## THE HOME MISSION JOURNAL

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## Pulpit Ferver.

By Rev. Thealre I, Cutler, D. D.

1MEMBER of the Stock Eschange tal! me recemiv that he had sothe into ote of the noondar services in Truity Chureh. and had liste el w th deep interet to an eloquent Lenten discourse by a coung mintis. ter, which was delivered with sich fervor that the sweat started on the speakers face After deseribing the effect on himsilf ando her businese men around him by this impassioned discouse. he inquired, "Why don't all ministers sut more fire into their sermons?". This question of my friend the stockbroker is a very pertinent ons for every man who addresises his fift winen as the message-bearer from the living God.

The preaching of the Gomp:l is spiritual gutnery: and many a well-loaded cirtridge has failed to reach its mark from the lack of po d $\mathbf{d}$ to propel it. Preaching is, or ought: to be, a message-bringing from the Almighty. The prime duty of Cod's ambassador is to arrest the attention of the souls before his pulpit-to aronse those who are indifferent, to warn these who are careless, to convict of sin tho e who are impenitent, to cheer those who are sorrow-stricken. to strengthen the weak and to edity believers. An advocate in a criminal trial puts his grip on every juryman's ear. So must every herald of Gospel-truth demand and command a hearing, cost what it may; but that hearing he never will secure while he addre ses his audience in a cold, formal, perfunctory manner. Certainly the great Aposite at Ephesus aimed at the emotions and the conscience as well as the reason of his hearers when he ceased not to warn them night and day, with tears
It cannot be impressed too strongly on every young minister that the delivering of his sermon is half the battle Why load your gun at all, unless you can send your charge to the mark? Many a discourse containing much valuable thought has fallen dead on drowsy ears, when it might have produced great effect if the preacher had had what the Trinity Church preacher hadinspiration and perspiration. Many and many times, a sermon that was quite ordinary as an intellectual production has produced an extraordinary effect by a direct and intensely fervid delivery. The minister who never warms himself will never warm his congregation. I once asked Albert Barnis, "Who is the greatest preacher you have ever heard? Mr. Bannes, who was a very clear-headed thinker, replied: "I cannot answer your question exactly; but the greatest specimen of preaching I ever heard was by the Rev. Edward N. Kirk, before my congregation during a revival. It produced a tremendous effect." Those of us who knew Mr. Kirk knew that he was not a man of genius or profound scholarship, but he was a true orator, with a superb voice and a pleading persuasiveness. and his whole soul was on fire with a love of Jesus and a love of souls.
It is not easy to detine just what that subtle something is which we call pulpit magnetism. As near as I can come to a definition, I would say that it is the quality or faculty in a speaker that arrests the attention and kindles the sym pathy of auditors, and when aided by the Holy Spirit, produces conviction in their minds by the "truth as it is in Jesus" The heart that is put into the speaker's voice sends that voice iuto the hearts of his heare $i=1$ a illustration of this, I may cite the celebiatat or Stephen H. Tyng, the Rector of St. George's Church of New York, who was one of the most magnetic speakers 1 have ever heard, in the pulpit or on a platform. Every sentence he uttered went like a projectile discharged trom a gun. I remember that one evening Henry Ward Beecher and myseif were associaied with him in addressing a public meeting called to welcome John B Gough on his return from a temperance caupaign in G.eat
Britain. When we had finished our speeches Britain. When we had finished our speeches we went to the rear of the hall aud listened to Dr. Tyug's rapid rolling oratory. I whispered to

Bescher: "That is fine platforming," "Yes. indeed " replied Beecher; "he is the one man in this country that I am most afraid of; 1 never want to speak after him, and when' i have to spack before him, when he gets agoing, I wish I 'iad not spoken at al!". And yet Dr. Tyng's sermons or addresses when put into cold type
lont most of their power: Everybody wanted to hear him; very few ever cated to read his books: his 4 stt coweying foser was in the pulpit.
It is an undoubted fact that pulpit fervor has teen: the characteristic of nearly all the most eff-ctive ; reachers of a sout-wiming gospel. The fire or rs kindlel in the pulpit that kindled the pews The atse nusses of Frederic W. Robertson of Brighton were masterpieces of fresh thought. and pellucid style; bit the crowds were drawn to his chareh because they were delivered with a fiery glow. The king of living sermon-makers is Itr. Maclarent of Manchester; his vigorous thotyght is put into vigorous language and vigorously sf oken. He c manits his grand sermons to
memors and then memry and then looks his audience in the eyes, and seuds his strong voice to the farthest gallery. Last year fter I had thank d him for his powerfut addre on "Preaching" to the thousand ministers in London he wrote to me: "It was an eflort; for I conld not trust myself to do without a maniscript, and I am so tnaccustomed to reading what I have to say, that it was like dancing a hornpipe in fetters." Yet manuseripts are not a'ways "fetters" ;-for Dr. Chalmers read every line of his sermon with thrilling and tremendous effect-So did Dr. Charles Wadsworth, in Philadelphia, and so did Phillips Brooks. in Boston. In my own experience I have as often found spiritual results flowing from discourses partly or mainly written out, as from those spoken extemporaneously.
Finally, while much may depend upon conditions in the congregation, and much aid may be drawn from the intercessory prayers of our people, yet the main thing is to have the baptism of fire in o: $r$ own hearts. Sometimes a sermon may produce but little impression; yet that same scrmon at another time and in another place may deeply move an audience. and yield rich spiritual results. Physical conditions may have some influence on a minister's delivery; but the chief element in the eloquence that awakens and converts simners, and strengthens the Christian, is the unction of the Holy Spirit.

Your best power my brother, is the poxer from on high. Look at your auditors as bound to the Judgment seat and see the light of eter-
nity flashed into their faces nity flashed into their faces! Then the more fervor of sonl that you put into your preaching. the more souls you may bring to your Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

## Gl- rifying the Commonplace.

That is what is being done now in nature, if in nature or any where else there is anything really commouplace. Every leaf is being transfigured and every wayside weed is putting on its crown. There is no hillside that does not spread before yon a panorama of beanty, and if yon live in the conntry you cannot look from any window and not see a picture no artist can rival. And yet it is commonplace is it not, the weed by the path, the leaf fluttering to your feet? But God puts his brush upon them and as you lock you say, "Call nothing common or unclean." Cannot we carry o netining of the same spirit into life? May we not see an autumn glory spread over the whole of it? It is the common spirit in us that makes anything common. It is the drudge who canses any work to be drudgery. George Herbert speaks of a spirit which carried into every tffort shall make both it and the action great. Fanciful might have been that servant girl of whom somewhere Mr. Spurgeon speaks, who wo the meanest item of her daily toil carried so much of the sentiment of redemption that it became symbolic. Washing dishes syllabeled
prayer, "Cleanse me with hyson," prayer, "Cleanse me with hysop," and when she swept a room it but told her of taking the dust
from the soul. Fauciful it might have been but it glorified her life. And so may all of life be glorified, even the commonplaces of it. It is the spirit of the slave that makes anything slavery. work. At the spork that deneeans and not the work. At the work bench as in the bank a man
may hold up his head if he will. The lowliest may hold up his head if he will. The lowliest
tasis may be glotified if glory is in the doer of it.

## Notice.

The Westers New Brunswick Baptist Association will meet with the Marysville church on June 26 th at $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. It is expected that the New Branswick Southern Baptist Association will meet with the Baptist church in St. Stephen the 4 th of July at to a. m.

We were much pleased to see Rev. J. D. Wet more on his return from a visit to his old home in Springfield, Kings Co. He is being blest and much encouraged in work at Hartland and vicinity is Cerleton Co.

At the Christian Ministerial Association Co I. ference held in St. John last week, refereiace, were made to closer union of Christian bodies which are nearly alike Rev. Dr. Gates, who read a paper in the Conference, expressed his pleasure in meeting with the ministers of the Christian body. Their meeting was, he said, an indication of the fellowship that exists between the body he represents and the Disciples of Christ. He regretted deeply that those who had advocated the one believers' baptism should maintain a separate organization. It was true that there was now hope for Chriatian maiou, eaplecially of thane bodies having generic or intellectual affir $\mathbf{t e s}$. He thought the Methodists, Presbyterians and Coagregationalists should be one, es should also the Baptists, Free Baptists and Disciples of Christ.
R.W. Stevenson, speaking for the Disciples, expressed himelf as entirely in accord with. Dr. Gates' expressions, and he looked for the time to come when representatives of the Baptists, Free Baptists and Christian churches would meet to draw closer the bond of unity.
The Intelligencer rejoices to hear these ex pressions of opinion from the brethren, and hopes the time may come soon when the bodies mentioned, and others of substantially like faith, may be one. Such a union would make greatly for the extension of Christ's Kingdom.
-Intelligencer.

The need of salvation is told in Isaiah "All we, like sheep, have gone astray." When we realize this fact how comforting to be told that "the Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all."
2. The completeness of the sacrifice is shown in Luke. For us Jesus Christ gave His body and His blood. According to Hebrew ideas this meant His life.
3. The timeliness of the salvation is shown in Romans, "While we were yet weak"--"sinners." It is worth while for young people to notice here that $\sin$ is spoken of as weakness. Some seem to think that it shows boldness and strength to sin, but it doss not. In this world it is always easier to $\sin$ thau not to $\sin$. The really strong ones are those that resist temptation and keep on the side of the right.
4. The proper results of the salvation by Jesus Christ is shown in I. John. If He laid down His life for us we ought to lay down our lives for Him. What would you think of a person whose life had been saved by another who would ref ase to risk his life for his savior if he were in peril? The life that has been saved belongs to the one who saved it. Your life belongs to Jesus

## Cbe bome mission Journal.

A recond of Misthunary, Sunday. School and Temperance work, and a reposter of charch and ministerial activitiex and geteral religious beterature, Publi-hed semu monthly. All communications, whether containing money or other wise ate to be addresech to

KEV. J. H. HCGHES.
Cunarl Street, in. John. (North) N. B.

## Terms

50 Cents a Year.

## Rosectof.

By Chara Brotghton Conant.

## CHAPTER IN.

THE three great-aunts who had come out to Colorado to attend Claude Fullerton's funeral and look after their nieces wete seate $f$ in the large handsome library, where we found them at the opening of our story.

Mrs. Sheldrake, Eliza's particular avers:on, was a tall, imposing looking woman of ahout fifty eight years. Her hair, once jet-black, was now thickly threaded with gray, but her large, tall figure was perfectly straightr in fact, she had quite a military bearing. Her keen, black. berrytinted eyes sctutinized you through the gold eyeglasses perched upon her Roman nore, in a superior, critical way, quite embarrassing to a diffident person. She looked what she was a hard headed, business-like woman of the world, as thoroughly satisfied with berself as she was imperious and critical toward others.
Mrs. Honeywell, three yeats younger was short and stout. Her round-shothdered pillowy figure was the secret despair of her farbionable dressmakers; but shc had a handsome face, large lustrous eyes, much the color of a black pansy. and a profusion of light-btown hair, in whose rippling masses there was scarcely a gleam of white, despite her age. Mrs. Honeywell had a voice soft and musical, quite a contrast to her sister Minerva's imperious, high pitched tones, and a gentle manner that was misleading. For at heart she was as selfish and as keen to look out for her own interests at the expense of other people as Mrs. Sheldrake.
The third sister and the youngest. Miss Diantha Hathaway, looked quite urlike the others; for she was petite and graceful, with a face like a white rose that has lost its first fireshness, but has still a fragile beauty of its own. Though she was barely fifty, her hair had an exquisite silver hue. She looked like a pink, as Eliza had reflected, sonewhat caressingly, even after her long journey. Her gray traveling suit. and the little black bonnet with its cluster of violets in front, the black kid gloves upon her tiny hands, all looked as fresh as if ste had just started. Her expression was full of kindness, and there was something almost childlike in its innocence and purity, sontething timid and appealing, too, though this lovely face had character, and the little lady bore herself with gentle dignity.

Her mother, a noble Christian woman, had died when Diantha was only two years old. Among her last requests was an urgent one that her baby migbt be given to her only sister Grace, who was a childless widow. Mr. Hathaway was willing, and Grace Vernon gladly adopted the child, and fotind a balm for her own sorrow in bringing up this motherless little girl. When she died, nearly thirty years after, Diantha felt that she had lost a second mother. As her father had passed away two years before, and her two sisters were married, she determined to
remain in the little vine-wreathed cotthge which ther annt had bequeathed to her, and in which they had lived so long and happily together. It was situated in a pretty conntry town in New Jersey, and Diautha had no wish to leave this tural home and the beloved church of whith she had heen a member so many years for new scenes in a great city. Her sisters had both suggested, in a hati-hearted way, that she shonld re't or sell the cottage, and make her home with them by turns. But Diantha would have preferred her independence, even if the invitation had been more warmly worded. Besides the cottage her amit had left her a legacy in money-not large. for Mrs. Veruon was not wealthy-and her father had bequeathed her a few thousands, leaving the bulk of his immense property to his sin and the elder daus, hters who had pleased him by making what he called brillant marriages. He had never forgiven Dantha for refusing t. marry a friend of his whom she had met while on a visit to her father's house. This man was not only a decided skeptic, but coarse-minded and ivrannical. That mattered bittle, however, to Mr. Hathaway. The suitor was immensely rich, and that was enough. Exasperated with Diantha for her gentle, but firm refusal and with her aunt for upholding the young girl in her disohedience be resolved to punish his dataghter by l.aving her but a small legacy. and that oaly for In: mother's sake. For he had really loved the sentle, Christan woman, though he was so unlike her, but instead of trying to fill het plact ly another marriage, he invited a maiden sister to live with him, who was as worldly-minded and ambitions as bimself. Under these influences the two elder daughters grew up very unlike their mother, for though Gertrude seemed to have inherited ber gentleness, she was really selfish at heart. Mrs. Fullerton was the daughter of their only brother, and we have seen what het training must have been.

Miss Diantha's income, though not latge, was sufficient for her simple way of living, and she always had something to soare for others. She was much beloved in Berwick for her beautiful character, and for the kindness with which she ministered to the poor, or to any who needed her sympathy and help. A competent house mistress, she had carefully trained Rosie, the young Scotch-Irish girl who came to her after Janet a faithful colored servant bad been laid to rest in the peaceful Berwick cemetery. Rosie, who had entered the cottage a raw, inexperienced trembling girt of seventeen, had developed. dnring the years that followed into a most valoable servant. Honest, capable, thrift: , devotedIy attached to her mistress, she had come to be Miss Hathaways's right hand, and the little laci,y was much envied by less fortunate housekeepers.
(To he Continued.)

## N. w. Fome Missions.

At the request of the Board I have undertaken the superimendency of the fields for the coming sear. It is my purpose if spared to visit each in turn and confer with the churches and laborers directly. I shall be glad t, receive information as to their nels at any time. Quite a number of promising caudidates are seeking the work and with the Divine blessing upon our efforts good results may be attained
I would like to ask the missionaries in future to direct their reports and communications to me at 29 High St., St. John. Churches and fields requiring student labor will also write at once. Will the members of the Board take note that Quarterly Meeting in June is deferred until the 9th inst? This is done in order to give the former secretary time to get in all thereports inp to June ist.
W. E. McIntyke, mecty.

## Power of the Sweeter Song.

We ean fight the world's evil best, not merely by irying to sla it it out of our life, or ward it off, bith by having our heart so full of good that the power of the evil will be more than counterbalanced. In the eld legend the sirens sang so sweetly that all who sailed uear their home in the sea were fascinated and drawn to their shore only to be destroyed. Some tried to get safely past the enchanted spot by putting wax in their ears. so that they should not hear the luring, bewitching strains. But Orphetus, when he came found a better way. He made music on his own ship which surpassed in sweetness that of the sirens, and thas their strains had no power over his men.

The best way to break the charm of this vorld's alluring voices is mot to try to shith our the music by stopping our eass, but to have ont hearts filled with the sweeter music of the joy of Christ. Then temptation will not have power over us, because there is a mightier power within us. A deep love for Christ is the best antidote agaiust the de basing influences of sin.
the kam's horn.

The inflisence of beanty is timiversal, and influence to which every one will confess himself susceptible. whether it be the beantiful in nature or in art. Brat the beauty of the human face is perhaps the most impressive, and yet there are few who think that it depends at ait on cultivation. The commonly received idea is that one is born good or ill looking, and cannot help himself, which is a very injurious notion.
There may be cultivated upon every tace an enchanting beauty-an expression which will kindle admiration in every one who looks upon it, which will attract attention and win love far more than any mere physical combination, any perfection of form or coloring
The psychologist insists that the character is indelibly stamped up on the tare-that what one uniformly thinks and feels, traces itself in unmistakable lines on the brow and cheek.

It may scem a foolish motive to present to a chiid the desire to be beautiful, and it might very easily be misconstrued and misapplied.

To attempt to cultivate the expression without the qualities of heart on which it alone depends. would be very likely to stamp upon the face a meaningless simper, a hypocritical smmle which would be anything but pleasing. Our first im. pressions of a person are derived from the expression of the face anc manner.

We hear every day the expression, "There is a good face, I like that countenance," or "What pleasing manners," and these are generally true indications of character. And a face from which we involuntarily slarink, will be almost sure to belong to a charecter from which we should shrink.

A woman called one day on the late Dr. Chatmers in great distress of mind "Oh, Doctor," she asked, "what must I do to get peace?" "Do!" replied the Doctor: "Nothing!", exclaimed the disapointed inquirer; "Nothing! is that all the comfort you have for me?" "Yes, that's all," said the Doctor. "you ha e nothing to do: but you have something to take. It's all done. Christ has done it. He has bought a pardon and peace for you, and you have just to take it." "I see it, I see it." replied the woman joyfully, and left in peace.-Sel.
-Prof. Henry C. Vidder, D.D., in his new book on "The Baptists,' says: "According to the best statistics obtainabl:, which are by no means complete, there are now in the entire world 58, noo Baptist churches, with 5.454 .700 members. Adding the numbers of those sects that are essentially Baptist, the grand old total is nearly $6,000,000$ of whom four-fiths are found on the American continent." This shows a remarkable growth, and affords ground for great thanksgiving, especially when it is remembered that the greater proportton of this growth has tahen place in the last iso years.

## The Resources of Crsce.

WF know quite na much aloot the $A_{1}$ osile Patit as alwitit ant $\mathbf{m}$, th wher ever lised-nat alutht the extermal events of hineareer p thay,-whong even here the munrces ate atmph, lith al, tht hits disposition. his purposes, his ideas. Hie has poured forth his imer life in a soties of self revealing letters that are withont an ex al porathel in letters that
literature.
Int the light of this kmowtedge of the man we must estimate the stors of his concetsion, whith we stady in onr Sunday School lesson this week. If he was an impressionalife, s ntemental and unstable character we shall appraise the recond accordingly. But the unconsions self tecelation of the Apoile gives tis a very different portait. He knew the natute and woth of exidetice, and was little likely to le moved ly what did not satisfy his judgment. His ideals and purpoes and bis conceptions of Chistianity underwent a awift revolution from which there was no change in the course of a long life, which subjected him to every test. And the hatred that he felt for Jests and His followers w is transmated into an affection for Him that is the key to his character -the dominant note of the rest of his life. The genuineness of Patl's conversion is attested by a and and weight of evideme that makes cavil or sk pticism abont it irrational.
Many lessons may he drawn from the narrative, but to our mind few of them are nore significant to the thought of ont day than the simple fact of this man's spiritual transformation. We do mot say that we are to expect that all consersions, or perhaps a large propottionate numbet of them, will zonfot in to the type of Panl's; but his conversion affords a measure of the power of the Gospel. The force that unfolds the petals of an oak blossom is not measured by that phenomeson, but when we see the acorn thrusting asunder the rock into the bosom of which it has fallen we appreciate the infinite reserves oi vital power. The grace of God manifested in such an experience as Paul's gives us a new imprension of the resources of the Gospel.
Perhaps many of us would not lead such weak and halting Christian lives if we had a more vivid impression of the power of God's grace. Everywhere the tendency is strong to classity Christian experience with the results of education and culture, and to regard it as the outcome of the operation of natural forces. The conversion of Paul brings us face to face with the supernatural in Christian experience. And it is our privilege to believe that the power which transformed his nature working a moral miracle as st 'pendous as any physical miracle, works in very redeemed heart.
And this faith in the power of divine grace to irausform human souls, that appear incorrigible, les very near the heart of aggressive Chritian service. If we believe that the only resources for transforming human character are education, environment and heredity, we shall hold a very different relation to the preaching of the Gospel and to all missionary activity from the one we shall sustain if we helieve in the supernatural power of the Gospel. Then we shall recognize that there is an incalculable divine element in Christianity, which may at any tire overleap all our forecasts and, reversing every human expec tation, turn the hearts of men to God.

A woman of high literary attainments recently said, as she returned from church with an aching heart:
"After working with books all the week I go to church fairly hungry for something nourishing; for while good literature furnishes mental food, there is no soul food that compares with the old Gospel plainly preached. This is what I want, but what do I get? Quotations from Browning, quotations from Lowell, quotations from Thoreau ad nauseam. Metaphors and similes are crowded upon each other, policical questions are discussed. The published views of mush. room writers are delated upon, and a few moral platitudes bind the whole together."

## Mother <br> By Rev. A. S. Gumbart, D. D.

Mother! How much is summed up in this single word. What memories it awakens. There is $\mathrm{m}, \mathrm{w}$. td in homan wocabularien the mere mention of which no mellows the heart. A mother's, power fir good or evil is utterly beyond our poace 'o calcnlate. A mother's heart is the holy of halies to which the earnest loving sonl of It therhood liringe the welfare of the child. H. te the blowd of self-sacrifice is sprinkled upon the golden altar if decotion: here earnest. learfill praver, life fragrant incense arises to God for the child even hetore it is horn. Her cherubian spread out their wings in confort oser th: sond often tronbled concerning the misfortunes and the sins of the child that is hone of her bone and flesh of her tlest. The seed sown by a mother's devotiots is the hearts of her children will bear fruit ling after the mother herself shall have passed away. As a tose after it has with.cred and died still fills the room with fragrance, so the memory of a mother's devotion fill- the heart with sweetness and the life with strength when mother herself has folded her weary hauds in the last sleep. A faithful motherhood--how much it speaks of Ale nt heart aches and secret tears, of speaks of nights, of uncomplaining sac ifice, of hopes urged into fruitulne s by daily devotion to the family: The mother's reward is not alwavs found in this life: but we may hope that somehow it will find is reward in the life to come If some angel could write for us the history of the world's motherlices, what a pathetic, heroic, nuble record it wouldie!

## Prayer <br> By Rev. O. P. Gifford D.D.

The sible is an art gallery whose walls are huns with pictures of men at prayer. Men in all ages, under all conditions, have prayed. The body is bound to the earth by the force of gravity. mind goes ont to mind in thonght, heart goes out to heart in love, the soul goes up to God in prayer. There would be no mental life without exchange of thought, there can be no spiritual life without prayer. Prayer is the soul's gravitation :oward God, prayer is the soul's exchange of thought and life with God.
Men doubting the force of gravity would not build bat burrow; men shrinking from exchange of thonght soon cease to think; men neglecting prayer burrow in the animal life, and become bankrupt in soul
In prayer we do not so much seek to yoke God's wi!! to the chariot of our purpose, as $t$, find what God's will is concerning us and get streng th to do it. We do not so munch seek to get favors from God as to get God Himelf. We seek electricity that we may use it for light and power; we seek God that He may use us, making us the light of the world. His power in the earth. We bring out needs to Him that He may satisfy them or show us how needless they are; we bring ourselves to Him that He mav fill us with Himself.

When the sun rises even the foolish virgins need no oil. When the Sun of Righteousness arises and shines through the east window of prayer, we cast our empty lamps behi $\dot{d}$ us to 1 e forgotten. With sufficient grace the thorn in the flesh becomes a nail driven in a sure place on which to harg the wreath of victory. Holding the golden chains that bind the rounl earih about the feet of God, our ta ads are empty of our own needs, but so full of God that we know not our own neets with which we came to pray.

## The Awakening of China

In this great Soul. Age, the Spirit can do more in one year than it formerly accomplished in ages. Humanity has now stepped up on to a new plane, the New Fourth Great Cycle (January 1. 1901) and all are now more receptive to the Vibrations of the Hoi.v Spirit than ever pefore.

In every part of the world the souls of men are waking $n \mathrm{p}$ into a consciousness of their relation
to the great GoD, the Loving Father of ALL, and
are now listening to the Message of His Son. The Master. This is especially true throughout the Orient, which from now on will surely and speedily brcome Christianized.
In China, Japan and India the outlook for Christianity was never so good. Those in authority in those countries who only several years ago bitterly opposed and fought the Christian Missionaries are now looking up to these missionaries of the Christ for Light, Guidance and Direction.
The hand of God has at last grasped China, and that country, with its great and wonderful resonrees, is to come into the vibrations of the NEW EkA and pecome a highly proglessive and prosperous country. Many souls in China aspire to live in the highest and are looking to Christian America for help, and to that end are rapisly taking up "Americanism," which iscnly another name for Christian Ideas. The Chinese leaders in the govermment. social and commercial spheres are beginning to learn the English Language, and there is now a great and growing demand for English education. This great change has come about in two years.
The Rev. W. A. T. Martin, a Presbyterian missionary from China, addressed a large co rega tion in the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church at 155 th street and Amsterdam avenne New York City, and, among other things, he said that the outlook was never so hopeful for Chris tianity in the Orient as at present, and he sketched the efforts of missionaries to convert China snd the many obstacles they have encountered. Sirce the troubles of two years ago, however, he said the Empress Dowager is a changed woman. She is learning English and exhibits a better spirit in dealing with foreigners
Mr. Martin will soon start for China to take charge of a new university.
The mystic adepts who work for spreading the English Language and "Americanism" in al parts of the world say that it has been revealed to them that in time China is to be an English-speaking Christian country under the Stars and Stripes. This is to come about in a natural and divine way throngh Coristian Love and not by conquest.
Many American educational schools, institutes and universities will be founded and given to Cnina with Christian Americans behind them as Christian Dollars to establish and support them.

## The Sar ret of Cood Health

By George Matheston, D. D., LI. D.
"f wish, above all things. that thon mayest be in health as thy soul prospereth." -John 3: 2.
There is a very strong connection between the health of the body and the health of the soul One side of the connection is universally recog nized; we all feel that the body has an influence on the mind. But we are less prone to recognize the other side-that the mind has an influence on the health of the body. Yet it is this latter con nection that St. John specially emphasizes. He would seem to suggest that the larger number of our physical troubles have their root in something mental, just as the larger number of our mental troubles have their root in something physical. I believe he is right in this. I think the majority of outward ailments originate in the thoughis. How did you catch cold yesterday? "By standing in a draught," you say. But you stood in the same draught the day before and got no hurt. "Ah, but," you say, "I was predisposed to cold yesterday; before coming out I got a letter which chilled me." There it is! the draught came not from the street corner, but from the anxious moment. There are times when we pass through the fiery furnace, unharmed-it is in moments of mental enthusiam. Men tell us that the dread of the pestilence exposes us to its contagion. Why? Becanse fear is the mind's paralysis. You would be equally liable to that pestilence if you were in dread of another. If there is a clend over the mind, it can rest on one valley as easily as on another. The dread of life is as liable to the pestilence as the dread of death. If I would pass seathless by, I must pass by on the uplands. I
must be fret, not from any special fear, but from fear itself.

Lord, let me take Thy prescription for perpetual youth! I desire to have the eye undimmed and the natural strength unabated; place me on
Mount Nebo; show me the Promised Land!

Often have I thought of Thy words, "Hast thou faith to be healed!" Human physicians wothd have said. "The bedy fitst and the mind afterwards." Not wo Thon. To Thee the root of the body's cure is the shivif's aing. Thou takent the invalid to the Mount before Thou healest him. Take me to the Monnt O Lord! I have long ontward marches to make: how shall I prepare for them? Shall 1 practice the movemen of the feet? Shall I inure myself to fatigue by ling stretches of walking? Nay. that is not Thy stretcher of walking Nay. Nat is for me. Not by malking but by my
method for method for me. Not by my waiking but by my
flying with Tnon prepare me--the be the b dy's labor, but be th spitit's song. Thou ant calling my soul to the hills, my heart to the hotme of the morning. If my heart is on the hill, my feet will not slide in the valler: if my soth is in song. my hody will not betul to the dust. Give me the my hody win not bethi to the dunt. Gefe me the joy before the jostling, the wing lefore the winter. the clarion betore the cloud! The secret of my health will in the prosperimg of my soul.

## Religious News.

The lord is stihi manifesting 2ND Grand Iake his saving fower in onf Curken, CrMbER-midst. Sunday May 17th 1.ano Biv, N. B. we haptized three more believers. "By grace are we saved through faith: and that not of ourscives. it is the gift of God.

Jackionvilit.e. At Jacksonville, May toth. six young people were baptized into Clirist, who with one by letter were received into the Jachnontown and Jachsonville churches.
J. A. Cainli, Pastor.

## Cablemton.

The 6 znd anniversary of our church vas quietly whered on the last sunday in May. At the evening service Rev. Samuel How: rl preached an excellent sermon. The thankoff-ring was $\$ 268$ which has since been increas d by cash and subscription payable in a few weeks 2., $\$ 324$. All departments of our work seem in good condition. The sunday services are well attended, and our prayer meetings fairly so and exceedingly helpfin. Our Bible school under the superintendence of Bro. John Ring, with an efficient staff of officers atd teachers has had a most prosperous season, the attendance frequentlyapproaching close to 200. The Aid Society maintains its record for inte es'ing and ne! attended meetings while the Y. P. U. and Junior Society are doing finely. These are among the forces making for vigorous, intelligent and spiritual life among our people, young and oid.
B. N. Nobles.

## No doubt your readers have

St. Geokse, N. B. read in the daily papers of the terrible forest fires which bave been and are still raging round this locality. It has been a very anxious time for everybody. One section of this field has been entirely wiped out. Boney River, with its Post Office, R. R. station and a large lumber mill, which gave employment to many of our young men. The settlement at Second Falls had a narrow escape. We are sorry to report that the church has been burnt to the ground and this small community is without a place of worship. The prospects look gloomy. Not only have many homes been destroyed but the great lumber resources of the place are being desimated in all directions. Brethren pray for the church at Second Falls and its pastor.
M. 1. Fletcher.

## Re opening at Lutz Mounten.

On Sunday, May 24th, the Lutz Mountain church re-opened their meeting house. It has been extensively repaired inside. The walls and ceiting have been covered with metal sheathing of a very neat design. The chandeliers have een replaced with lamps, which give a very fine light, $\mathbf{w}$ nile the whole interior has been repainted. It represents a very pleasing appearance and reflects represents a very pleasing appearance and
great credit upon he church and pastt $\mathbf{r}$
The re-opening services were largely attended, and it was a day of great interest if the church.

Rev. M. Addion of Surry preached in the morning. Kev. J. W. Brown of Havelock in the afterno.n, and Kev. N. A. McNeil preacehed in the evening.

The work eost in the neighborhood of $\mathbf{\$ 5 0 0}$, but there remained but a balance of $\$ 130$ at the re opening, which was fully covered by the collection of the day

Rev. Tno. Williams the pastor is abundant in Latur, and beloved by the people. Bro Williams is to be congratulated on his success in uniting Shediae and Lutz Mountain in one field of tabor. The Home Mission Board has been trying for years to bring this abont, but have teen until now unable to do so. We trust that the union may be permanent, and that Bro. Williams may long be spared to labor on this field. He has passed through deep affliction. but we were glad to mote that his old-time booyancy and vigor had not departed. while his conse ation to Chisist seemed to be intensified. The l.otd bless the l.uta Mountain-Shediac Field.
J. W. Brown

Havelock, May 27.

## Etharried.

Mctachmes coptich At Mpalows Chathete Molaughtiy, of Meadown, S. B., to Lacinda sotivil. of laber, Mo.
Ginaves-streves.-At the home of the bride's fath 1, say s5th, by R-v. Gideon swim. Franh Gravee if Monctome and Jenam steves, of lawer Dover. Wrat 10
Eagirs Abtea-At the Frow Baptixa Pasonage,



 and h. Dhe May

Weavir Mc Kivtarry.-At the preonatere susex,
 Of ydury, to Iriosella McKuight, of Cellima, Kings

Sthlasacarpenter -At the reptlence of the
 Quewnsco.
Hick P Pattereon, -At the posidence of the brible's
 ath of Gemetrevillaze.

Elaxihath Reiser-In Bridgewater. May 30th, by kev.e R. Freman, George Eixpmaur and Lydia Ife ser, if l'etite Riviere, N.

 Havelo $k$ sherwoul to Naretta Clark.
Fbtabs flaywabor At Baptint parconage, Susex,
 if Watu's treek, to Della llaywad of Goobeth.

## Died.

Homssos-At Hartland, N B, suditerly on Wev



Tanot:-At Wrodat ck, N B., May 18, Mildroiaged
 left her weakly. Patiently she has been a suff rer ever sther tronit tuterculosis.
Cianter-At Woodntock, N. B, May 4, suddenly of purammia, J. B. Ganter aged 49 yeirs Thre werks and three dass before this his wife died of
typhoid fever. Mr. and Mra, Gunter were bapt ized on typhoid fever. Mr. and Mrs. Ganter were baptized on
th.
 Baptist cl urch, Tobique. N. B. They wore mot
separated long by dead Mr. Ganter was he inseparated chang oy death ine in chargo of the pumping station at Wootstock. He was an effict nt, reliathe, honor able man, nud
filied an impotant prsitun will. Four children re. mant and have gone with relatives.

Pike.- The death of our beloved Dearon Daniel Pike occurred on Friday, Mav 22 This is the second dracon if the Temper ins.e Vate church that has been Pike was the head of a large family, and was a good Pike was the head of a large famils, and was a kood
man As an rxhorter we huve not met his equal and it prayer, onls thoee who have heard him know of his w .inder ul jower. lic sas the spiritual nupport of the Man-tor and was alwass ready fur pery good work.
May the blepsed Lord
comfort the dear widow and care for those who have been bereaved of their
 this family sume whe wiff tith the place their father has iefl vacant in tat prayer.
Vacousx.- 1 , Tuestay night slator E 3 . Vaughan rathet of the late William Wauzhas passed on to her evorce ung honee after a lonis and su-vere illness of Misc. Vanghan who was as sioter of thee monthes. Titus, was layn in Jomoge, Quepras County and baptized at the age of is s ans by Rev. Mr Jacksion. C ming to st Martins mainy years ago as a brate she tunited with the Baptist church and has ever been a faithful, consi-tent worker. She was also a member of the W M A. Nop inty and enly a lew dags prior $t$. ber death told a siet rabuut her mite thex and requested her top tikn it to, the next theeting. She Praves four choldren to monrw her tows, bespite a large cerviecs condueted thy Pawor $\mathbb{C}$ : W. Townesend from hert own te idener wero napreowion and largely attended.
Hermer-At Indiawtonn, St. John, North End, atter a ling orm serusele with emounption Clara K.,


 Nhu was a towed mormber of the Baptist church at
North Ent
Iu her tedious thnere ahe was g aciously North End la her tedious ilnes\% nhe nas g aciously
sustaned by a fiving tant hand strong hopen in tue dear sustaned by a fiving taith and strong hope in tue dear
*avour whose presemee made her "dying bed feel soft as towng piltown arese white wher His breasi she leaned her head an breathot her life not calmint hore". A sist r of hets was strick th thwn with the same discase a fow monthe previnusly, The tamily have the symsisethe then wottur.
Becmats-Miss Margarit Belmain of Indiantown Atparted to be with Jesus May 25 th, aged 81 years. She was a stealf st Chrithan of the old ypue We Womelater bethg at a m-eting over ti ty years ago that
was held in her mative pace (acet chtow nas held in her mative phace (se tchtown Grand Lake when he, thent bright yough woman, roser up Hecti A, due wanted to be a Che istian, but feared she was not ohe + I the s lect, but said she, "When I gave biys. If t., J. the at the foot of the cross $t$. be his for time nud wternits. I found wy plection for sure, and I want the bajitized the way my dear Savour was Areveral others contessed Chint at the same time, and nith her wore baptized by Rerv. Johm Francis that iternomi It wa- a meeting long to be remembered salled her up higher,

Ripery. - Wa merre in hear of the doath of Mr Kippy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs, J. J. Wallace of Moneton, who passed away to the hom of immortals after a show illnes. Th the mourning parents, and sumpow strichen hu-band we tender our deep sym.
pathy and pay th it the all- Father will bestow on ail bathy and pray thit lhe alt Fath.r will
the fan ily the consulations of His love.

Pirnver.- At At Centervillage April $30 t h$ infant son of Mr. and Mrs. P'hinney. Suffer the little Nobl of Mr. and Mrs. Plin
vibildren th ceme unto me.
Bailey - On Fiday, May 29 h at the home of his Wh, st teorge, N. IS., II. IV. Bailey aged s9 years, The deroasd was born at Blissfirld. Sunbury Co.,
sept. It, Isit ite pr.fossed religion in connection Nept. 14, isit ife professed religion in commectinn
with the Fre Baptist denc mination, and was baptized with the Fre Baptist den mination, and uas baphzed
oy Hev. W. E. Pemington in Is5o, contimuing a med. ny Rev. W. E. Perningtion in 1s52, continuing a mem. j-avers two sous and tive daughters to revere his memory.
Habhtson.-At Cox Pomt, Querns Co. Y. B, Salah Lebreca, wife of Chas, Harrison, May 31st. aged ss years. Our sistel joined the zud Grand Lake church miny years ago, and has been a fathiful fol bouer of the Lanib. Slie leaves a hushand, four daughters two sous. two sisters and a brother to stiength, a ery prese it help in their trouble."

Man can never be free from fear until he is absolutely free from sin. Sin is the only cause of fear. All fear, nervousness and apprehension is the effect of sin. Sin causes cowardice. "Thus doth a gailty conscience make $\mathbf{c}$ wards of us all.' Go to God with all your sins, and tearfully and penitently and fervently pray to Him , the Loving Father, to forgive and pardou your sins, for Jesus Christ's sake. Then a great miracle happens. The Holy Spirit and the Holy Augels descend upon you and all your sins are forgiven and forgotten. No one can be fearless and powerful and mighty with $\sin$ in his heart. We must obtain $\mathrm{m} \cdot \mathrm{rcy}$ and be forgiven of all our sins. or else we will continually be overwhelmed with fear, doubt and apprehension. "Finally, my brethren, be strong in the Lord, and in the power of His might."

The living Christ is the light of the World.

