again should they be in want.
"That ended it. Tears filled her fine eyes. They turned resolutely away from the attractive iress goods counter, and we went out. That, my dears, is the history of the school dress Miss Brown is wearing this winter."
There was a deep silence about the presirient's table. Sue was sobbing quietly behind her handerchief, and even the president's keen eyes were misty
"I understand now," whispered Sue, slipping her arm about Florence as they passed to the sitting room. I understand why ycu could say you even loved her old clothes.
Id twe her if she wore a blanket !"-Christian Intel 1 Igencer.

## Alia: A Little Eskimo.

How would you like to live in a house made of snow, and sleep on a bed of snow? Doesn't the very thought make you shiver? That is just what Alia does, thrugh,
and she likes both her home and her snow bed.
Up in Greenland, where she lives, it is so very cold that no trees will grow ; so there is no wond with which to build houses, you see ; and the ground is so frozen and so deeply rovered with snow and ice that the Eskimos can not dig for stones, either, with which to make their homes. The only thine, in fact, which they have at hand is snow : or, rather, snow so hardened that it is like ice. The Eskimos take this joe and cut it into blocks. just as we wouldcut stone. Alia could tell you all about the building of a house in Creenland, for she really helped in the building of her own home. Her father and brother cut the ice, and then Alia picked up the blocks and carried them over to place where the house was to stand So she did help.

The house is ooly one story high, but Alis thisks it is very fine, for it is much larger than some of the houses in the Eskimo viltage ; and there are many skins of wild animals hung up inside, for both her father and her brother are expert hunttrs, and have taken many seals and bears.
Alia's home is shaped like an arch. It it tall enough at the centre to allow a grown person to stand etrect, but the sides slope down to the ground, so that only the children cuin stand upright there. The ousside of the house was covered with snow after all the building bad been done, and this snow froze and hardened until it glistened like diamonds
There
There is one little window in the house, for of course there must be some light; but when the long, long night comes, which lasts for months, a thick skin is hung across this window, to keep out the cold and snow.
Aimost the queerest part of Alia's home is the door to this house. The window is so very small that it can not let in much cold; but if there was a larger door it would be impossible to keep out the terrible cold of a Greenland winter, even if skins were hung very thickly over it. So the door is a long, long way from the house. That sounds rather queer, doesn't it? But it is a fact. Little tunnels are made through the ice, and the opening to the ffist tunnel is so small that even Alia must creep into it. This tunnel leads into a larger one; across the opening of which heavy skins are hung. Alia goes on from one tunnel to another, until she comes to the very last one, in which she can walk upright. From this tunnel she walks right into her home, but there are heavy hearskins hung across the doorway, and she must lift these before she can get in. So you see the outside air has not much chance to get into Alia's home by the door, at least, though we would think the place too cold to stay in for five minutes.
The lazy ones among the Eskimos do not have more than two tunnels before their doors, but Alia's home is better protected than that, for there are five different tunnels, becoming larger and higher as you approach the house itself.
The beds are made of blocks of snow, and look like little buaks, close up against the side of the howgr. Alia's bed is pvered with several bearskins, and there are more bear slins finr her to draw over herself, too, when she goes to bed. Really this house is considered very fine, and it is pointed out with pride to all the strangers who come to the village-but, to tell the truth, very few strangers get to Greenland.

Alia's people are considered quite wealthy, because they have so many skins. The inside walls of the house are hung with skins, and Alia's father, mother, brother and herself wear sealskin garments. Alliw's entire oulfit, even her leggings and shoes, are made of this, and she has a dress-made almost like blonmers-of sealslin, too. Her hood, cloak and mittens ure of this same fur, and even her best doll has sealskin frocke. But when it come to hair ribbons, and things likethat Al.a must use strips of bearskin, for she never saw a piece of ribbon in her life until about two years ago. There are some other things which you know all about, which she never seen until lately-grass, flowers, cows, horses, glass, trees, steamboats, cars,and lots of other things which we see daily. Her dishes are made of sealskin, and the knives are made of bone.
There is not very much cooling done in Greenland, because the stores are so poor. What they call stoves we would only call lamps. In winter these lamp-stoves are kept burning all the time, for warmth ; but as the ice which forms the house never melts a bit from the heat lam afraid we should freeze, if we went to visit Alia. The oil for the stove comes from a whale which Alia's father helps to kill
One of Alia's regular duties is to hunt for moss down under the snow and ice. When she finds it it is brown and dry, not soft and green like the moss out in our woods. But this dry, bard moss will do very well as a wick for the oil stove; and their reindeers like to eat it, too.
Alia has some playthings which would interest our boys and girls. In the first place she has a sled on "which to take you riding. Her brother made it for her out of skins and bones. Then her father gave her two little Eskimo dogs. These dogs are as strong as any dogs in the world, and they like to draw over the jee and snow the sled with Alia on it. She can guide them and drive them very well, and she often goes out in this way to see her little friends who live near by.
Sometimes there comes up a storm during the Greeoland winter, and it may last for two or three weeles. During all that time not even Alia's father can venture forth; they must all stay in this little house, and be glad they have so sale a place, too.
The house is so small for so many people that it would be very unpleasant if they should begin to quarrel with one another. Alia's father wi rks hard, and is very prudent. to he always has a good sopply of food on hand in case of a storm; it is generally pile aloog the sides of the tunnels leading into the house. He has whale meat, and bear meat. Alla's mother coo's 'hese over the flame of the oft stove. Some of the peopl- are foolish enough not to keep on hand a good supply of luad, and when a fearful storm comes sometimes they starve to death before help can reach them.
This last year Alia had a new sled given her, a sled made of lice. This is really true, though it sounds like a joke. It is the best possible kind of a sled for tobogganing, though A lia would not understand what that word means. She can guide her sled very well, and she goes like a little streak of lightning on it, down the long hills of ice near her home. There is not so much danger coasting in Greenland as there is here, for there are no trolley cars or horses there to make it dangerous.-Christian Advocate.

## Romance of Two Owls.

Romeo and Juliet died recently at a road-house in The Bronx, says the Brooklyn Eagle, and there is much sorrowing there. Romeo and Juliet were a pair of owls. They lived and loved together ardd in death they were parted but a short time.
Last March a dead tree on the hill beyond Bronx, Park was blown down. The boys passing the spot soon afterward discovered a big owl blinking its great eyes vacantly at the wreck of the tree, which proved to be also the wreck of its home, for the boys found two of the oddest looking nestlings, consisting mostly of eyes and mouth, among the ruins of trunk and branches.
They took the two queer little birds away with them, the old one making no protest, although they were plainly its own. The owlets were purchased by the proprietor of the road-house, and it was a wise investment, for in their short but interesting career they brought many dollars to his till.

The young birds were well cared for and grew and thrived. When they were large enough to look out for themselves they were placed in a large cage, and soon became great tavorites with the old customers of the place and attracted many nen ones.

They were a source of constant amusement, not only be cause of their grotesque appearance, -but also because of their avidity with which they acorpted things edible from the hands of their admirers, to say nothing of the unmistakable adoration they had for one another. For this lest reason the owner of tha owlets named them Romeo and Juliet.

Mice secmid to be their favarite choike in the fecd lize. and if two mice were put in the cage at the same time each would take one: Uone $n$ cure waslager or phemertinn the other, the male owl invariably took the smaller or the scrawny one, thus giving plain evidence of his gallantry and of his consideration for his mate. If there was only one mouse in the cage, Romeo would divide it and never failed to give the larger and presumably the choicer portion to Juliet.
The affections between the two birds seemed to grow stronger daily, and the manifestations of it were an everpleasing sight fo the many per ple who were constantly around the cage. Whether liberality of feeling was responsible for the calamity that belell Juliet one day is not known, but just after putting away a particularly fat mouse that Romeo had gallantly parcelled out to her from a pair that some one had brought in for their dinner, she gave an uncommonly large and solemn blink and tumbled off her perch dead as a stone.
A moment Romeo, who had bolted his mouse, sat on bis perch gazing down at his prostrate mate, his eyes open to their widest extent. Then he seemed to realize what had oocurred.
He dropped down to the side of Juliet, caressed her feathers wirh his beak, and showed the greatest distress. He contioued this for several minutes, and then apparently awoke to the fact that it was all useless.
He returned to his perch, where he sat for an hour gazing down at his dead love, refusing to pay the least attention to anything that was going on around him. Then he dropped to Juliet's side again.
The bottom of the cage was covered deep with sand. Romeo drew his dead mate over to one corner of the cage and with his beak and feet threw sand upon her until she was covered out of sight by a mound. Then he went back to his perch.
He persistently refused to eat or drink. He would not get down off his perch, but sat gazing sadly at the n.ound below him. On the morning of the second day after the death of Juliet they found Romeo dead at the side of the mound.-Presbyterian.

## Dorothy's Way.

## $\mathrm{x} \boldsymbol{p}$. B . s.

Dorothy never set about being good just to be good. She never thought of it in that way. That was how the old woman who had lost a daughter, and who sat lonely and sad in one corner of the boarding house parlor one evening, lound a little girl drawing a chais close up beside hes and felt a warm, tiny hand slipped into her own, and heard a happy, lisping little voice tell stories about dolls and their ways, until her tired, despairing heart for the moment almost grew young again. And much in the same way the crabbed old gentleman who hated childree astonished himself and others by joining a littie girl in a regular game of romps on the boarcing house lawns and a basatul young actually telling stories to a group of "town people" listen-
Ers. But this isn't what I set about telling, I want you to know how Dorothy brought the village doctor, who hated dogs, and the village lawyer, who loved them-that is, his own brown-eyed Fido, I mean - together. These two men distiked each other intensely, and had not spoken for years, but both of them were fond of Dorothy
So one day when Fido got a cruel wound from a passing drav, and Dorothy happened to be close by and saw lt, nothing was nore natural uran she should gather the little oog up in her arms and hurry wintor, with Dorothy's comfiding eyes upraised to his, and her hand trembling on his arm; should overcome his first impulse to throw the dog through the wiadow, and set about caring for it as he would for one of his own patients.
When the wounds were all dressed, and Fido carefully wrapped and placed in a basket, Dorothy took her leave take the lititle patient home, but that he ought to heve take sleep first.
Well, as soon as Dorothy had turned the first corner the lawyer came hurrying to the spot, having just learned o the accident. A boy pointed toward the doctor's office, and thinking only of Fido, the lawyer hurried there. The doc. tor was just leaning over for another look at his patient. and -of course you can see for yourself how the reconciliation came about.
Not so much of a story, you say? Certainly not. I didn't mean it to be. ljust wanted to give you an idea of Dorothy's way.-Children's Visitor.

## The Old Year.

## sx theodore a soazis.

> What have you done with the year?
> And done my work as it came:
> And done my work are of play,
> And lept from the things of shame.
> Yes but what have you done with the year
> What have you done with the year? Thave cared for wife and home; Thave laid by rome goods in store; Theve talien my part, that was shown, And given some gifts to the poor,
Yes, but what have you done with Yes, but what have you done with the year ?
> What have you done with the year ?
Have you lived and loved and been Have you lived and loved and been kind
fn-truth and in faith have you grown?
> Do you know better God and his mind? Can you listen and heat him alone $j$ $\mathrm{Ab} \mid$ what have you done with the jea

## * The Young People *

Editor
A. T. Dykbman

All articles for this department should be sent to Rev A. T. Dykeman, Fairville, N. B., and must be in his hands one week at least before the date of publication. On account of limited space, all articles must necessurily be short.

## onicers.

Prosident, Rev. H. H. Roach, St. John, N. B. Sec-Treas, Rev. G. A. Lawson, Bass River, N. S.

## Oner Alm

"Culture for Service:
We study that we may serve.

## Conǵratalations.

All our Unioners will, we know, join with us in congratulations to our Secretary Treasurer who has recrntly taken to himself an helpmate. He was married on Wednesday, June 15th, by Rev. Dr. Gates, to Miss Mary Isabel Jordan of St. John. We heartily wish Mr. and Mrs. Lawson a happy and prosperous journey together through life.

## Reports From Societies.

Tzmple Caurca, Yarmouth. - The annual business mireting of our Society was held on Monday evening, May 3oth. After the usual opening exercises led by the President, Miss Laura Kinney, reports from the different departments were read, all of which gave evidence of fatthful mork performed during the year. The Treasurec's report showed the receipts to be $\$ 161.88$, $\$ 35$ of this amount was raised by the Missionary Committee, and given fowards the support of Rev, J. A. Gleadening. One evening a month is devoted to missionary exercises, and the committee provide a programme which is always helpful and instructive.
The spiritual interests have been well cared for. Pastor Newcombe is a ready worker, rendering help which is greatly appreciated by the Society. During the year we purchased a first class piano which adds very much to the serv'ce of song. The officers for the new year enter upon their duties with prospects that are indeed encouraging For all the blessings that are ours we are grateful to him, the giver of every good and perfect gitt, and from whom all blessings flow.
E. H. G.

## Prayer Meetiag Topic-July 3rd.

Ways of Consecrating Ourselves to our country.-Rom ans 13 : $1-7$; I Peter a : 13 -17.

## Home Readings,

Monday.-Free Indeed. John $8: 2836$.
Tuesday.-A Nation's Reproach. Proverbs $14: 2634$ Wednesday. - To Crosar and to God. Luke 20 : 19-26. Thursday.-Lest we Forget: Deut. $8: 7-14$.
Friday.-Outcome of Neglect of God. Lam. $5: 1$ 1-22 Saturday.-The Building that Endures. Matt. 7:24:2 Sunday.-The Divine Proprietorship. Tsalm 24.

Get out the flag and drape it over the stand. Let the Bible rest upon it. Begin the meeting by singing the National Anthem, Coronation and the Doxology. Call attention repeatedly to the topic of the evening at the time of announcing the different hymns. Call for prayer for our country and for our citizens present. Encourage personal resolve. Call for eamest thought upon the topic Endeavor to deepen the impression that citizenship is a sacred thing and that everything that corrupts it strikes a: our national life.

What Consecration is.
Consecration is the voluntary act of dedication to a special cause. It is therefore not fatalism, coercion or meek submission to the will of another. It is a glad act prompted by conviction and adoption of a principle. The man who consecrates himself to his country must do so from principle, and if he does it truly he is a constraining force for righteousness and all forms of good government.
II. What Consecpation Dors.
(x) It makes a citizen a patriot. Not a dead hero only but a living one first. Dying for his country only when he has done his utmost to make it righteous. A patriot is a man who from principle is right first, who would have his country right next, and who would after that be a consecrated citizois with a clear conscience.
(2) A consecrated citizen keeps the laws of the land. Now abideth the state, the citizen and the principle, and nothing can tall out to the good of the state without citizens actuated by principle. All law and authority is founded upon the Godly principle of love. Love is freedom to the citizen. Only thie freeman can submit to the
will of the majority because he only will do it for the sake of the freedom of the many. A law abiding citizen is a kind man, and next to love, kindness is the first law of all government. A patriot is consecrated not because of any enactment nor fear of jodgment but for conscientious reasons of principle.
(3) The consecrated citizeo should be active. He should pay his taxes to support good government. He should not attempt to evade the tarif laws. He should take the trouble to know the meanidg of every measure proposed, and he should know the character of every candidate for office. He should understand the good of the people, and then vote for the right without "wobbling." No consecrated citizen can excuse himself from responsibility in this respect. The citizen has it in his power to put into office gnod men who know no fear or favor. He should keep on foot a wholesome agitation for the sake of educating the ignorant and to streng then the will of the weak.
(4) The consecrated citizen will be a missionary. Even as the resurrection enlarged the personel of the fam. ily including not only those ef one blood but all those of one spirit, so a consecrated citizenship will enlarge a man's country and send him out to propagate the social ideas of the Kingdom. Howard H. Roach.

## Illustrative Gatherings.

## (Selected by the Editor.)

Thamb.-Consecrated Citizenship.
Render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's; and unto God the things that are God's.

Jesus Christ.
The lile-bli ol of a nation is not that yellow tide which fluctuates in the arteries of trade. Its true reveanes are religion, justice, sobriety, magnanimity, and the fair amenites of art. It is only by the soul that any people has achieved greatness and made lasting conquests over the future.- James Russell Lowell.
If all were perfect Christians individuals would do their duty; the people would be obedient to the laws; the magistratee incorrupt; and there would be neither vanity nor luxury in the state.
J. L. Rousseau.

The Bible from beginning to end inculcates and honors patriotism. It is true that the supreme devotion to a kingdom not of this world, everywhere has the pre-eminence; but love of one's country is encouraged both by example and precept as in no other book in th: world

Dr. W. B. Prpe.
To be a good patriot a man must ronsider his countrymen as God's creatures, and himself as accountable for his acting towards thrm.

Bishop Berkeley

## Are You Going.

The International Convention of the Baptist. Yrung People's Union if America is to be held this year at Dotroit, Michigan, July 6 th to roth.
The programme is one of unusual excellence and interest. There aie new and attractive features.
Detroit is a beautiful city, with many attractions. Parks of surpassing beauty-charming trips by trolley and water-unexcelled summer climate.
The railroad fares are low and arrangements can be made to join St. Louis with Detroit in the outing. Ask your ticket agent or transportation leader about railroad matters.

Goor accommodation for delegates and visitors will be provided at very reasonable rates.
For particulars write Detroit Convention Committee, 404 Hammond Building. Detroit, Michigan.

The Transpoitation Leaders for the Maritime Provinces are;
For N. S.-T. E. Clay, Boys' Club, Halifax
N B - W. J. McAlary, St, John.
P. E. I.-John Gordon, Charlottetown.

## The Decalogue of Health.

## (French Medical Review.)

Rise early, retire carly, and fill your day with work. 2. Water and bread maintains life; pure air and sunshine are indispensable to hailth

Frugnlity and sobriety form the best elixis of long. evity

Cleanliness preven's rust; the best cared for machine lasts the longest.
5. Enuugh sleep repairs waste and strengthens; too much sleep softeas and enfeebles.
6. To be sensibly dressed is to give freedom to one's movements and encugh warnith to be protected from sudden chaoges of temperature
7. A clean and chreerful house makes a happy home.
8. The mind is refreshed and invigorated by distractions cnd amusement, but abuse of them leads to dissipa tion and dissipation to vice.

# * Foreign Missions ** 

## W. B. M. U.

"IIt, ane laloren togelther with Coll."
Contributorn to this column will please address Mrs. J. W. Masaing, zyo Duke Street, St. John, N, B.

## PMyysi Tople yos zunk.

Wislipitane ite mimelonaries and native Cliristlans that the hags in the selool may saeept of Othrist. That emntheratert nute wrmen mey he elllelt tent serpiee. That a grest blesing may reet upon ali the assoniatfons and that is the Home Mimeion feldir of our. Provinions many may to too to Christ.

## Wettee.

Merings of the W. M. A. S. will be held at the following Aswriations: N. A. Western at Centrevilie, Car. Co, June as: P E I at Kast Point. July 4 N. B. Easters at Sackwille, July th: N S. Eastern, $\mathrm{r}_{\text {anso, }}$ July 8 ; N B. Southene at thilkeide Mestion, July 9
Our relurned misionaries will deliver addreses at these menting and a large delelgation from Societies and Banis is experted.

## The Melyapatll Temple.

Teraly years ago in this very month. of August Parl.. Kimedi was horrifed by a terrible tragedy which had taken place in the palare. Hardly two years had passed since the young Inaja had married and brought home to hls zwana a beautiful and aconmplished young Rami; and now she was dead -paisoned to death. She is said to have been unwamally intelfigeat and had not been long in hei new home ladore stre began to protest against some of the things she heard pad saw going on around her. Especially objectionable to her was the frequent presarce in the zenana of her iambecile father-in-laws foster brother, the Ciontaito, a kind
of he-d steward in the palace. The old Rani, her mnther-in-law, who favored his coming, became more and more varaged at the interferenre of the spiritual young w-man, and finally desperate measures were resolved upon. One day the yeung Alani was not very well so the palace doctor was called in, and this was the opportunity seized by her enemias to give the fatal potion. That night she was dead

At that time these was an Einglish police superintendent rmiding in Parli-Kimedi, and hearing of the sudden death he ondered a pnst mortem examination. This greatly
alarnad the inmates of the palace, all the ceremonies were alarnad the inmates of the patace, all the ceremonies were placed an the fuseral pyre and the fire lighted. Then the polimes atopped is and took possession of everything. The vasera were iemoved and rent to the government analyst in Madras and he found arsenic At once arrests were made, and in the trial the strongest evidence was that of
the letters of the murdered Rani. She had written to the twen priacipal English officials of the distr et that designs were leing made on her lifes and also in a sort of diary let er which dhe had kept from the time of her arrival in Kimantl fir thrr mote and guardian. She warned him of haer dangerous position.
Thee wese dimvicted-the Giontaito, the old Ranis hsorther and the aarive doctor were sentenced to twrive seven and therer years respectively is the jail. The government for wihm unknowit reatom did not punish the old Hani, hat evidratly o useienoe did mot deal as leniently with ler. And, as is commoinly supp sed, in erder to ap pease the wrath of the gods she buift the Melvaputh temple. The village of Melyapuiti, whiere the temple is tocisied and whirh is about six miles from Parla-Kimedi on the suad at Trekkil, gives the temple its same; but the principal images wonshiped there ete those of Kriknis and his lavorite wive ftadtion and frutmint.
The proch oe gateway to the temple is fitted ap for the Hapt to accupy when he attends ceremonirs there. Bryond
 asily Braheniss and Itaja are permitted to enter the trimplec itselt. Withis the high surrounding walle are a number of howss, wh which live the families of twraty or more priests ttme of whem were procured frum the sacred city of leganneth; and also of store-houses for receiving one hundred garce (about is thousand bushels) of paddy, the anewal ianome from the trmple estates. The temple proper is huilt in three paris, one behind the other, and surroundis huit in three parks, one oehasd the other, and surrownded all of frime is portrayed in bright colors the entire-life of soll of frime is portrayed in bright colors the entire-life of
Krishas the most lionstious and alioo the favorite of the ten incarmatio is of Vishme. In the hisdmest and largest portioe of the temple is the black stope, life-sized imisge of Krishes ; at his right is Radha and at his left Rukminl. These two are of brass plated with gold. All three are stationary, but their miniatures and a number of other idlols ase atio leept in the temple for street processions and arious exremonies.
The cost of luilding was one lakh of rupees or a little mepe than thirty thousand dollars ; and since its completion
twelve years ago the Raja each month pays about fifty serinnts and priests for its service. Go by the temple when you will, you will see biragis (ascelics smeared with aches) or Brahmins on the verandah of the porch. These, as many as come along, will be given two good meals each day for the isking from the temple store-houses. A large number of Feacocks, parrots, pigeons, and sweet singing birds are al in fed dally; fa February a pitgrimage is held here when thousands of perple from around come up to worship and have a holidav.
Otten when talking with the Hindas they acknowledge that the Christian religion is pure and true ; "But," they *ay, "our fore farhers have worshiped in this way, and did not God establish it ?" We in reply ask, "Did your fore fathers wonhip at Melyaputli ? And did God establish. that temple? Have not inany temples had a similar origin? Mauds Harrison

## August, igog.

The "Allert Miasion Band", Albert, N. B. is going along quietly, financially and we lope spiritually (unfler the leadership of Mine Mary Colpitts our prosident) This year has been the most successful slnce Ite organination six years ago. The Mite Boxes are opened quarterly and the ohildren seem anxious to save their quarteriy and the oatidren seen anxious to save their pennies in that way, The sunday sohool heid a very S(1.2) to bo divided between the Sunday Sohool and
Misslou Band.
MRS, EMM A SMrTH, See'y

The sisters of the W. M. A. Rociety of Main St. Baptis church, Sackville, N. B, held a Birthday Social on Fune gth After our usual meeting, envelopes were collected which had been previously distributed, money counted which amounted to क17. Twenty-eight sisters sal down to one at our May gathering. We have many reasons for gratifu.le to Almighty God for mercies bestowed upon us. Mas. R. E. Mitchell, Sec $y$.

## Amounts Recelved by Treasurer of Mission Band.

 fhon may 10 to June 5 .Dartmouth H M $\$ 600$; Pleasant Lake F M $\$ 0.20$; Argyle F M 80ctis; Middle Backville F M $\$ 8$ to constitute Missos Belle Smith, Gassie Anderson, Elizabeth Harper, life members; H M \$85; Yarmouth Ziun, support of children in Mrs. Churchill s school; y Mi\$7.50; to con-
stitute Lawrence Harding Life member B M 1085 . Albert F. M. $\$ 5,00$; Truro Ist church B M $\$ 15.00 ; \mathrm{H}$ M 85.00; Hebron 88 class support of native helper Eliza-
 South Brooktleld B M $\$ 5 ;$ H $\$ 5$. Doaktown Y M $\$ 12 ; \mathrm{H}$
$\mathrm{M} \$ 8 ;$ Weymouth FM $\$ 6$. Advocate Grande Ligue Hi M $\$ 5$. Hampton N \& for Bimili sohool F M. \$5. Falmouth Y M $\$ 2.50$; H M $\$ 2$ Se Hebron, support of Narah Grace Digby
is M $\$ 7.80$. Mannaquac i M M $\$ 10.00$. Moneton Hint st
 for Miss Clark s salary VM $\$ 15$. Tryon to institute
Miss Nellie R Gamble Hfe membur. Gabarus y M $\$ 3.12$. Berwiek to fustitate Hollis Chute life member E a $\$ 10$.

## Chipman, Queens Lo.

## Receipts for 20th Century Fund.

## Per Rev, H. F. Adams.

March ist To April zorn
Middleton ch-james A Gates $\quad$ jo 00 Collection, $1083 i$ Allin 2 go; lieo Armstrong 5 oo; - S School (Jrd) to 00: F Freeman s 00; Mr M MrLaregor 300.
Billtown churct-- Culiection al Bratown
it Woodville s i8; Miss Flora Fagles 1 co: bij) Collection at Woodville 1 I8; Miss Flora Kagles I oo; EN Eagles 1 oo:
CH Kockwelt . 50 ; Miss H Bligh 5 oo; Simon Wood 2 on; S Thurpe s oo; A W Parker 400 J J M Tumer a oo; Mris M Card 1 oo; G D Skinner 100 oc.
Kentville-Mrs CF Eaton, x oo; Calvin Bishop, $x a$ oo;
Carroll a oo; W A Mcikae, 2 oo; if E Harris, Uualop, a so; Mrs A E Dunlop, soc; Mes Fred Kand, it E E C. Boggs a; John I Lloydd, 3 oo; Mred MelRae, 1 sor Dr Wehster, 1 on; Warren Wheaton, 1 oo; Mis H Loviti, 1 Oos
Eerest Shaw, 1 Oo; Mry I F Neary, 8 on Eenest Shaw, 1 oo; Mrs J F Neary, 8 oo
Ber wick--A L. Read, 1 oo; John W Skanner, , oo; collec. tions March 13. Berwick and Someroet, 12.37; W W Neilly,

 Steadman. 1 00; T H Morse, I co; Mrs P Middlemas, 1 Ed Mradman, E Best, $200 ; \mathrm{R}$ W Killam, 100 Mrs P Middlemas, 150
M E E Nichols, $100 ;$ pohn N Chute, 5 oo; Mrs John N Chute, 5 00; Mr and Mrs \$ B Chute, 12 go; Amanda Thomas, 200 ; J W Margeson, $\$ 00$ Smith's Cove--S H Hall, 400 .
Lawrencetown Church,-H A Grant, I 00 ; W A Mishop, 2 co; Collections, 481 ; Mrs Wm McGill, $50 ;$ W J and R $\}$ Shaitner, 6 00; Williamston, S S, $500 ;$ Lalia W Bishop, 50 ; E Shaflner, $500 ;$ Jos A Brown, a $50 ;$ W P McKeown, $300 ;$ J E Margeson, a oo; Phineas Charlton, I oo; Frank, CharlPhinney, $100 ;$ W S Palfiey, $400 ; \mathrm{F}$ M Whitman, Total 4956.

## Aylesford Church. -3990 , Kingston Church.- 2500 .

Melvin Square.-S Spur
Chute, 1 00; W H Goucher, 500 ; Miss M Spurr, $\{\operatorname{co;}$ C Chute, 1 oo; W H Goucher, 500 C R Baker, $200 ;$ Pency
Maker, 50 Alfred Phinney, $200 ;$ J P Goucher, 2 00; Mrs I Morse, $50 ;$ G P Phinney, 2 so; Collection, 54 c .
Prince Albert- J W Clark, 50 ; Isaac D Keagi, Patterson, 1 oo; Mrs EMosher, 75; E R Thorne, a po

Lower Aylesford Church,-C R Crocker, $500 ; \mathrm{Mr}$ and
Mrs W O Baler, $200 ; \mathrm{M}$ E Baker, $500 ; \mathrm{Miss} \mathrm{F}$ Benks, 500 JH Lightizer, 25: SS Stevens, 5 00: J E Marshall, 100 ; Cateb Spinney, $200 ;$ Burton Brown. I oo; Evon Balker, 1 so
Johniton Neily, $50 ; \mathrm{Mrs}$. Thos Beardsley, $100 ;$ H N Parsons, Johnston Neily, so;Mrs. Thos Beardsley, I 00; H N Parsons, 400. Freeport-Ralph Morrell, $300 ;$ Mrs J Finnigan, $x$ 00;
Mrs Edward Haines, asc; Frank Haines, 00 . Total s 95 Mrs Edward Haines, $25 \mathrm{c} ;$ Frank Haines, x 00 . Total 525 .
Bridgetown-W E. Kerd, 4 00: Mr Leonard Berry, Collection, $5.32 ; \mathrm{JW}$ Peters, 3i, W Anthony, 200 ; A D Brown, 4; Neile Morve, 25c; Lillan Morse, 50; Harry M Chute, I as; Mrs Euphemia Lockett, 2 50; Avard Beeler 200 , Geo H Dixon, 500 Ktta M Withers, 1 , oo; Mr and
Mra K Mack, MrıS K Mack, 2 oo; Owen Covert, 2 - oo; D G Harlow, 10 co: Mise N Healey, 4 oo; JI Foster, 6 oo ; Mrs J W Brown, 1 oo;
OS Miller, 3 co; Miss Adrah Cohoon 50 c Thomas Foster, OS Miller, 3 co; Mas Adrad Cohoon soc; Thomas Fostec,


## "Taking Things Hard,"

Trouble is common to all nations and races. The Garden of Eden know it, and the fairest earthly spot today is
not exempt. No man's trouble is precisely the same as another's; and each one is apt to think his own a little the worst.
Hut it is not of the troubles we wished to speak, but of the way of bearing them, How often we say of our friend,
"He takes it so hard," and of another, "He boare it well" Whe takes it so hard," and of another, "he bcars it well. What makes the difference ? Is it in the trouble or is it in
the man? The man who takes it hard declares emphotie the man? The man who takes it hard declares emphatic.
ally, "The difference is in the trouble;" the observant world answers slowly, "The difference lies largely in the man Ability to suffer is one of the constituents of strength. Manhood means mastery, and troubles are not strong enough to conquer it, or heavy enough to bow it down. True manhood implies ability to endure withnut complaint, to sufter without bitteraess, to die without fear. In our darkest hours it is well to remember that others have fought the same fights, borne the same burdens, and
been still unconquered; yes, have even gone into batyle with a song. "My grace shall be sufficient lor thee," was meant for hours of trial, and "around and beneath us are the Ever lasting Arms," Trials shall be torches to revenl our wenk ness and strength of our Saviour: sorrow shall be salt, to save us frum spiritual decay; tribulation shall but eliminate the chaff and furnace heat, the dross.
The way we bear trouble is our way, but it is not necess-
ry a part of us. We cannot change our ary a part of us. We cannot change our trouble; but we can change our way of meeting it. A litele more grace means a ittle less sadness, and there is nothing bet ween Faith opens heaven to every sorrowing soul, and the "balm Faith opens heaven to every sorrowing soul, and the "balm hard if we bear them alone, but the companionstip of Jesus makes heavy burdens lighter, -Zion's Herald.

## As Thy Day.

Not as my day, or the day of some one else. Not as
yesterday. Not as to-morrow. Each day for itself. Each yesterday. Not as to-morrow. Each day for itself. Each
individual for himself. Life is not a repetition, nor a reindividual for himself. Lile is not a repetition, nor a re-
turn to $\mathrm{I}^{\prime}$ spast self. Life is a confinuity, and yet life is ever new. Life coming out of the past, Ind yet always going on into a future unlike that which has been. Life's pewness is a perpitual cha
from being tired of itself.
Then there is something comforting in the thought tha my jonrney each day is over an untraveled road and each day the Guide says to me: "You have not gone this way befure," This is not yesterday, nor last week, nor last year, much less forty years ago, There are mountains to see to-day never before within the range of vision. There
arefair landscapes drawn by the Artist of the universe for your eyes to moe. There are songs which will ring from your veyes to music. of the spheres which only are for your ears The blue of the sky, the sang of the birds, the penciling of the fair flowers along your path, are for this day ooly. Along with alf thene will pome trains of new thoughts and raise orisons of prasis for what which has never been yous before, All this, and yet the beginaing is only begun to day ? How full of comfort has lesus crowded each tay day ? How full of comfort has Jesus crowded each day it we will only look at it ! How he would make every day
our best if we only know how to take it. our best it we only knew how to take it. only have to live one day at a time. No yesterday to go back into. No bridee of to-morrow's crossing to come into today's journcy, Just to live one diny at a time That is all. Whether of not I need something to-morrow should not troupleme. Whether I shall hold out to-morrow is not the pergiaxity, but rather, whether I am holding out to-day.
What Christ ahall be or do to-morrow need not perplex me What Chriat ahail be or do to-morrow need not perplex me; hut rother what he is and is doing to-day, Why should sinoe he is just now what he always wilt be, and is doing fust what he nlvayswill do, so far as changing his relations to all that are his? To-day he wants me to regard him as "all is all" A thousand millenniums hence there will be no change in this respect. Having Christ today and living with him and for him today is enough. What peed 1 more? Why
have anxious forethought as to what he will want of me have anxious forethought as to what he will want of me It is only one day at a time. Heaven is on earth when Christ is enthroned within. In henven, in eternity, he is yesterday, to-day and forever the same.
What pains he has taken to secure from anxious fretting Iorethought and worry I Just one day at a time. Reduced to a finer division, we live moment by moment. Tomorrow cares for itself. We seize the comfort of the day, We take its sunshine to enjoy, what the sun shines on. We
take the season for what it has in hand. We accept take the season for what it has in hand. We accept thing difierent, but for Jesus just where we are. Looking for him, he loves to have us fud him, since he is always looking for the soul who is looking for him As with
Zaccheus, he will always find the tree into which we have climbed to look for him.-Christien Witness,

## Notices.

OUR TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND, \$ 50,000 .
Foreign Missions, India, $\$$ Zs, 0 ou: Home Missions, Maritime, 9 quooo North West Missions, \$8,000: Grand Ligne Missions, \$5,000 ; ' $r$ ritish Columbia Missions, $\$ 2,000$; Treasurer for Novi Scotia.

Rev. J. H. Bupss
Wottvilte, N. S. Treasurer for New Brunswick aod P. P. E. Island, Rev. J. W. Mannino,

St. Joho, N. B. Field Secretary, Rev, H. P. Adans, Woilville, N. S.
Will all subscribers sondivg money to
Treasurers, kindly write the INITIALS and names they wrote on their pledges, alsn the ounty they live in. This will save much time Will
Will all pastors and other persons holding Fiedges of churches, plesse send them to the their own use.

20TH, CENTURY FUND
I shall be glad if all our people whose payments are due on tha Twentieth Century Fuad, will kindly hand them to their pastors or delegates attending the Associations. I will be present and receive such. Kindly put your offerings in envelone, write on it your name, church, and county.
H. F. Adams.
P. E. I. BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

The 37 th anaul meeting of the P. B. Island Baptist Association will be held with the East Point Church commencing on Friday, July zst at $6 o^{\circ}$ clock $\mathrm{p}, \mathrm{m}$. All letters from the churches to be sent to the Secretary not later than the 2oth day of June. Arthur Simpson, Secretary.
By View, 14th May, 1904.
The entertaining committee of the East Point church request that all delegates pro. posiog to attend this Association would have their names lorwarded by their church clerk on or before the a3rd inst, to the unPlease s
they come by train or R. Relegate whether they come by train or R. R.

Wm. McVean, Church Clerk.
Hopewell, P. E L, Mav \&th, 1904
TRAVELLING ARRANGEMENTS FOR
THE P. E, ISL AND ASSOCAS
THE P. E. ISLAND ASSOCIATION. Tickets for one first class fare will be issued from all stations on P. E. I. Railway o Souris Thursday June 3 th good to return up to and including July 5 th. Delegates,
will procure certificates of attendance for the retyrorriap. will convey delegates from Couris to East Point.
E. D Starns
N. B. SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

The N. B. Southern Association will mee, with the Thurd Springfield Baptist Church Belleisle $S$ Station, commencing on Thur sday
July 7 th, at $10 ~$
m . Delegates from St
 John take early I. C. R, train to Norton;
thence eight mites by Centrat Railway to thence eight miles by Central Reilway to Belceisie station, arriving at 930 a. m
Usual travelling arrangements are being made. J. H. Huohss, Moderator. Chris. A. Laubuan, Clefk.

Programme for Friday afternoon, July 8 th, 1904.
2. Paper, Duty, The Bible Teaching on ferry at Dorchesten Cape will give one fare Our Lord's Second Coming, Rev. Christo- rate. F. W. Emseson,
pher Burnett.
B. Cohoe. Paper, The Higher Criticism, Rev. A. B. Cohoe.
$\mathrm{N}^{4}$. B . The first Fifty-Years of the Baptists in N. B, Rev. Perry J. Stacklinuse.

Chairman of Pragramme Com.
The 1 C. R. will issue Standard Certif. cates, each delegate will purchase an adult first class one way ticket to Norton and obtain a certificate which entitles them to return free it ten or more delegates attend, if less than to ndeiegates, hall fres hall fare,
The fare B. Southern Railway will grant to return Jaly 9 th.

Yours truly

## C. A. Laumara

P. 8 -Dslegates to the Southern Associnfion at Bulleisle will sead names as early as Sosible to Bro. Martin W. Freexs, Ba
N. S. EASTERN BAPTIST ASSOCIThe Nova Scotia Eastera Baptist Association will convede at Canso, July 8th.
If ten or more delegates travel on the Intercolonial Railway to Mulgrave, and secure a certificate at the starting point, they will be entitled to free return tickets, on presenting these cert icates, properly signed hy she secretary of the Association to the. licket Agent at Mulgrave. $\qquad$
Il less than ten certificites are presented,
the holders will pay halt first class fare for the holders will pay halt first class fare for return tickots.
The steamer John L. Cann malkes daily trips between Mulgrave and Canso.
Truro, N. S. T. B, Layton, Serratary.

## N. S. EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

It this meets the eye ot any delegate who purposes attending the N. S. Eastern Associntion at Canso, July 8-11, and whose name has not yet been forwarded, kindly notify at once the undersigned.
Canso, N. S.

The steamer "Strathcona" will grant free return to such delegates as pay regular fare in going by her to our Association at Canso. She will leave Halifax on Thurs day evening, july 7 , and arrive
morning the gth. excursion on this stramer tor the benefit of those attending the Association, and also to delay her regular return trip till Tuesday noon in order to accommodato delegates going west. W. H. WarRen, Moderator. fasacs Harbor, June 18.

NEW BRUNSWICK EASTERN BAPTIST
Thus Association meets this year at Sackville on July 16 th, 17 th and 18 th. I have this day mailed some blank reports to the Clerks of the Churches of this Association, which I trust will be filled out and returned to belore the zst of July next. The usual Railway arrangements have been made. Delegates who have purchased first class tickets going will beentitled to return tickets free. Those travelling over the I. C. R. and Salisbury and Harvey R.R. will please secure Standard Certificatr starting point. The

Clerk of said Association.
NEW BRUNSWICK EASTERN AS OCI
ATION.

## NOTICE TO DELEGATES.

## All dclogates wishing to attend the as-

 sociation which meets at Sackville, N. B. on July aand next, are requested to sead in their aames to the church clerk or pastor on or before July roth. Provision will also be mads for those who have their teams with Sackville, N, B, June roth,Sackville, N. B, June roth, 1904.

## RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed at the Western Association :-
"Resolved", That this Association emphatcally reaffirms the belief held by Buptists from the days of the Apostles until now, that the Bible is an absolutely unique revelation from God to man; supernaturally given through men selected for the purpose and inspired by the holy spirit and thus, so
divinely fitted for their task that the Bible divinely fitted for their task that the Bible
is an infallibla rule for the faith of all men and the only adequate revelation of God's will to man."
"Further Resolved
Further Resolved." That a copy of this
resolution be sent to Rev. Dr, Daniel S. Gregory, Secretary of the American Bible League.

## DELEGATES TO MIRITIME CONVEN

trubo, x. s., August a 2 Tu, 1904.
The Committee of Entertainment requests: (t) The Delegates be appointed at the ing representation. (See Year Bootsat desir
$\qquad$
(2) That the names of all delegates desiring entertainment be sent in not later than Angust Ist. The Committee of entertainment cannot be responsiblo for providing entertainment for any delegates whose names are received after that date. This is positive.
forward their celegates desiring entertainmont forward their credentials of appointment, signed by Church Clerk or Pastor, with ap. pueve authority to place names on the list. (4) That delegates to the Maritime W. M. A. S., who expect the Committee to provide free entertainment for them, be appointod as regular delegates by their churches.
(5) That those desiring hotel or boarding house accommodation advise the committse
not liter than August 15 th. Rates will not iater than August 15 th. Rates will run ing for suck accommodation should state what they are willing to pay.
Postal cards with instructions and location will besent to all whose names arrive in time. In case a delegate is appoiated or lócated, who, afterwards decides not to come he will please notify the undarsigned at once.
ment.
W. P. King, Chairman.

## THE GONVENTION

The Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces will meet (D. .). on Saturday, August zoth, at 10 a. m., in the First Bap.
tist Church, Truro, N. S. Official notices of the
Onticial notices of the meeting have been of the several associafions. Church clerks)
were thercin asked to forward the credentiats of delegates to the Secratary of Convention bye a cartain date. But as the Committoe of ontertainment in Truro have requested "that telelegates desiring entertainmeat forward
their credentials of appointment their credentials of appointment * - : with their application to the chairman of such delegites arro herehy authorited to that the clerk of their church domen not the credentials to me, but to Truro as above. Delogates who do not wish the Nonmittee of Entertainment in Truro to provide for them may see that their credenvials are sent to me. The regular printed form is not necossary; a written statement of appointment by the Church, signed by the astor or Clerk is sufficient.
Higramat C. Crised, Sec'y of Convention.

## SAVE BABY'S LIFE,

You cannot watch you little ones too carefully during the hot weather. At this time sicknoss comes swittly and the sands of the little life are apt to glide away almost before you know it. Dysentry, diarrhoea, cholera infantum, and stomach troubles are alarmingly frequent during the hot weather. At the first sign of any of these troubles Baby's Own Tablets should be given-better still an occasional dose will prevent these troubles coming, and the Tablets should therefore be kept in every home. Promptness may save your child's life. Mrs. J. R. Standen, Weyburn, N. W. T., says: "Baby's Own Tablets are valuable in cases of diarrhoen, constipation, hives and when toething. I have nesves used a medicine that gives such good tatiso faction." This is the experience of all mothers who have used the Tablets. If you do not find the Tablets at your druggiste seads 25 cents to The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont, and a box will be seant you by mail post paid.

The anaual meeting of the Business Educators' Association of Canada will be held in the rooms of the. Maritime Business College. Halifax, commencing on Wednesday. the dolegates oa A. B. Croalf of thy will welcome A. H. McKay, an thehall of the eyrad D. institutions. Though the memberobio in cludes schools from Halifax to Vancouver this is the first time that any session has heen held outside of Oatario. The Maritime is the only school in the Province which will be represented at the meetings.

## Desominational Funds.

RHCLIPTS mgom mazch zist to Junz zoti, 1904.
prince zdward island.
Fairview church, 99: Montague church, Church, $\$ 3.49$ : North River church Annaadale Point church, $\$ 6.25$ : Cavendish church, $\$ 12$ : Springfield ch Irch, \$9.05; Charlototown church, \$29.15: Tryon Sunday school, \%\%. Totil, \$106.11. Belore reported, \$276.34Total to June 2oth, \$382.45.
Charlottefown, Juno 20, Ioos for P. E. L.
An Austrian surgeon has invented a narcotic bomb, to be fired from any gun, which is claimed to give off narcotic gas powerful enough to render 2,000 men unconscious for everal hours.

# Why Have So Many People Such a Decided Preference for 



## FELLOWS'

'LEEMING'S ESSENCE. it cumss Spevies, Ringtostes arbs spliatt Sprains 1 grumes, sipt Smerlings Recommended by prominent Hortines. throughout the country.
FRICE WIETY CNENTE.
T B BARKER \& SONS, LTD ar. Jons, we m, Sole Props,
1840.

1903
Painkilter hen eued mane vome of ticknon than mogety la the wisid tor Cramps Celte,

Diarrhoes., Eic.
A bovenhild remedy.
MILBURN'S HEART Nervepills

WEAK PEOpLE

Area True Heart Tonic,
 -2") YM"


Mitheme's lient and Merye Pill.


## CONSIDER

Why it in elat three atudentr of other otholl doling similar work, have applied se wimply mexiere them cemployment. It is sumplyicionition io the find standard in moritime qualification if the standard in most MORAL:

Atwend our shool and get a good anag
Kaulbach a sChurman, Chartered Accountants. maritime business college. Halifax, N.'s.

## Beware

of the fact that
White Wave

## Uisinfects your clothes and prevents disease

## * The Hone ** <br> REMEMBER THE BIRTHDAY - Birthdays are milestones on the journey of

life which should never pass unnoticed. It takes very little to make a child happy, and the memory of those pleasant occasions remain with us forever. Poverty is no excuse
for igroring these days. The writr for igrioring these days. The writer remembers well an illustration of this point, which is well worth relating.
A large family who were never anything but poor, and yet who got the most out of life, had the most delightful birthday cele. brations. $\%$ In order to do it the most rigid coconomy was practiced in other ways. The gifts were always trifling, but each member of the family remembered the occasion. There was always a pretty frosted birthday cake and an extra good supper. Usually one or two friends were invited in to help celebrate. The good mother, whose thoughtfulness was manifest through each day's serfuiness was maniest through each day's ser-
vice was a burden bearer, who seldom saw or knew a moment's rest, and yet she would never have thought of letting a birthday pasi unnoticed. Ifeel sure that her loved ones have memories of those "good old days" which are worth far more to them than worldly wealth.
Surprises adds much to the exjoyment of little folls, so if the plans can be kept quie it will add interest to the festivities. Only good will and thoughttulness are necessary to make a happy blrthday.
A buach of fiowers, a pretty blossoming plant or fern, a basket or box of confectionery, either home made or otherwise, $>$ fook ery, either home made or otherwise, 3 vook some little gift which has bich especially desired, will afford a great deal of pleasure Ahove all do not forget a little card or note of greeting which, after all is the best part of the gift-New York Obterver.

## ASTORIA POTATOES

Whip mealy boiled potatoes to a powder with $a$ fork; add one teaspoonful of butter and one-hall cup of bot cream or milk, or more if needed to male a creamy paste. then the beaten yolls of two eggs, one tesspoooful of salt, one hialf saltspoonful of white pepper, and at the last whip in the stillly frothed whites. Heap on a buttered pie plate, wash over with a little melted butter and brown lightly on the upper grating of the oven.

## FRENCII BAKED POTATOES.

In a baking dish place a layer of aliced pptatoess alalt, pepper and add a small lump of butter on esch slice; then enother laver of potatoes, pepper, salt and butter till the dish is two-thirds full. Then fill with bread crumbs or cracker crumbs and cover all with milk. Bake in a hot oven three-quarters of an hour. Serve is same dish.

RAGAMUFFINS,
Into oas pint of sweet milk stir one egg, one tablespoonful of sugar, one-half tea spoonful of salt and one tablespoonful of butter, soltened. Sift two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder with one quart of flour twice, stir in the milk mixture and roll out quickly with as little handling as possible; roll to about one-half inch thickness, spread over with one tablespoonful of butter, sprinkle thickly with light brown sugar, and grate one-half of a nutmeg over all; roll as you would a sheet of music and cut one -half inch thick; flour a large biscuit pan, lay in the muffius flat, and bake in a quick oven fifteen minutes. Serve warm with sifted sugar, or they are equally nice co'c for Sabbath evening tea.

11 wnd
PINEAPPLE JELLY YWITH STRAW. BERRIES.
To make something fit for a king fiplace good-sized lucious strawberries, which have been dipped into powdered sugar, in'/2'pineapple jelly concocted in this way; Sonk three-fourths of a bos of gelatine it a cup fel of cold water, in twenty minuites add a pint ol cold water, one and a hall cuplal of
add one cupful of juice off from canned pine apples, also the juice of one lemon. After the mixture kas stood for an hour, pour through cheese cloth into a mould until hall full, stand a few minutes, thea arrange e layer of strawberries. Cover with more jelly after which top with the fruit. Turn from the mould on a glass dish and border witb whipped cream dotted with straw' erries.

STRAWBERRY SANDWICHES.
These are most appetizing. Cut rathe large strawberries in several pitces, sprinkle with sugar, set in the ice chest for an hour, and later spread between thin slices of bread rich cream with the berries and arrange prettily on a dish.

## BUTTER CAKFS

Coffee and butter cakes are the daily lunch son of thousinds of downtown workers in Now York. The butter cakes, which immac ulate cooks produce in full view of all whe pass the windows of the numerous places where they are served, are as appetizing to look at as they are to eat. Many house wifely, working women have tried in vain to produce them at home. One enterprising woman obtained the recoipt from an of sook at one of the restaurants, and publisher it in What To Eat: "Sitt together three cupi of flour, four and a half level teaspooss of belcing powder, and three-quarters of a tea spoon of salt. Into this rub two tablespoons of butter uotil the llour looks mealy. Add one and one-quarter cups of milk, and beat for a minute to a smopth dough. Turn out on a well-floured moulding cloth and tosi into a ball with a knito. Slip a woven cove aver the rolling pin and rub the texture full of flow, then roll out the dough into an even sheet, three quarters of an inch thick, cut with a biscuit cutter and make on a greased riddie. Do not have the fire too hot- When they puff up to double their size, turn and bake on the other side. A spatula is the best thing for turning them. The dough must be kept moist. so moist that it will stick to anything except the floured roller. Avoid touching it with the hands. Serve very hot."

## such little things.

They are such little, simple things to do ; To sweep a room, to bake a loaf of bread, Kiss a hurt finger, tie a baby's shoe,
To mend a school-boy's broken sled.
Such litrie, simple things; but they above Who ag our little world attendant wait, And jos ful wait, note only if through love
The deed be done to count the world ai great.-Mrsh. M. P. A Croaier, in Mnraing
Star. Star.

Mr. Ballour created a vigorons young bul the other day. 'Do not let us imitate,' he said, 'a folly which has zever been committed by any other nation.' The Irishmen took the 'imitation' as sincerest flattery.-Bristo Mirror:
'Cholly Brokeleigh tells me his ancestors were early settlers here' Yes ? Well Cholly isn't. I'm his tailor.'-Philadelphia Press.
Visitor-I've just been to make my first sall on Mrs. Johnson ' Lady of the HouseSo elad, dear. Poor dear, she's glad to know any one I'-Punch.
A London cabman was recently having his first born baby christened. ClergymanWhat name shall I give the child ?' Cabb) (through sheer force of habi!) - Oh, I't leav that to you sis.'
Round Sergeant-What 1 Asleep again Can it be that this is from force of habit ? Waking Patrolman- $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{n}-\mathrm{no}$ sik. Jest a habit $0^{\circ}$ th' force. - Baltimore American.
Harry - I hear you do not speak to Rose Reggie-No; she is too flighty. I told her weat to a phresologist and had my head examined, and she said there was notning in

## Harry - Did she mean there was nothie

 phrenoology?Rilgie-' She sald I could draw my own

## neess nod mive the bidy a feeling of conifort enc

Don't take the weak,
preparations represented to bo "ithe haze: se" Pond's Extract, which easily sour and cencrally contala "wood alcohol," a deadl polsos.

## Are You Loohing

For a school where for A SMALL. EX. RENDITURE you can equip yourself to

Fredericton
Business College.
No vacations. You may enter at any
W. J. OSBORNE,

Principat, Fredericton, N. B.

## BRECHE A

 LADY

## Doairs kidney pilis <br>  for the Cure of all Xidney and Bledder Tronbles.

Mrs. P. Bertrand, Breche A Manom Que., writes:-I think it nothing but right for me to let you know what
DOAN'S KIDNET PIT DoAN'S KIDMEY PILLS have dorie for with a sore beek, and such severe phins in my kidneys that I conld searcely wall at times. I got a box of DOAN'S KID. WEY PILLS, and before I had them half taken I wais greatly relieved, and wit another box I was completely cured. annot belp but give them all the prais thexi to all kidney sufferert

DOAN'S KTDNEY PITTS.
are 50 e. box, or 3 for $\$ 1.25$; all dealeks or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Torouto, Oht

COWAN'S
Cocoa and Chocolate.
They are the choicest of all.
Try them


Heals and Boothee the Lange and Bronchial Tuben. Ouren COVGRB COLDS, BROMOHMTIS, TOAR88 IESS, oto, quiaker than any rem edy known. If you have that trrt tating Congh that koepa you awake at night, a does of the syrap will utop if at onee.

## USED FOR EIGHT TEARS.

1 have used DE. WOOD's worwhy PIRE sYRup for avery sold it have had tor the patt elght years, with wondese ful suceess. I sever see of friend whth o mough or cold but that I recommend the M. M. Elaworth, Jecksoarith, NMB.

## The Sunday School *

## BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes Third Quarter, 1904. july to septemikr.

Lesson 1.-July 10-Jerobnam's ldolatry.

- Kings $12: 25-33$-Read I Kings 13.14.


## coldge text

Keep yourselves from idols.-1 John 15 : a1

## EXPLANATORY.

E. The Temptítion to Idolatey,-Vs. 24-27. Jerrboam began his reipa energet cally and wisely, taking measures
security and defense of his kringdom
security and defense of his kingdom.
25. Then Jeroboam bull Shechem. The 25. Then jeroboam built Shechem, The city, destroyed by Abimelech (Judg: 9: 45), had been restorec, and served as the meetlesson. In mount Epheams (R v., "the hill country of Ephrain ') The mountainous
ridge of Central Palestire, reaching from ridge of Central Palestinte, reaching from near Jerusalam northward about fifty miles to the great plain of Esdraelon, Aup pwzL, therain, removing afterward (I Kings 14: 17 ; $15: 2 \pi, 33$ ) to Tirzah. See "Place.
And wEnt our prom thancs. Having es And went our prom tarnce. having es
tablished his capital, he transferred his worktablished hiscapita, he transferred his work-
men to another scene of operations. AN1 men to another scene of operations, AND
BUtLT. Strengthened and enlarged; Gideon ButLT. Strengthened andenterged (Judg. 8: 17).
had destroyed its fort
Prvurl ("anciently called Peniel." The arme, which means "face of God," was given it because here Jacob wrestled with the angel of God (Gen. 32: 24-32). Penuel was on the River jabbok, country about 20
with the fordan.
26. And Jsrozoam said in his heart. He recogrized the real reason for his advocacy of idolatry, but he was ashamed to give it to the people ( $\mathrm{v}, 28$ ).
a7. is this prople GO UP (to Jerusalem
po sacrpice. The law (Deut, $16: 16$ ommanded this, The law (Deut, 16 : 16 nales,-at the Passever (A pril) Pentecon June), and the Feassever (Aprii), pentecos ber), Moreover, the Levites, settled in all parts of Palestine, went up in their turns to conduct the temple service. Then shal TRE HRART OF THIS PSOPLE TURM AGAIN UNTO rhase Lord. To Rehoboam, whom, as Jero hoam feared, they would soon come to re gard as "their lord," their legitimate king fin they shall kill ms. To get him out of the way so that the two kingdoms might more readily united, and also to win avor with his enemy, Rehoboam.
11. Ths Pretexts por idolatry,-Vs, So jeroboam proceeded to establish 28, 29. So Jeroboam proceeded to establish is fear for hiniself and his authority.
28. Whergupon the king took counsel. With men like-minded with himself, the ribal leaders who had helped him to his throne. And Mads two calves of GOLD,
"They were probably of considerable size,

## LIVELY 7 a. <br> Right Food Makes Young of the Aged,

When one is lively and a hard worker ut this age there is something interesting to tell and the Princeton lady who lias passed this mark explains how her wonderful health is due to the food she eats.
"I am past seventy years of age and up to five years ago suffered terribly with chronce stomach trouble. heart disease, iand was renerally as weak as you will find sick old women of 6 y . At that time I began to use Grape-Nuts food and trom the very first it began to build me up. Soon I came to a condition of periect health because I can al. ways digest this food and it is full of nourishment. All my heart and stomach troubles are gone. I soon gained betweeu is and 20 pounds and have never lost it. I can now do a haidd day's work.
Certainly this is the greatent food 1 ever struck. It gave me strengthrand ambition and courage and I try to do all the good I can telling poople what it has done for me. Many of my neighbors use it and are doing $=$
"I had the grip the latter part of the win. ter and for four weelcs ate absolutely nothing but Grape. Nipts and came out of the sickness nicely. Thlat will show you how strong and sturdy t an. at truly it is wonderful food to do such thing' for one of my age." Name given by Postum Co.. Battle Creak, Mich.
Delicious, erisp, ifutty flavored Grape-Nuts Trial zo days proves things.
Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in aach pleg.
and represented a young but full-grown bull. There is no authority for supposing
that they were winged, like the bulls of that they were winged, like the bulls of
Assyria, or were copies of any cherubic emAssyria, or were copies of any 'cherubic em-
blem, whether in Solomon's temple or elseblem, , whether in Solomon's temple or else-
where." The ox-symbol of God was most where." The ox-symbol of God was most
natural for an agricultural people, for wham the-great animal, so powerful yet so docile,
was the bread-winner, a maferial was the bread-winner, a material embodiment of the divine strength and beneficence.
Of got. Not sulid, but "a wooden core overlaid with gols.
First Pretext. Ir is \%oo much por you To
ao up ro Jrrusal.zm. The probable mean-
ing is, as given in 2. v. margin. "Ye have
gone up long enough." It was as if Jero-
gone up long enough" It was as if JeroJudah's political yoke ; now throw off her
religious yoke. religious yoke.
Second Pretext. Behold thy gods
Which brought thes up out or The land of
EGypt. Jeroboam's argument was that the EGYPT. Jeroboam's argument was that the old. He used almost the exact words of Aaron when he made the golden calf (Ex. 37: 4), but without any remembrance of that event and its disastrous outcome.
Chird Pretext. 29. And he sEt the ons in asth-gl. Beth-el ("house of E1" -of God) was regarded as a sacred city. There Abraham built an altar (Gen, 12:8), there Jacob
saw his vision and named the place Beth-el (Gen. 28: 11-19), there the ark was stationed (Judg, 20: 18), and there Samuel judged ed (Judg, 20; 18), and there Samuel judger
Israel ( I Sam, 7:16) ; Deborah dwelt near by (Judg, $4: 5$ ). "Beth-el is usually identinod with the m-dern Betin, about four hours may havelain farther north than the present village." It would be a convenient sanctuary for Jeroboam's snuthern tribes, and would intercept any who might be on
their way to Jerusalem. And the other put he in Dai. This was the most northern point in the kingdom ; hence the
phrase, "from Don to Beersheba.
III. Downward in ldolatey
soon found that breaking one commandment led to the breaking of others.
30. And this thing bscame a Sin por
the people, following the lead of their sinful king, wENT TO worshir bepore The one (R. v, margin, "before each of them,") EVEN unto pan. Why is not Bethel mentioned also ? Either (1) Dan with i's priesthood was all ready, and the people went there to wor-
ship at once. Or (2) "perhaps half a senterice is lost or (3) Bethel 'goes without seying, or else (4) it noted that, while they the feast ( $v$ to the remote Dant to worship, Bethel only,"
The First Step, therefore, downward in idolatry, was the actual worship of these images, and not of God through the mere will plead that his myriad idnls are ond will plead that his myriadidols are only vast majority of the people nover ; but the yond the senseless images wbich they woryond
ship.
The Second Step was to replace the temple, whose pure and inspiring outlines had been designed by Jehovah himself, with sanctur 31. Hz made AN House (R, Y ., "thouses"),
a sanctuary, one "at each of the two cities where the calves were set up." Or Hich rhaces., "The 'high place' of primitive worship was, oniginally, merely an erection of
indefinite height upon the indefinite height upon the mound
tarrace." Before the building of the tempt terrace." Belore the building of the temp'e the pure workip of Jehovah was oiten car-
ried on at. these local shrines ( 1 Kinps 3: 2-4), but after the temple was built th
became wholly identified with idolatry. became wholly identified with idolatry.
The Thind Step downward in idolatry was to replace the consecrated tribe of Levi by a new priesthood, unauthorized by Jehovah. And Nads parssts of tas lowast of the
pgople. The fiteral rendering of the He. paopls. The literal renderine of the He.
brew is, "from the ents of the people," that brew is, "from the en's of the people," that
is, "from all ranks of the people" ( $\mathrm{R}^{\prime} \mathrm{V}_{\text {a }}$, from among all the people ${ }^{\prime}$ ), and not, as heretoNot of this sons or L.zvi, the priestly tribe. Not of the sons or L.evi, the priestly tribe.
Doubtless Jeroboarn would g'adly have re. tained their services, but they refused to cel ebrate idolatrous rites, and went south to Rehoboam (a Chron. 11: $13 \div 15$.

Therefore (3a) Jzroboam orpaingd a FEAST fy the goirin month. November. The law expressly fixed the Freast of Talernacles in the seventh month (Lev 25 : 34) ON THB
purgenth day or monts. "The day was prigrenth day of month,
retained because, the months being lunar. the fifteenth was the day of the foll moon." Hz ormared upon Ths altar
went upinto the altar". acende
went up into the altar"; accended it bystrps
of by an inclined plane (Ex. 20: 26) Soly an incined piane (kx, 20: 26). Like
Solomin at the dedication of the temple, the king himselfofficiated at the inavguration of the new worship. So DID HI IN Berh-gL. "The more distant Dan perhaps was inau. gurated by some of the newly made priests." And Be placid in Bers-kL. Dan already having its priesthood-descendants of Moses (Judg 18: 30).
capitulates what has gone before. Which us
had devised of his own haart. "The entire system of Jeroboam receives its condemination in these words.

## "SWIFT TO HEAR

The good results of the word of God depend as much on hearmg as on preaching. The preacher often blames himself when the year rolls round without a harvest. The people blame the preacher, and it may be justly. But what about the hearer? The prophet seems to make salvation to depent on the right kind of hearing when he says "Harkin diligently, and your soul shall live," The apostle speaks. in highest terms of the Bereans when he says, "These were more noble than those of Thessalonica, for they received the word with all readiness of mind." In the parable of the sower our l.ord shows thit the failing of the word in bring forth a good harvest is due chiefly to the way in which men receive it. Those whoes hearts are hard through long indulgence in sin, those whose minds are taiken up by the care of world, the deceitfulness of riches, the Sunday newpaper, and the approaching eatertaisment at the theater do not hear with much profit. There was a time when the church maintained that it was-impossible for a deaf person to he saved, because the Scripture says, "Faith cometh by hearing," and how can one have faith who cannot hear ? We know that this was a gross and erroneous interpretation, but there is a kind of deafness which the Bible condewus and which hinders the salvation of the soul. Many turn away their ears from hearing the law, "Take heed how ye hear." - N, Y. Advocate.

NOTE THAT BROUGHT PROMPT SET. TLEMENT

## The Japanese can win dintinction at the

 desk of the counting house a- readily as in a sea fight. One who obtained a situation with an English firm on trial was asked a few davs after his appointment by the cashier to write to a customer who had owed some money to the house for a long time and who seemed to have no intention 解 paying. 'Write briefly and politely,' said the cashier, but let him understand distinctly, that we expect him to pay the money without further delay. The letter was written, and on the following day came a cheque for the, amount due The surprised cashier asked the new clerk to show him a copy of the letter which had been so effectual. It ran thus:'Dear Sir,-If you do not send us at once the money you owe us we shall be obliged to astonishment. Respectfully yours.
The form reems to combine Oriental subtlety and Western point.-Ex.

INFORMATION WANTED
A well known Toronto lawyer is said to have
lows:
-Will you please tell me where jou learned to write? I' have a boy I wish to send to sichool, and am sfraid I may bit upon the ssme school that you went to.'

De man dat don't live within his income, said 11ncle Eben, is purty sho', sooner o Iater, to have to try de experiment of livin without it.'- Washington 'Star.

That fellow townsman of yours,' remarked the New Yorker, 'hasn't much idra of table manners.' 'No,' replied the Chicagoan, 'I noticed that. Why, the other day I seen him use the same knife for his pie that he'd used to eat his pe-s with.'-Philadelphia 'Ledger.' Over in Boston little eight-yesr-old Jimmy Spry surprised his school teacher with this outburst of confidence: 'Teacher, my mother
is away; been away for two weeks; I was out is away; been away for two weeks; I was out to dinner last nigitic goin' out to dinner to-night-goin' where I please on'Sunday; han't had a bath for two weeks.'

The delegation from Kohash County to the State Convention was holding a consultation. 'We have decided,' said the chairman to the member that had just come in, "to caste the vote of out county as a unit, 'Is that the reason,' demanded the delegate 'why there's oaly one bed at the -hotel for the whole bunch of us ?'-Chicago 'Tribuae.'


Atlanta, Cla., escaped the surgeon's knife, by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.
"Drar Mre Pirimair:- 1 with to express my gratitude for the reatored health and happinoss Lydia E. Pink-
bam's Vegetable Compound hae brought into my lifo.
had suffered for three years with terrible pains at the time of menstruar fion, and did not know what the trouble was until the doctor pronounced it inflammation of the ovaries, and proposed an operation.

- I fell so weak and slok thet I felt sure that 1 could not survive the ordeal, dergo it. The following weals I read an adverthement in the paper of your Vegetable Compound in snch an amersency, and wo 1 cocided to try it. QFes whe my joy to ind that I actually improved after taking two bottlas, so Kopt taking it for ton wooks, and at the and of that thme I was cured. I has gained eighteen pounds and
oxcellent health, and am now

Yout heaith, and am now.
d you surely denerve great Eucoesh, Mriss Azrous Barkyr, so North Boule-


All sfol women would be wise If they would take LydIa R. Pinkham's Vergetable Compound and be well.


Oueen Inauramee Co.

## Ins. Ce. of North America.

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ecied on Dwellings, Furniture, Stocks rad
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## House an6a.



MOSHANES EEIES



## One of the Many

Mrs, G. D. Allen, of Bale Verte Road, N. B., suffered from severe oramps for
sevoral yoars, ohtaining only temporary sevora yostrs, ohtaining only temporary
relief trom doctors. She was also greatly afticted for 4 years, with Salt Rheum in her hands, she was advised to tity

GATES'

## Life of Man Bitters

and Invigorating Syrup
This she did, also using Gates' INerve
Ointment on her hands. She has reoently writton us explaining how aiter s month's treatment she has been permanently cured of both diseases and sho is
reeommending othors to give these medivines a trial.

## G. Gates, Son \& Co., MIDDLETON; N. S.

$\&$ From the Churches. *
IDENOMNATIONAL FUNDS.

 Als eintrifustions, whethes for division soconting to the soles, of ter ang ane of the amin objecta, rhpald be
 neiopen ton pation
The Trousurer for New Brumentick : Eav.' 3. W
 P. R. Wiass in Mf. A. W. Brkash, Curacorverowy a
 all mot sointerlibutione R. E. Laland to Ma -greRns.

Sourn Brayck-This section of the Cord well Baptist church is enjoying a refreshing Irom God. It was my privilege on the 18 th, to baptize five young ladies, and on the a3rd to baptize a man in middle life and a young man. This makess fourteen added to this church by baptism during the last meath.

W, CAMP
Naw Gramairr, N. S.-We are greatly en cournged in our work. The Lord blesses His word to the conversion of souls. We held three weeks of special meetings at Foster thertloment, and the lord gave ue souls. Rev. S. W, Schurman helped me for one week, He is a workman that needeth not to be ashamed. Last Sunday, in the presence of a large congregation, 1 baptized eight happy helievers. There are others whom we trust will moos follow their Lord in His appointed way.

Sovin Rawpen, N. S.-AIter six months shemer, on scooust of ill-health, and in requese to a unanimous invitatios from the dhurch to refurn to them, I find mynelf again coinfortably wettled and at work. During my nbluenoe the church was visited by Rev. 1. Wallace, whose faithful ministrations were wery much mpjoyed. Bro. Berrie a stadeat at Acadis supplied the pulpit for some time with manch mooeptance. On Sunday. June 12 . we haptised three young converts who with another received ou experience, were welcomed to the church at the conclusion of the mapring servions.
Camanoix, C. B-IIt is almost a year ago since we came here; During the winter seasos we held sixteen weels meetings on the field besides the other work always in volved on a pastor, and very much more which is peculiar to this field. About eighty have started to seek Christ since I came here ; uut when we look upon the ones and two's we ask where are the nines. I baptized one man in Gabarouse, two men and three girls in Yourchu and received two by letter maling eight altogether. A number were hindered in both places by bigotry of professed friends and near relatives. There are still others to follow the Master in baptism
A. H. MacCabe.

Brookpteld, Col. Co-During a stay of two years on this field we have enjoyed large blessing. About 30 have been added to the little church groups here by letter or by b. ptism. The parsonage has been repaired asici a furnace put in, adding to our comfort f arch property has been enlarged, increas fire its whelue by about $\% 300$. For three wer as, at the clove of our pastorate Bro. C. W, Walden was with us and great blessing attended his visit. Jy his faithful presentation of the Word wouls were won lor Jesus, and by oontinuing t.slant in prayer he had power wo th God. May Jod bless him in his futues mo. We are now happily settled is Mopetion, N, B.

Fra M. Batro.
Fiest Yasmouti Church, -Rev, C. W. Row begas his work in this place June a ath, 39a4. On the following Thursday evening the church and congregation, hietd an informal anception is the vegtry, for our pastor and Mr. Pone. Eleven Baptist pastors and atarly all their wives were present. The targe roam was crowded when Deacon Barto called the meating to order. "Otd Corona tion" was thra sung, the scripture read, and tion" whe thra sung, the scripture read, and
prayer oftered, Rev, R. J. Graat welcomed prayer offered, Rev, B. J. Grast weicomed tows, and the writer on behalf of the church. Paator flose them responded to the many
kind things that had been said. Our choir and other musical talent gave their choicest selections followed by general conversation and refreshments. All present were greeted with a warm welcome and our Pastor and Mrs, Rose in parficular. During our pastorless condition of eight months, preachers good and true lave given us the living Gospel each Sunday-for which we are grateful, now we look forward to brave leadership, and patient, - persistant work

Cevthit N. S. Tods Day, Jone Cemterville, N. S.-Lord's Day, June 12, we baptized four young women, and gave them the right hand of fellowship at the evening service. God has b essed our work this year in giving us souls. We are just begining to get things into working shape when we came here none of the churches were in working order. But by the grace of God and hard work I think I can report a
better spiritual life. This field is like many better spiritual hie. Mais âd is Hike many too large for one man to worl it is: shame for any field as large as the one the writer is serving to draw grant from H. M Board. They could pay easilv $\$ 800$ and parsonage, but for a lack of training, the people generally do not give is proportion to their wealth. From Centerville and Mt. Pleasant to Upper Tidnish we have beautiful
farms; and, I venture to say rcarcely a better farms, and, I venture to say scarcely a better
fumbering district in Nova Scotia. Hand. some housss and all nicely furnished and not withstanding all God's material blessings. cannot keep a pastor without drawing on the Board. If I wire in a poor feld, not able to give to the gospel, I gladly would remain and try and do sorsething for God; but I have decided, to resign my pastorate here.
July ard, beine my last Sund ay; July 3rd, being my lasi sund ey;
A.MacDobgali-

Uprar Amispoid, N. S., Farzwell Sexvics,-On Tiesday erening, fune ri, the Laudsome Baptist church in Aylesford was crowded to the doors by friends from Marristown, Kingston and Aylesford, who had Fathered to say farewell to their pastor, Rathered
Rev. A. S Lewis, and wife. For three and a half years Bro. Lewis has ably served the charches of this field, but now leaves to purSue a further course of stady in the United
States. Mr. 1.. O. Neily was appointed States. Mr. L. O. Neily was appointed chairman, and after a few opening remarks called upon Dea. C. J. West to present a
farewell address on behalf of the congrega larewell address on behalf of the congrega
tion gathered. Dea. West was listened to tion gathered. Dea. West was listened to
with rapt attention as he described the privilege the church had enjoyed by listening to the able presertation of the truth by Pastor Lewis, Referring to the work accomplished under his leadership. Dea. West showed that when Mr. lewis assumed the $\$ 2500$ rested on the church building in $\$ 2500$ rested on the church building in reduced to $\$ 800$. The Benevolent wink of the church had steadily grown, $\$ 390$ a year having been contributed for the carrying on of Christian work within the bounds of the denomination. Six hundred dollars had Fund. Daised towards the Twentieth Century
West also spoke of the spintual Fund. Dea. West also spoke of the spiritual
growth of the churches- 45 having been added by baptism and 21 by letter. The address made special mention of the helofu nature of the mid-week meeting. The Pae tor always choosing subjects at once fresh, instructive, revotional, and uplifting. Dea West then, after very feelingly referring to the many ways in which Bro. Lewis and family would be missed, presented them with a purse of $\$ 35$ from Aylesford friends A purse of $\$ 17$ was previously presented presented with a handsome silk umbrelle presented with a handsome silk umbrelle ladies of the Kingston congregation, Other gifts were presented by individual friends of all denominations, thus attesting to the high regard in which Pastror Lewis and wife
were held, Among those accepting spats on were held, Among those accepting seats on Revds. C. K Morse and G. P. Ravmond pastors of the Baptist churches in Water villn and Berwick respectivelv. Also Rev Wm. Philips pastor of the Methodist church in Aylesford, all of whom made splen tic addresses. Bro. Philins expecially spoke of the hospitable and far way Bro. Lewis Had Pastor him as a fellow worker in Christ presentation in a somewhat humornus man ner, at the same time ex pressiog on hehalf of Nrs. Lewis and himse'f their deep appreciation of all the kindness shown them, and the unbounded sympathy and love which had always been manifested towards them. The addresses were interspersed by splendid Music, supplied by the combined chorus of Lewis and family left on the Express on the following afternoon for a few weels rest with friends in New Brunswick before taking ap their new work. Ons Presisk.


Among the Specialties in Furniture handled Exclusively by us, are: White Mountain Refrigerators, Globe-Wernicke Bookcases and Office Filing Cabinets, Vudor Shades for Verandahs.

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## ICED COCOA

is a delicious
Hot Weather Drink

Mix thoroughly 4 of BENSDORP'S ROYAL DUTCH COCO 4 with two pounds of gramulated sugar, and one pint hot water and boil three minutes. strai 1 and when cool add, If deaired, one tablespoonful extract of Vanilla. put three tablespoonsfnls of this syrup in glass half filled with cracked ice; fill glass with mille, fugar to taste, shake thoroughly, and serve, with or without cream. Wh (pped, cream is a great improvement.

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HEADLIGHT PARLOR MATCHES
It only costs 5 C to try them. It is worth that to avoid the choking from a sulphur match.

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For further information, write, giving exact date of birth to,
THE E. R. MACHUM CO., Limited, ST, JOHN, N. B,


## MARRLAGES

Wricir-Andzrson.-At North Range, Wune annd, by Rev.. W. An North, Range,
P. Wrieht and Ida May Ancerson, Woiltice of P. Wrinht and
North Range.

Matazk-Suxw,-At the Baptist parsonage, Newcastle, N. B., on June arst, by O. SS,
Steeven William Vather to Mrs, Altred haw Steeves, William Vather
both of Newcastle, N. B.
McQuarriz-Russkil-At the home of the bride's parents, on June azad, by O.E. Steeves
Daniel MicQuarrie of Moncton, N. B, to Miss Daniel McQuarrie of Moncton, N. B, to Miss
Pauling, fourth daughter of Mr, and Mrs. Kussell of Lower Derby.
Parkgr-Pattrason.-At the home of Mis.
Jacleon Patterson Jacleson Patterson, Delhaven, N S., by Rev,
I. A corbett, B. D., Lyman Cecil Parker of A Corbett, B. D. Lyman Cecil Parker of
Medford to Nora Beatrice Patterson of DelMedford. to N
haven, N. S.
WcLiod-Rindarss.-At the Heifence of W. A. Rindress, North Middleboro, Jne 21st
by Rev S H. Corawall, B. A. Herber H. H. by Rev S H. Corawall, B. A. Herbert. H.
Mcleod of Pugwash Junction, to Saret Rindress.
Beck-Poncra, - At Cpringhill, N, S., June zand, by Pastor H. G. G. Estabrook, George
Beck of Hillsboro, N. B, and Miss Etta PorBeck of tuilisboro, N. B
ter of Springill, N.S.
Lump-Tarloz--By Pastor J. M. Parker, June a2nd, Thomas E. Lund of Sackville,
N. B. and Margaret S. Taylor, of River Herbert, N.S.
Carmichasl-Fostra.-At the residence of the bride's father, Sossex, June a3rd by
Rev, W. Camp, Mr. Hazen Carmichael Rev. W. Camp, Mr. Hazen Carmichael
of Amherst, N. S, to Miss Ole Maie Foster, of Amherst, N. S. to Miss Ole Maie Foster, Tencar-Andsnson, -At Deerville, Car. Co
N. B., on June and, by Rev. Jos. A. Cabill Mi Marshal Tracey to Miss Elia M. Anderon.
Tarcor-Wrison - At the Baptist parsonage, Petitcodiac, June aand, by Rev. N. A Mackeill, Drury LeBaron Taylor of Frederic Annie M. Wilson of Prosser Brook, Elgin, Albert Co., N. B.

## DEATES.

Handrason.-At La Crosse, Wis, June
Rthe Menderson, wife of Rev. Charles 88th, Mr. Henderson, wife of Rev, Charles
Henderson, formerly of New Brunswick Henderson, formerly of Ne
aged 45 years and 4 months.
Norrhovze-At Hillsyale, N. S., on June gth, Mrs, Henry Northover, aged $7^{2}$ years,
Oue sister was baptized by Rev. R. Mutch Ond united with the Rawdon church of which she was a faithful and consistent member till denth. Her disease being dropsy, she sulfered greatly during the last few years of lifte. To her death was gain. A husband and ten children remain to mourn the loss of
an alfiectionate wife and mother. May they find the grace of God all sufficient.
Wess. - At Boston, Mass June 8th, Mrs, Samuel Webb, aged eighty-two jears, She was a membet of the Greenville Baptist church and belonged to a class all too rare in these days. who while not neglecting
heid her services by day or bf the at the a sincore friend of the poor and many today revere ber memory. Intensely loyal to her reverch her memoty. niticiples. She with her saintly husband who preceded ber by a lew years to the better land were an ornament to the church and a benediction to the world
Her two sons, William and Chiarles, and Her two sons, William and Charies, and several daughters survive her and
loss. "Blessed are the doad "etc.
Moons.-At Springhilt, N. S. June 14, at the ripe age of ${ }_{3}$ Mrs, Jeremiah Moore. Ous
sister was one of the first settiers of Green. ville, having come here with her pariente ville, having come here with her parents ty years she was a consistent member of the By yoars she was a consistent memisurch. Of her eleven children two, Mr . Alexander Cummings and Mrs. Viatoo Desangy still live in this community, She
died hapoy, kindly ministered to by loving died happy, kindly ministered to by loving
hands. Fier pastor, Rev. H, S. Shaw. preach: hands. Fler pastor, Rev. H. S. Shaw. preach-
ed her funeral sermon to a large and appreciod her fuieral sermon to a large and appreci-
ative audience who had assembled to do ative audience who had assembled to do
honor to the memory of a f sist disappearhong generation of noble men and women.

Baereaux-At her own home, Annapolis Royal, June 12th, Mrs. Lucy A. Bartcaux | relict of the late Freeman Barteaux, aged 83 |
| :--- |
| years | years. Deceased was a resident of Anmap bee of the Baptistchurch for 65 years, having been beptized when 18 years of age. Her thome was always open to ministers, friend and lindred in earlier and latter days, and divine fervios was conducted, there before children in all, of whom only four are now living, one son and three daughters, in addition to thase, there are gracachindren

and great-grandchildren, an extensive kin. and great-grandchildren, an extensive kin. dred and many ineads who honor her were
and memory. Cliris and the Bible wer
her daily supuort and meditation. The funeral was cooducted by acting pastor,
Rev. J. Harry King, and was attended by a representative company.
Hhepr.-On the afternonn of June 11th We laid away the remains of James Nelsni
Fardy in bio old cemetery . pposito the

He was a great sufferer for about two years having undergona a great deal of nein tranough operations at the hospital in Mon-
treal. Alf medical attendance failed; as it was that dread disease tuberrulosis, which ended his brief life. Before he passed away he called his near relatives to his side and sald: "Weep not for me; but rejoice, for
am going home. Then he said, "Oh, that am going home. Then he said, "Oh, that
had every young man of Gabarouse, that might tell them of Jesus "lovel It is well," said he to his father "to have hope make sure work of it." He passed away
with his faith fim with his faith firm, sweetly trusting in Je-us,
Then weep no more dear friends as thougb Then weep no more dear friends as though away every tear from the eyes of the good.

Gormun, - After an illness of some weekr, Bro. Thomas Gorman died at his home in
Chester, N. S.. June 15 , aged sixty-eight veas Chester, N. S. June 15 , aged sixty- eight years
Bro. Gorman was haptized hy Rev. P. Slinher, in 187\%, and united with the Baptis church in Chester. Hewas a man of modes disposition and of retiring habits of life, ve the streams of spiritual life llowed deep and never ran dry. The church of which he was faithful member and at the time of his denth be was her largest financial supporter. In earlier life, Bro. Gorman followed the various callings incident to people living by ago, he began business in a small way as a general merchant. By untiring industr and sterling integrity, he had built up Large and prosperous business. As $h$ prospered financially his contributions to the
Lord's work kept pacc. Bro. Gorman wa twico married, first in 18 go to Juliet, dough tr of the late C. 1. A. Church, Esq, Chester, She died in 1879 leaving tw young children, who now survive the father.
They are Eustace, who has been engaged in the store, and Victoria, wife of Mr George was united in marriage with Priscill Fore of Chester, who survives him. Two chil dren of this union also survive, Edward and Minoie. When a few weeks ago, Bro. Gor minn was stricken down, and the serious na-
fure of the disease was leamed, it was hnpeture of the disease was learned, it was hapec that his splendid constitution would carry
him safoly through. All that medical and surgical skill opuld do was done. But his work was dope. God called him home The very large gathering at the-funeral showed the large
leem of the public
Burze.-The Fairville Baptist church ha just sustained a great loss in the departur After a long and painful the glory land Artenths, has passed away peacefully, nn the moining of Tuesday, June 21st. He leaves asorrowing father aud mother, lonely wite. an only son, and one brother, Rev. Geo Baker, of Leominster, Mass, besides a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn thei great loss. Bro. Baker was an exceptional ing and retiring in his manner. He was symparhetic man, ever rejoicing with thos who rejoioed, weeping with those who wept being limited only by his ability. He was large giver to his church, and ati objicts of charity and beneficence He was a philanth ropiciman, loving and friendly and kind ooll, the inscription upon the lloral tributh given by the millmen who wero associated with him was, "Our Friend," those two versal feeling towa expressive of the un Christiens and this made him. He was a loving husband, a kind father. He loved Christ and his kingdom, and that medo him anxious for the salvation of his fellowmen He was particularly interested in the young, he was superintend int of the Fairvill Bap. din Sunday school for twenty years. His zaelfor God, and truth, and righteousness made hade him careful and systematic in hiit chimech and Sunday school work, he was a and respected by all the scholars, he was very fond of the little hymn

I shall see him face to fari
And tell the story saved by grace.
With Tennyson he used to say "I hope to the bar," his wish is gratified; his hose re obar, his wish is gratined; his hope in
realized His funeral was very largely at tended, Revs. Dr. Gates, Dr. Manning. and H McDonald were present to assist the pas tor in the solemn, and trying services.
Niemorial Service was held in the Baptis Memorial Service was held in the Baptis The crowded house: the foral decorations and the holy and solemn reverence attestec has profound sympathy felt for the afflicted arniy, and the high esteem in which out de ustain the surrowing ones in this their hom of sore trial, is our sincere prayer.

## EXPLANATION

The writer would say that the words only or the song "We Too" so kindly mentione week are the of the Alumnae Reunion of as week are new. The music was furnished b
to churches wanting pulpit I REMEMBER!
Two Baptist ministers in England have just written to me, asking that I put them in the way of making engagements as temporary pulpit supply in any of our churches requiring the same, in the latter part of July or the carly part of August. They pur pose paying a short visit to Canada, and desire to lighten their expenses somewhat by the usual fee for such service.
One is the Rev, Wm. F. Harris, pastor (since 1899) of the church at Rushden, North amptonshire. He had two stations, with 338 members He has been a member of the Council of the. Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, and is President elect of the Free church Federation of his county Hi ministry began in 1879
The other is the Rev. K. H. Bond, Swadlincote, Derbyshire. His ministry be-
gan there in $18 g 0$. He has theee stations, gan there in 1890 . He has three stations, gathered from the English Baptist Hand boak
Any church wishing to engage one of these mupicate with or more Sundays may con-
Herbert C. Cremb. Fredericton, N. B.



## ${ }^{*}$ Lime Juice

for Me."
"Tell you what, there's
nothing like Lime Juice when
ou're sizzling. A tall cold one

## Sovereign

## ith the ice tinkling agains

the glass, and a straw to make
it last long, is the finest thirst-
quencher I ever tasted.
Just try it once, and see
if you don't agree with
me."
$100,180,280,080$
SIIISOM BROS. CO. LTP.
,

Don't put off taking a tonic until you are so played out you have to go to bed.

Invest in a bottle of
Amor's
Essence of
Cod Liver Oil.

It is nice to take and the results are wond rful.

Doctors
Say So.

We have no summer vacation, St . John's cool summer weather making study en
months.
Also, students can enter at any time, as instruction is mostly individual, given at the student's desk.

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Modern equipment. Specialists of Wuropean training and of the highest academic and professional standing in evary depart-

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GEORGE DICKSON M. A. (Late Prin. Upper Canadactaroli.)

## Notice of Sale.

To Stephen Perry, of the County of Kings, in the Province of New Branswiek, Jarmer, and Lacy Perry, his wile, and all other
NOTICE IS HEREBX GJVRN that under or by virtue of a power of sale con-
tained in a certain Indenture of Mort gage, bearing date the thingioth day of July, A. D. 1896, and made Defween the said Stephen Perry and Lucy Perry, his wife, of the first part, and Oharles $\mathbf{A}$.
Stockton, of the Oity of Saint John, in Stockton, of the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswiok, Bar
rister-at-law, Trustee, of the second part, rister-at-law, Trustee, of the second part,
and duly registered in the office of the ar or Deeds in "I" number 5 . Page $566,567,568$ and 569 of records, the 6th day of August, A D., 18mb, he -3sid mortgage haying been duly assigned by
Jucobins Stockton, of the Oity of Saint Jucobins Stockton, of the Oity of Sain
John, in the City and Comnty of Saint $J o h n, ~ i n ~ t h e ~ C i t y ~ a n d ~ C o n n t y ~ o f ~ S a i n t ~$
John, in the Province of New Brunswick, In the Provinix of the last will and wick, Fxenentrix of the last wiil and
Testament of Charles A. Stockton, deceased, late of the Gity of Saint John Barrister-at-law, to the undersipned Ro bert Seely, of the said City of Saint Johm, Merchant, trustee, said Assignment be Ing duly registered in the offlice of the Registrar of Doeds, in and for Kings County, in Book "N number 5. pages
725 to 729 of Records. the twent eventh day of May, A. D. $18 \rho 9$, to wai, for the by said mortgage, chfalt having been made in the payment of the principal secured by said mortsage be sold at Public Auction on Saturd. y the Suth day of July, A. D. 1004 the honr of twelve o cloek noon, at Chubb's Corner (so oalled) in i e
City of St. John in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of Ne: Brunswick, the lands and premises des cribed in said mortgage as follows,
namely :-All that certain lot, plepe or parcel of land situste in the Parish of Haveloek, in Kings County aforesaid, and bounded as follows, to-wit, beginning as the south western angle of Tot number
veven, granted to Melanethon Thorn bloek twenty six and in the easterly side of the road from Byternut Ridge, New Canaan, thence rubning by the wazat of the year north seventy-four degrees enst thirty-six chains, and seventy-five links to a post thence south eight degrees east twontyfour chains and eighty liniks to another post, thence south seventy-four de yrees west forty-four chains to a stake placed on the easterly side of the above mention-
ed road, and thence following the va. ions ed road, and thence following the var. to the place of beginning containing one hnndred acres more or less and dish-ty-six ; together with all and singular the buildings, fences and improvements thereon, and the rights and appurtenances to the said land and premises belonging or appertaining and the reversion and xeversions, remainder and remainders, rents issate and prote title dow, pioperty, clain and demand whatever, both at Law and in Rquity, of them the said Stephen Perry and Lucy his wife, in, ond every of the said Lands and Prembe Dated the 20 th., daylof June, A. D. 1904.

ROBERTY SEACLY,
Assignee of Mortgages.

RELIGIOUS ATMOSPHERE.
Why did your do for sead you away to the liitis? It was to ret a change of air. That is it. He wat the you to get some of thet mext the br a into your wasted luags; he latew that it he could get you away into that bracing ozone it would be better than all the pills and mixtures. The air of the hill fo etonie. Talk of appetite-why you newe hew what it was until you went among the mountains; then the provisions vanishod, and the bread ran short. The atmosphere is like a picture without perspect. ive-dull, flat, uninteresting because unnatural. We are alraid to be natural in our re ligious life. Why is it that so many people seem to be so bloodiess, lifeless, astrophied in their character ? It is simply want of air. They have so mountaiss in their creed;
they live contentedly in the plains of thought and life and, never have any anxiety as to what is on the top of the other side of the bill-Rev. Watter A. Mursell.

## heaven's gate.

The gate of heaven is no wider now than it was sevonteen huadred years ago. The law of God exteads as far as it did when the Apoottes lived. We are bound to the same strictuese and purity, to the same zeal and steadfastuess, which distinguished the prim. itive Christians. They were all men of like paedions with ourselves; they had the same corrupt nature to strive against, the same temptations to resist, the same enemies to overcome. Their advantages for performligg their duty were not greater than ours; on the contrary, besides all that they possessed, we have the benefit of their example and experiences. God's hand is not shortened, the blood of Christ hath lost none of its virtue, His intercemion is no less prevalent nor is the power of his spirit in the least impaired by length of time and constant exercise. So that we are entirely witbout excuse, if we do mot both aim at and actually attain the same degree of holiness and parity with any of those that have gone before us.-Robert Waller.

## SCIENTIST'S TESTIMONY.

ln tace of the illogical arguments based upon the laws of heredity, which are so frequeatly urged against revealed truth, it is gratifying to find a leading scientist-Dr. Symes Thompson-throwing the weight of His learning into the other scate. Me insists that laws of heredity, so far as such are known to exist, by no means diminish personal responsibility, or tend to fatalism, but clearly work the opposite way, and bè goes on to say:-
Instead of modern science tending to materialism, it tends, in its most recent devel. opements, to emphasize the fact that the word, th o law of God, is that in which and from which all things have their being: and that in adjusting ourselves to our environ ment we must bend our will in prayerful manestness to the perception and full use of the spiritual gifts which are not denied to the believing and expectant seeker. Let us tale care that every channel by which we miny know God and his workings may be hept open. He is our true environment. His incarnation is the ladder by which we ad viese step by step in that evolution by which the divine Life is perfected in once-fallen th anity.-Morning Star

## Ju-I:Tsu.

The pewly introcuced knowledge of the jiejititsu exercises of he 'rpanese jerings to mind a purious divsucti- 1 uetwees the Ger manife ers ad a at that have accepted their stancurds, and Asiatic races and some European nations. These Japanese exercises used to develop the ability to defend one's sell, are based on practices which throughout the north of Europe are rrgarded as as tool play, and are therefore ruled out of sports, and the manly art of self defence. He is a low down fighter who in England strikes a foul blow or talies an unlair advantage of an opponent. But the Japanese have elevated the foal blow and the unfair advantage to a science. The art of ollence and defence is to take one's opponenk unerpectedly at a dis? advantape to frecture his leg to dislocate his
arm, of break his neck.N Frenchmen have made a science of the art of kicking, and can practice it with agility and skill which would knock out the chrmpion boxer of the world belore he had arljuv'ed himself to the situation. The boxe's chin would be brokwhat had nose battered in before he knew ional practices indicate in the national character we are not wise enough to tell.-Christran Register.

## THE LOST BOY

Mr. Moody was preaching in the big tent during the Columbian Exposition in Chicago The text was, "The Son of mizn is come to seek and to save that which is lost." The sermon done, out of the throng was lified by a police officer a little boy who had been discovered, evidently lost, amid the crowd. Mn Moody took the little fellow in his arms, and standing before the multitude, asked the people to look at the lost child. "This boy has a father who is no doubt. at this mom ent, looking for him," said Mr Moody. "The tather is more anxious to find the boy than the boy is to be fonad. It is just so with our heavenly Father. He is seeking to day seeking us with unspeakable solicitude
Just then a man, pale-faced, with excited, eager motions, was seen elbowing his way to the platform. As he reached it the little fellow saw him, ran quickly over the plat form, and threw himself into his father's out stretched arms. The crowd burst into a mighty cheer.

Thus," cried Mr. Moody, "will God receive you, if you will run to him to-day. "The
Son $n f$ man is come to seek and to which is lost.
Yes. God cares. The Christ who came from God is infinite proof of a caring God Here is a cushion for troubled, uneasy, anxitetic Review.
zeal according to conviction. There is a great power in eathusiasm. No one of the disciples who had bren in intimate daily companionship with the Master, seen his miracles, heard his wonderful, teachings. observed the crystal purity of his life surpass ed Paul in zeal for the Gospel. With his mind at rest concerning the truth of the gos. pel, and with the great powers of his logica and cultured intellect employed in persuad ing men to be recnnciled to fiod througb Christ, Paul's real made him well nigh irrefistable. It was not a zeal without know ledge, but a zeal according to intense and selted conviction - Independent.

A Parliamontary candieate, after laying down' a somewhat advanced programe, exclaimed:

Yes, gentlemen, and I will go one step farther, 'saying which he stepped over the edge of the platforre, in short-sighted enhtusiasm and fell among the reporters beneath.
He- Have you read my latest book o poems? You know they are inspired by you. She-'Oh, Mr. Scribblerl I bon't think it's fair to put the blame on me
'Do you think Skinner can make a living out there?
Make a living! Why be'd make a living on a rock in the middle of the ocran if there was another man on the rock
A prominent member of the Dar is his quick wit, which has helped to make h.s name and fortune, and which never deserts him. One day a weallhy client entered t'e office and, throwing back his coat, rapprd out irritable:

Why, your office, sir, is as bot as an oven! 'Why net?' was the calun responsec 't: is here that I make my bread:

ACCURACY ABOTE AII
A little girl fell from a lad-ler. Her mother picked her up in terror, exclaimi g. 'Ch
darling how did you fall? it ertically replied the child without a secend's hesitation.
At the Yarmouth Y, M. C. A. Boys' Camp heid at Tusket Falls in Angust, I fund MINARDS LINIMENT mast beneficial for toothach, an immediate relief for colic and tophache. ALFRED STOKUS. General Secretary.

## When you travel

 you pick the fastest trail avd goto the best botel. When yout you find the man cubo carries the best stock.yOU buy a neus: paper that is pripted on the latest WEB PERFECTING press Yotl mouldn't bave patience for borse cars, the suriftest electrics are too slous. YOU demary the best fricilities and tbe best equipment uthere uyou bestous your patronage
Therefore you mill beinterest ed in the marvelons NEW AUTOMATIC JOB PRINTING PRESS, the latest and most remarkable product of the press builder out. The onlty one in the city. To be seen at this print ing bouse.

## PATERSON \& CO.

107 Germain Street,<br>St. John, N. B.



When answering advertisements please mention the Messenger and

## * This and That *

## KAISER ABJURES DRINK

A pres despatch from London, England, says: "Emperor William of Germany tells" the peoplejof his entourage that he fels ever so much better since he left off drinking beer and spirituous liquors. During his Mediterranean trip he practically was a teetotaler. He barvly touched alcohol, confiving bimself to apple juice and mineral 'waters. Twice only did he take a-mouthful of champagneonce vehen he dined with the King of Spain and once when parting with his roval guests at Naples. Since his return to Germany he has adhered largely to this new programnie. Whenever he dines alone with his family he confines himself to mineral waters or the met his uncle, the Graad Duke of Radee, he had some champagne on the Crown Prince's birthday, but that was all."-Sel.

## MADE SURE OF HIM.

A leading K. C. recently told how he was indebted for his rise in the world to the active co-operation of a humble, but resourcefal individual. In the days when he was a brielless barrister, he went one afternoon to read in the Temple library. He had not beeo there long when his small errand boy appeared greatly excited and breathless from running. If you please, sir the boy gasped, a gentleman is waiting for you at the chambers with albrief. He can't get out sir- I'velocked him inf. Together the barrister and the boy hurried back to the chambers, and the gentlo-
man with the brier, who was amused at his man with the brier, who was amused at his
capture, afterwards became a most valuable capture, afterwards became as
clieat.-London 'Chronicle.

## JOHN WESLEEYS OPINION

We may not sell anything that tends to impair heath. Such is eminently all the liquid fire commonly called drams or spirituous liquors. It is true, these have a place in medicine. They may be of uss in bodily disorders. Therefore such as prepare and sell them only for this end may reep their conscience clear. But who are they that keep

## TWO STEPS

The Last One Helps the First.
A sick coffee drinker must take two steps to be rid of his troubles and get strong aod well again.
The first is to cut off coffee absolutely
That removes the destroying element.
The next step is to take liquid food (and that is Postum Food Coffer) that has in it the elements nature requires to change the blood corpsules from the pale pink or white to rich red, and good red blood builds good strong and healthy cells in place of the broken down cells destroyed by coffee. With well boiled Postum Food Coffee to shift to both these steps are easy and pleasant. The experience of a Ceorgian proves how important both are.
"From 1872 to the year 1900 my wife and I both had been afflicted with sick or nervous headache and at times we suffered untold agony. We were coffee drinkers and did not know how to get away from it for the habit is hard to quit.
"But in 19001 read of a case similar to ours where Posfum Coffee was used in place of the old coffee and a complete cure resulted, concluded to get some and try it.
"The result was after three days use of Postum in place of the coffee I never had a symptom of the old trouble and in five months I had gained from 145 pounds to 163 pounds
"My friends asked me almost daily what wrought the change. My answer always is, leaving off coffee and drinking Postum in its place.
"We have many friends who have been benefited by Postum.
"As to whether or not I have stated the facts truthfully 1 zefer yon to the bank of Carrollton or any husiness firm in that city where 1 have lived for many years and an well known" Name given by Postum Co. Battle Creed, Mich.
"There's a reason.
Look in each package for the famous little
them only for this end? Do you know ten such distillers in England? Then excuse these. But all who sell them in the common way aro prisoners in general. They murder his majesty's subjects by wholesale. They drive them to hell like sheep. And what is their gain ? Is it not blood of these men ? Their gain? is it not blood of these men?
Who then would envy their large estates and symptuous palaces? Acurse is in the midst of them; the curse of God clings to the stones to the timbers, to the furniture of them.
Blood: blood is there. The foundation the Bloods blood is, there. The foundation the Roors the walls, the roof are stained with
blood. -Temperance Cause.

## HER IMPRESSION

The artist was of the impressionist school He had just given the last touches to a purple and blue canvas when his wife came into his studio.
My dear, said he, 'this is the landscape I wanted you to suggest a title for.
'Why not call it "Home?" she said after a a long look.
"Home"? Why?
Because there is no place like it, she replied meekly.
The youth stood in front of the quick lunch establishment and wept bitterly. "Why this grief? asked the benevolent citizen. Me fadder's doad,' replied the blubbering urchin. How do you know it? asked the benevolent citizen. Because he went into dat quicklunch place five minutes ago an' he hain't never come out yit:' Ex .

## HORSES ONLY OBLIGATION.

A story that comes from a country region not far from New York concerns a native who was senn stolidly ploughing a field with a team of weary and dejected horses. As they approached, the observer of rural life remarked sympathetically, that the horses didn't seem to like the work.'
'Un,' commented the farmer briefly; they don't have to like it; they only have to do it. - Ex.

A Hindoo gentleman fell in love with an English girl, and sent to her father the following letter. "It is with faltering penmanship that I write to have communication with you about the condition of your damsel offspring. For some remote time past a secret passion has firing to my bosom internally with loving for your daughter, My educat ional abilities have abandoned me, and here Inow cling to those lovely long tresses of your much coveted daughter like a marinet shipwrecked on the rock of love. As to my
scholastic calibre, I was recently rejected from the Rangoon College, and I am now masticating: - Bx .

Mrs. Green, who was deeply absorbed in a romance of the seventeenth century, sudden ly paused and looked at her husband. 'Gireg' ory, she said, listen to this-"By my halidom exclaimed Sur Hardynge, "it is past the hour of twelvel" what is a halidom ?' 'What do you suppose it is ?" responded Mr. Green with a frown. Cant' you tell from the context, Maria. Sir What's-his-name said it was past the hour of twelve by his halidom, didn't he? I should think anybody wald fell from that sentence that he had just consulted his halidom. Halidom is the old Eoglish name for watch, of course ! Why is it that some women don't seem to be able to exercise their reasoning faculties?

## A GOOD EXCUSE.

Says the master of the house to his servant as he prepares to lock himself in his study and work, 't'm not in if any one call, mind. A quarter of a hour later he rings the bell. No answer, He rings it again. Still no answer, He opened the door furiously and cries

## .

Did you hear me ring ?
and I couldn't think of taking a bell's word before yours, sir.: -Ex.

## CAUTION UP TO DATE.

Mother-'Yes children you may run out and play on the railway tracke, but be sure and leseg off the street or the sutomobiles


## To Intendino Purchaserso

D) you want an ORGAN of Superior workmanship Beautiful in design, made of the best meterials and noted for its purity and richness of tone ? If so you
want the

## "THOMAS"

flor that ingtrument will fill the requirsmenta,
JAMED A. GATEDE \& CO. manupacturrrs agrirs.


## Turns Bad Blood into

 Rich Red Blood.This spring you will need something to take away that tired, listless feeling brought on by the system being clogged with impurities which have accumulated during the winter.
Burdock Blood Bitters is the remedy you require.
It has no equal as a spring medicine. It has been used by thousands for a quarter of a century with unequalled success.

## HERE IS PROOF.

Mrs. J. T. Skine of Shigawake, Quey Bitters as a spring medicine for the pas our years and don think there is its equal. When I feel drowsy, tired and have no desire to eat Igela a bottle of B.B.B. It urities the blood and builds up the con
O. J. McCally, M, D., M. R. S., London. Practise limited to

EYE, EAR, NOSE:AND: THROAT Office of late Dr, J. H. Morrison. 163 Germein et.

## ITTERCOLONIA

## RAILVNAY

On and after SUNDAY, June 12th, 1904
trains will run daily (Sunday excepted a follows.

## TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN

6-Mixed for Moncton

- Exp, tor Halifax, the Sydneys and Campbeilion
4-Express for Point du Chene, $\quad \begin{array}{r}7.50 \\ \hline 6 \text { - Express }\end{array}$
6-Express for Point du Chene, HaliExpress for Sussex
3 4-Express for Quebec and Montrea 7.1
O-Express for Halifax and Sydney. $\quad 23.25$
TRAINS ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.
9-Express from Halifax and Sydney 6.25 7-Express from Sussex
3-Express from Montreal and Quebec 12.55
5-Mixed from Mancton
5-Mixed from Moncton
35-Express from Halifax Pictou and
Campbeliton
I-Express from Halifax
81 Express from Moncton (Sunday only) (Sunday ${ }^{1} 35$ 4.00 o clock is midnight. General Man.
Moncton, N. B. June g, go94,
CITY TICKET OFFICE.
JKING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
Tolephone, 1053


## HOMESTEAD.

## regulations


 Hom


## Would

there be any demand for
45 Successive Years
for any articlo [unless it had superior merit

## Woodill's German Baking Powder

claim this as 45 RECOMMENDATIONS to
all who use BAKING POWDER.

## NEWS SUMMARY

The Maritime Baptist Convention meet Truro on August aoth. Intending dele. gates and others will do well to read the aotice of the chairman of the Entertainment committee in notice column."
Eart Grey says there is absolutely no truth in the report of his going to Canada.
Mes. J, 1. Tarte, wile of Hon. J. I. Tarte died on Monday at Berthierville. She had been in ill health for the past two yrars.

Tuesday, June 21; was Halifax's Natal day, and it was generally observed, nearly every place of business being closed. The weathe was perfect.
Mr. McCorthill, member for Brome Yind treasiurs of Quabec, has admitted bribery an the part of his agents without his know. lodey and vacated his ivat.

Some $\$, 000$ acres of valuable timber lands in Westmonland county were burned over towards the latter part of last week. One farm house, that of a man named Cole, was destroyed.

The liberal members for Scottish constituemeise are subscribing for a united preseat to Capt. Sinchair, M. P., on his appromeching marringe to the daughter of Lord Aberdeen.
It is said that the amount of lumbar hung up on the St. John river this year will total 34000,000 , including $6,00,000$ hung upon the Aroostook. The amount alrasdy in the Doughas and Mitchell booms will be about 445000,000.
U. 8. training ship Essex, which is to be the training ahip for the Ohio militia reserve arrived in Halitax Tuesday in tow of a United States tug. She is from Portsmouth, N. H., bound for Toledo, O. Her boiler and machinery are not in running order.
Theodore Roosevelt of New York was nominated for president at the National Republican convention at Chicago on Tuesday, of last week, and Senator C. W. Fairbanks of ladiana was nominated for vice-President, both unanimously.
When John Read of East Boston, joined the clergyman, best man, bridesmaids, ushers and guests. at the residence of Miss Bertha Crossthwaite, on Chelsea street, on Thursday especting to become her husband, he found a brief note, which read "Gone forever." Miss Cresthwaite lormerly lived in St. John.

Wm. McKenzie, aged 19, was drowned Wednesday afternoon at the Steel Com. peer's dam, Sydney, near where Annie Towneed was drowned a week ago by the upetting of a boat. Mckeaxie was fishing off the dian when he alipped and fell into the siver.
Altred F . Haliburton, sergeant-at-arms in the Nove Scotis wsembly, and the oldest barister is the provinces, died in Halifax Tumday of canose of the tongue, aped 85 yeass. Mr. Haliburton was admitted to the thar on April, 16, thi45, and was made vet? gaat-at-arns in 3 椨3. He was a nephew of Judge Haliturtoe (Sam Slick) and reilded at Butdet.

A Londoe despatch state: Bir Robert Beed declares that Newtoundland would be better sutified if she obtaised an exclusive thiee mile limit for her fotheries, and poomdion of SL . Pierre and Miquelín. The danger of embroilment betwoen France and Briteie was greater than was generally salized.

Tas Priszr of W iles, through the death of the Dake of Cambridge, comes into pos Cosion of many leasee belonging to the Duchy f Cornwall. These were granted forty or fitty, eass ago on the "three lives system," for the term of the surviving three lives. The late Duke was the third surviving life in many of the leases, and the Prince of Wales, as Dule of Cornwall, has valuable property store d to him.

Dr. Giuseppe Lapponi.
PHYSICIAN TO THE POPE PRAISES DR. WILLIAMS PINK PILLS.

In four Cases of Anaemia Their Effects Wer So Satisfactory That He will Go On Using Them.
Dr. Lapponi, whose skill preserved the life of the late Pope Leo XIII to the great age of $9^{2}$, and to whose care the health of the pres ent Pope, His Holiness Pius X., is confided has written the remarkable letter of which the following is a translation:-
"I certify that I have tried Dr. Williams Pink Pills in four cases of the simple Anaemin of developement. After a few weeks of treatment, the result came fully up to my expectations. For that reason I shall not fail in the future to extend the use of this laudable preparation not only in the treatment of other morbid forms of the catagory of Anae. mia or Chlorosis, but also in cases of Neurasthenia and the like."

DR. GIUSEPPE LAPPONI


Dr. Giuseppe Lapponi, Physician to the ope, who has written a letter in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pilis for Pale People.

It would be impossible to expggerate the importance of this opinion. Dr. Lapponi's high official position places his professional competence above question, and it is certain that he did not write as above without weighing his words, or without a full sense of the effect his opinion would have.
The "simple anaemia of developement" referred to by Dr. Lapponi is of course that tired, languid condition of young girls whose developement to womanhood is tardy, and whose health, at the period of that development, is so often imperilled. A girl, bright and merry enough in childhood, will in he ${ }^{r}$ teens grow by degrees, pule and languid. Frequent headaches, and a sense of uneasiness which she cannot undenstand, make her miserable, Just when it is time. T her to leave off being a girl and become a imana change which comm to dillerent divid. uals at different ages-her develo, ment lingers-why? Because whe has toe little Blood. That is what Dr. Lapponi masme when he spealos, is the scientilic language? antural to him, of "the anaemia of develonf ment.". Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have the power of making new blood. They cure ansemia just as food cures hunger. That is how they help growing girls, who, or want of this new blood, often drift into ohronie ill health, or "go into a decline" which means consumption-and die: 'Dr, Williams' Pink Pills could save them.
The value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a nerve tonic, relerred to by Dr. Lapponi, makes them valuable to men as well as women. They act on the nerves through he blood and thus cure diseases like St. Vitus dance, nt uralgia, paralysis and loco motor ataxia. When buying these pills it is important to spe that the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is printed on the wrapper around each box Never take a substitute, as it is worse than waste of money-it is a menace to heal

If you cannot get; the genuine pills from
your (dealer write the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co Dealer wite the Dr. Wila all will be sent you post paid at 50 cents a boz or six boxes for \$2.50.
J. H. Plummer, president of the Dominion Iron atd Steele Company, arrived at Sydney Tuesday night to look into the situation. He stated that men now on strike will be taken back providing they ask no questions, but under present conditions it was absolutaly impossibe to give more wages than formerly paid. Operations will be resumed, providing the city will guarantee adequate protection to the workman, and a sufficient number of laborers is secured.
Many persons in London are suffering from a troublesome ailment which some doctors describe as hay fever. Others diaghose it as influenza of a type similar to that which prevails in winter. It comes on suddenly, with a chill and an attack of soetzing. The patient may sneeze more than filty times belore he is allowed to have a rest. This is followed by a relaxed throat and that feeling of depression and weakness which is always'associated with winter induenza. The attacks are not considered of a severe type, but there is ao question of the epideraic being widespread.
At Centreville, Carleton county, on Monday a bad runaway accident oocurred. Miss Perkins, daughter of S. Perkins, and her sister, Miss Cora Perkins, took a drive in the afternoon towards Greenfleld, and had to pass some workmen blasting, and just as they were turning, the "charge" exploded. Rocks flew about. One of the young ladies fell out, the horse ran away and presently precipitated the other. The horse crashed into the plate glass window in the store of W. F. Jhibblee \& Son, breaking it in pieces, and John Smith of Williamston, was knocked through the window and badly, though not tatally injured

Rev. Elijah Stone, father of Melville E Stone, general manager of the Associated Press, and of Ormond Stone, professor of astronomy at the University of Virginia, is dead at Charlottesville, Va, the home of his son Ormond. Born at Hampton, N. Y. in 1821 and educated for the ministry at the Auburn seminary, Mr. Stone went to Illinois in 1840 and was one of the first circuit riders in the state. He often rode long distances in company with Abraham Lincoln when the latter was making his campaign for the legislature. His anti-slavery sympathies led him to take an active pert in what was known as the "Undergroand Railroads Dising the Mormon troubles at Nauvoo he was asmong those who opposed the violence to Josejit 3 Smith, although bitterly opposed to Mormonism.

In the first suit xecorded against the owaers of the General Slorum, damegen of 45y oco fov the dearlh of her two children are desanded by Mes. Katherius Matter, of Noi $33^{8}$ Pifth yteect. Another suit for a like amount will be legue by Mrh. Mattler is case the bodies of two others of her childree who perished are recovered.

## Fine Tailoring

## and Clothing.

We cater for men who want first-class clothing, either Custom or Ready-tailored. Our Sales of Good Clothing are advancing steadily. If you want the best Custom Clothing, we can make it If you are looking for Ready-To-Wear better than any custom made but the best, you will find it here.

## A GILMOUR,

68 King St.

## SNOW \& CO., <br> Limited.

Undertakers and Embalmers. 90 Argyle St,

## Halifar

## Intercolonial Railway.

## Return Tickets will be

Dominion FIRST CLASS (made to end in 0 FARE, Good going June 30 and
Day, Good for Return until July July ) To all stations on the Sy-
stem and to Detroit. Port Huron and Sault Ste. Marie
1904 Mich., Port Arthur, and
points in Canada East thereof on the G. T. R. and C. P. R. ane G. T. R, and the Dom. Atlantic, Midland and P, E. I. Railways.

Learn by Mail. We can give you by Mail a Thorvugh Course in Book-keeping, Shorthand,
Commercial $/ \mathrm{aw}$, Household Science Agricultural High School Studies and other studies.
Out courses are very cheap and are taught with great thoroughness by a staif of experts.
No pupit who has completed a course of study with us need have pny fear of any examin
mend him.
Write for
studies you are interested in.
CANADIAN CORRESPONDBYCB
COLLBGE, L.mited.

## Personal.

Rev. Ward Fisher of Clementsport, N. S., has been called to Advocate N. Sn, and Dr. H. C. Creed has been in St. John some days and will attend the meetings of the Teachers' Institute here this week. Mrs. Creed and daughter are in Woodstrck.
Mr. Warren Stenle has lately completed a course of study at Yale University and is at present visiting his parents in Amherst. We learn that Mr. Stecle has accep'ed a position in Firman College, South Carolina.
Rev. I M. Baird has recently removed from Brookfield, N S., to Moncion, to become assnciated with Rev. D Hutchinson in the pastorate of the First Moncton church. Me. Baird desires his corres pondents to note bis change of address
Rev. Dr. Steele of Amherst, was in St. Johin tast weeky His visit was rendered less pleasant than it would otherwise have been by an attack of nfluenra. Mrs, Stecle who has been very ilt is still in leeble health, but is ytowly improving.
Our ebiruary column. this weels montains sotine of the death at Lacroseg, Wivy of
the wife of Bev.Charles Hapderson, the wife of Blev.Charles Mapdernon, farmerly a hightyesteemed minisier of our denomfastion in this Proviac: Murh sym. party witt be clett for llio. Henderson and
hemily in this ilme of sad bereavenest.

Es ablished 1841.

