

# Messenger and Visitor.

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR  
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**The Northwest Harvest.** The report in respect to the harvest in Manitoba and the Northwest continues to be highly favorable. Dr. William Saunders, Director of Experimental Farms for the Dominion, returned to Ottawa a few days ago from his annual tour of investigation in the west. From what he has seen and heard, Dr. Saunders is of opinion that the yield of wheat in Manitoba will average twenty-seven bushels to the acre and a very large portion of it will be No. 1 hard. The heads are better filled and the general average, it is expected, will be a little better than last year. Oats and barley are also good and will probably average about the same as last year. At the Indian Head Experimental Farm, wheat will average fully 40 bushels to the acre, barley from 50 to 60 bushels, and oats from 80 to 100 bushels or more. Throughout the Territories wheat on fallow land is expected to average 35 bushels per acre, and on stubble land from 20 to 25 bushels per acre. The crops in British Columbia are also good. Some damage to crops is reported in Manitoba from a severe storm toward the last of August, but the storm appears not to have been of a very general character. A Winnipeg despatch dated September 4 states that 80 per cent. of the entire acreage in that Province had been cut, and that the reports from every point were favorable.

**Fast Lines Expensive.** An Atlantic fast line for Canada is a proposition which appeals to the imagination. One likes to think of his country, displaying enterprise and taking hold of large things in a large way. Canada has the advantage over any other part of the American Continent in point of nearness to the British Isles and the European Continent, and with a line of steamers equal in speed to the best afloat, a Canadian Company would be able to give a speedier Atlantic ferry service than any other. But it ought to be taken into account that fast ocean travel is a luxury—albeit a somewhat dangerous one—and that, like other luxuries, it costs. After an average speed of 17 knots has been reached, the additional expense to increase that speed by five or six knots is very great. Even for the lower rate of speed the consumption of fuel is great and constitutes a very large item in the expense account. But we are told that to drive a vessel at the rate of 23 knots on the Atlantic would demand the consumption of from four to five times the amount of coal which would be burnt in a similar ship going at the average pace of seventeen to eighteen knots. It is evident, too, that a ship which has to make an average of 23 knots must keep up a high rate of speed throughout the passage, and that on routes where at certain seasons of the year icebergs are likely to be encountered it would be impossible to keep up the higher rate of speed continuously without risks which in themselves would greatly add to the expense and which few passengers would care to incur.

**Scientist and Burglars.** Is burglary ever justifiable? If ever there may be an occasion where one may without blame break into another's house and appropriate his goods, it might be supposed to be under such conditions as those in which two German Alpine tourists found themselves. Climbing Mont Blanc they were overtaken by a snow storm on the summit. They managed to reach the tourists' hut, but found it full of snow and open to the blast. Unable to descend in the blinding snow and nearly perished by reason of the cold, the travellers felt that their only chance to save their lives would be to enter an observatory on the mountain owned by a M. Vallot, a scientist of distinction. They accordingly did so. Removing the window-clasp, they managed to crawl in, were imprisoned there for two days by the storm, and in order to preserve themselves from starvation they broke open some cases of preserved provisions and appeased their hunger. When the weather cleared they descended to Chamounix and immediately called upon M. Vallot and explained the matter. That gentleman would not, however, accept explanations or apologies, it is said, but said it was the third time his observatory had been broken into, and insisted on making an example of the offenders by bringing against them an action for burglary.

The sacrifice of the lives of a few Alpine tourists was of course a small thing to the scientist in comparison with the interests of science represented in the sacred observatory.

**Who Will Help the Boers?** "Those irreconcilable Boers," says the Montreal Witness, "are like Noah's dove looking in vain for the land whereon to rest the soles of their feet. Some of them will probably return wisely to the ark, and honestly report that they cannot get as good terms from foreign governments as those offered them to stay at home. When they appealed to Germany they were told that they would be admitted on condition of their being German subjects and having their children taught to speak German. More recently they sought permission to settle in Madagascar from the French Government, and were informed that they could only do so by agreeing to become naturalized Frenchmen and learning the French language. Neither of these nations, which sympathized so deeply with the Boers as the foes of the British, are willing to grant them as favorable terms as the government which has been so maligned for its cruelty to them. Under it they can still speak their beloved Taal, and, by teaching that dialect to their children, confine them to a stagnant provincialism apart from the broad stream of twentieth century civilization. In thus nursing their race patriotism they sacrifice many advantages which another generation may value more highly and be unwilling to throw away. There are thousands of Canadians in New England who would not now be working as mill hands had their natural abilities been given a fair chance by education in the language of the continent."

**President Roosevelt's Narrow Escape.** The very narrow escape of President Roosevelt from violent death, or at least very serious injury, while driving on Wednesday last, and the actual death of a member of his party, caused a thrill of excitement throughout the United States and awakened sympathetic feelings in other countries. The accident which threatened the life of the President occurred at Pittsfield, Mass. A carriage in which were seated the President, Governor Crane of Massachusetts, Secretary Cortelyou and Secret Service Agent William Craig, in crossing a trolley track, came in violent collision with a moving car. One of the four horses attached to the President's coach was instantly killed. Mr. Craig was thrown from his seat in the carriage under the car and was crushed to death, the coachman was fatally injured and has since died, the President himself was badly shaken up and received a slight face wound, besides some bruises, Secretary Cortelyou was somewhat more badly hurt, and Governor Crane who fared best of the party escaped practically without injury. The conductor and motorman of the car have been arrested on charge of manslaughter. From the published accounts of the accident it would appear that there was inexcusable carelessness in the handling of the car.

**Sir Edward Barton** on the Colonial Conference. Sir Edmund Barton, Premier of Australia, and Sir John Forrest, Minister of Defence in his Government, were guests of honor at a dinner given by the Toronto Board of Trade on Wednesday last. Sir Edward delivered a speech of an hour's length, in which he spoke particularly of the recent Conference of Colonial Premiers in London and of the subjects which had there been under consideration. Although he was not at liberty to divulge the proceedings of the Conference, the speaker intimated that he felt that there was nothing that needed to be concealed and that he believed that in one way or another the public would be put in possession of pretty full information in respect to the conclusions reached. Referring to the matter of reciprocity of trade within the Empire, Sir Edmund Barton said that it was one fraught with great difficulties. The various colonies had self-governing rights, including that of making tariffs. This was a right they were not likely to part with, and any arrangements made must recognize those rights. It followed that each section of the Empire must regulate for itself the nature and extent of the preference it would give until the day, which was

yet a long way off, when all could meet in one common Parliament. The Conference could not, therefore, give any definite assurance as to what the Colonial Parliaments would do in the matter of preferential trade, and the same was true in reference to the Imperial Parliament. In the meantime, however, they could look about and see what each could do individually. The preference could be accomplished in some cases by raising the duties on foreign goods, in other Colonies, blessed with ample revenues, by lowering the duties on British goods. They were not likely, he thought, to do anything for the United Kingdom for which they would not receive a generous return. The names "dependency" and "coony", Sir Edmund said, had ceased to be applicable to Canada and Australia. If they had not now an equal voice in the Empire, they had a voice which was entitled to be heard. He professed faith in the unity and consolidation of the Empire. One thing which struck a man traveling through various sections of the British dominions was the oneness of the Empire in the personality of its people. The methods of Canadians were like the methods of Australians; they were animated by the same spirit, and neither, for instance, would like to be cut off from the literature of their common motherland. He had no apprehensions as to the progress and continuity of the British empire. He did not believe that as the colonies progressed in self-government they would progress toward separation. The more they looked upon the ocean as a highway rather than a barrier, the closer the British Empire was bound together, and if the highway was policed by the United Kingdom we should pay our share of the cost of that police duty. To regard the ocean as a barrier was pessimistic. As a highway it brought us into closer touch with the United Kingdom.

**St. John Exhibition.** The St. John exhibition for 1902, which closed Saturday night, was in general respects a very successful undertaking, and the results as a whole are no doubt gratifying to the management. The weather conditions were for the most part quite favorable. There was one day of fog and one of rain, but fair or otherwise, the attendance kept up all through the week at figures which for the most part were far in advance of those of other years. The total attendance for the six days was 78,965, as compared with an attendance of 62,166 for nine days in 1900, 59,514 in 1899, 47,430 in 1898, and 40,182 in 1897. Evidently the earlier date at which the exhibition was held this year did not interfere with the attendance. If any conclusion on that point is justifiable from this year's experience, it is that the earlier date is the more favorable for securing a crowd. Nor did the earlier date interfere as much as might have been expected with the character of the show. It was of course too early for first-class exhibits in apples, cereals and the later vegetables, and in this respect the show was much inferior to those of some other years. Potatoes, however, made a good showing. In respect to horses and cattle the exhibits compared well with those of other years, and the presence of a number of exhibits of high class sheep seems to indicate that increasing attention is being paid to that branch of stock-raising. The poultry show was excellent. The character of the exhibits in the main building was much the same as that of other years. There was much that was interesting and more or less instructive in reference to the manufacturing, industrial and commercial interests of the country. There is a good deal lacking that one would like to see. The exhibition cannot indeed be regarded as an ideal exposition of the country's products and industries. No doubt the question of ways and means has to be considered and the question of financial returns to the exhibitors perhaps inevitably determines the general character of the exhibits. Doubtless it is not possible under existing conditions for the management of our exhibitions to make them as representative as is desirable of the country's resources, products and industries. But it should be possible for the management to exclude from the grounds accompaniments of a morally objectionable character, and there certainly can be no excuse for permitting a part of the exhibition grounds to be occupied with gaming tables in charge of persons urgently persuading passers-by to risk their money in games of chance. It would be interesting to know how many boys and young men were thus led to take their first lessons in gambling at the exhibition just closed.



## Contrary Winds.

BY REV. F. C. WRIGHT, TROY, N. H.

Mark 6: 48. He saw them distressed in rowing, for the wind was contrary unto them, (R. V.)

Let us notice the picture: (1). Mark the lake: A little sheet of water, egg shaped, thirteen miles long and about six miles across. Lying there, just without the clasp of the Lebanon Mountains. Sunk in a deep depression, six hundred feet below the level of the neighboring Mediterranean Sea. Subject to the onset of very sudden and furious storms.

(2). Mark the rowers. The apostles of our blessed Lord. They were precisely in the way of duty. But we find that they were set upon by one of these sudden and furious storms. They were toiling in rowing, and that word toiling, as the authorized version has it, means buffeted and hard bested or as the revised version puts it distressed even to exhaustion. And all their distressful toil amounting to very little. Panting, breathless almost, with the tremendous labor of attempting to make head against so terrible a tempest.

(3). Mark the absent master: Alone. Praying. Regarding them. Both the storm and toll. He saw and noted. This man of Galilee is he who says, I am the Regarding One. In certain moods, to me, the most shining words in all the Scripture are just these: "And he saw them toiling or distressed in rowing." This is what the Person Christ is steadily saying to us, amid the storms, distresses, problems, disciplines of life, as really as he said it to those buffeted rowers in the pitiless clutch of that howling tempest. Yes, he still is saying, "It is I, be not afraid." Although he may seem to us, to be the delaying one. Even bear in mind, then, that the regarding one, the blessed master, though sometimes it seems that he is the delaying one most surely becomes the reaching one in his own time and way.

Keep on rowing, brother, sister. He will not fail you. Somehow, does not this picture appeal to you and seem in a most real way to set forth and symbolize parts and passages of your own experience? These contrary winds are certainly full of lessons to us. Let us attempt to gather a few:

(1) They teach us that sometimes the way of duty is precisely where there wind-gather and blow. Abraham was certainly in the way of duty when he got out of his country and from his kindred and from his father's house into the land that God should show him, as God ordered. And yet how he met the storms of trial!

Moses was certainly in the way of duty when, according to the command of God, he went to lead forth the Israelites from Egypt. How he met the storms of adversity from Pharaoh, from stiff-necked Israel, etc.

Daniel was certainly in the way of duty when he opened his window toward Jerusalem three times a day and kneeled upon his knees and prayed and gave thanks before his God. And yet how he met the storm of the lion's den!

Stephen was certainly in the path of duty and yet how he met the whelming storm of his martyrdom.

Paul was in the line of duty and yet think of the storms he met! How they raged against him! Listen to what is written in his second letter to the Corinthians, eleventh chapter and beginning at the twenty-third verse. In labors more abundant, in stripes above measure, in prisons more frequent, in deaths oft. Of the Jews five times received I forty stripes save one, thrice was I beaten with rods, once I was stoned, thrice I suffered shipwreck, etc. Yes, even the Master met the storm of the cross in the way of the Father's will. Storms often strike in the way of duty. Let us be prepared to meet them.

(2) Note some of the contrary winds: (a) Homelessness. Young man in the great city. (b) Harassing winds which spring out of our environment. Temptations in associations. (c) Winds of obstacle. There may be a thorn of some kind. (d) Then there is the contrary wind of bereavement. Oh, how this tries us, and sometimes what prolonged effects it produces in many instances. But how consoling to hear the regarding one say, "It is I, be not afraid." I am with thee, I will go with thee through it all. Let us grip his hand as never before. He rescues by inward stilling, in the special impartation of his own peace. My peace I give and leave with thee. What an invaluable boon at such a time!

(3) Observe here some advantages of these contrary winds. (a) They keep from temptation. These disciples fighting this storm, could not be caught by the popular clamor on shore to crown Jesus a merely temporal king. It might at times seem salutary to be removed just a little from certain popular movements whether they were worful or ever amounted to anything of importance or not, and if we were busy plying the oar of duty, we need have but little fear as to the issue. (b) They fit for higher service. These disciples, toiling in rowing thus, with their Master absent, were learning fitness for their great duty after his resurrection and ascension. May we learn well this lesson in each individual Christian life. Lastly:

(4). Seek heartening amid such hindering storms.

(a). Everybody must feel them. "There hath no temptation taken you but such as is common to man; but God is faithful who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able, but will, with the temptation, also make a way to escape, that ye may be able to bear it." (b). For many of such hindering winds you are not responsible. They simply come to you in the way of duty. Do not then unduly blame yourself. How many look differently at this matter, for instance: Something hard to endure has come into their life and home and we hear them saying, I wonder why God has brought this upon me! It is possible that much blame and worry is carried by them all because a wrong view and interpretations has been taken and given to the buffeting wind and trouble. (c). Keep rowing, anyhow, keep at the daily duty. Lay not down the oar in weakness and despair but make it a life and death struggle by clinching it with a determination to surmount every difficulty. God will be with you in it. (d) Jesus knows: Forget not this above all else. He saw them distressed in their rowing and he sees you dear fellow toiler, buffeted and harassed and weary at the oar of daily duty. (e). Jesus will come to your help at the right time and in the right way. He came thus to these disciples. Let us continue to seek heartening amid the raging tempest.

## Pulpit Fervor.

BY REV. THEODORE L. COVLER, D. D.

A member of the Stock Exchange told me, recently, that he had gone into one of the noonday services in Trinity church, and had listened with deep interest to an eloquent Lenten discourse by a young minister, which was delivered with such fervor that the sweat started on the speaker's face. After describing the effect on himself and other business men around him by this impassioned discourse, he inquired, "Why don't all ministers put more fire into their sermons?" This question of my friend, the stock-broker, is a very pertinent one for every man who addresses his fellow-men as the message-bearer from the living God.

The preaching of the gospel is spiritual gunnery; and many a well-loaded cartridge has failed to reach its mark from the lack of powder to propel it. Preaching is, or ought to be, a message bringing from the Almighty. The prime duty of God's ambassador is to arrest the attention of the souls before his pulpit—to arouse those who are indifferent, to warn those who are careless, to convict of sin those who are impenitent, to cheer those who are sorrow-stricken, to strengthen the weak, and to edify believers. An advocate in a criminal trial puts his grip on every jurymen'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 addresses his audience in a cold, formal, perfunctory manner. Certainly the great apostle 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 had—inspiration 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 warns himself will never warm up his congregation. I once asked Albert Barnes, "Who is the greatest preacher you have ever heard?" Mr. Barnes, 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 define just what that subtle something is which we call 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 kindness and the sympathy 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 into the hearts of his hearers. As an illustration of this, I may cite the celebrated Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, the rector of St. George's church, of New York, who was one of the most magnetic speakers I have ever heard, in the pulpit or on a platform. Every sentence he uttered went like a projectile discharged from a gun. I remember that one evening Henry Ward Beecher and myself were associated with him in addressing a public meeting called to welcome John B. Gough on his return from a temperance campaign in Great Britain. When we had finished our speeches, we went to the rear of the hall and listened to Dr. Tyng's rapid-

rolling oratory. I whispered to Beecher, "That is fine platforming." "Yes, indeed," replied Beecher; "he is the one man in this country that I am afraid of. I never want to speak after him, and when I have to speak before him, when he gets going, I wish I had not spoken at all." And yet Dr. Tyng's sermons or addresses, when put into cold type, lost most of their power! Everybody wanted to hear him; very few ever cared to read his books. His soul conveying power was in the pulpit.

It is an undoubted fact that pulpit fervor has been the characteristic of nearly all the most effective preachers of a soul-winning gospel. The fire was kindled in the pulpit that kindled the pews. The discourses of Frederic W. Robertson, of Brighton, were masterpieces of fresh thought and pellucid style; but the crowds were drawn to his church because they were delivered with a fiery glow. The king of living sermon-makers is Dr. Maclaren of Manchester. His vigorous thought is put into vigorous language and vigorously spoken. He commits his grand sermon to memory, and then looks his audience in the eye and sends his strong voice to the farthest gallery. Last year, after I had thanked him for his powerful address on "Preaching" to the thousand ministers in London, he wrote to me: "It was an effort; for I could not trust myself to do without a manuscript, and I am so unaccustomed to reading what I have to say that it was like dancing a hompipe in fetters." Yet manuscripts are not always "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 our own hearts. Sometimes a sermon may produce but little impression; yet that same sermon at another time and in another place may deeply move an audience and yield rich spiritual results. Spiritual conditions may have some influence on a minister's delivery; but the chief element in the eloquence that awakens and converts sinners and strengthens the Christian in the union of the Holy Spirit.

Your best power, my brother, is the power from on high. Look at your auditors as bound to the judgment-seat, and see the light of eternity flashed into their faces! Then the more fervor of soul that you put into your preaching, the more souls you may bring to your Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.—Sel.

## Discovering a Man.

BY S. C. MITCHELL.

All are familiar with the remark of Sir Humphry Davy, when he was praised for his great discoveries, "My best discovery was Michael Faraday." This noble saying has long spurred my interest to know more of that famous "find," and on yesterday my curiosity was gratified by the perusal of Thompson's excellent "Life of Faraday." It is reassuring to our common humanity to learn that the generosity of the master was matched by the genius of the pupil; that, as one may well have suspected, there had been a double discovery—Faraday discovered himself before Davy enabled him to reveal his powers to the world. Faraday—the son of a London blacksmith, without schooling, apprenticed to a book-binder—thirsted for knowledge, read as well as bound the books, knocked boldly at the door of opportunity, and by the sheer weight of his talents forced an entrance. On the other hand, it is true that Sir Humphry did him an inestimable service by making him his assistant and valet. The story may well quicken the ambition of struggling youth and at the same time lead men in the meridian of their careers to encourage aspiring boys, however untoward their circumstances.

TENTATIVE STEPS.

The article on electricity in a cyclopedia which came into Faraday's hands to be bound first turned his attention to science. "I made," he tells us, such simple experiments in chemistry as could be defrayed by a few pence per week, and also constructed an electrical machine, first with a glass phial, and afterwards with a real cylinder—a machine now sacredly preserved at the Royal Institution. Walking near Fleet street, he saw an advertisement of some night lectures on science; admission fee, twenty-five cents. With money furnished him by his brother Robert, a blacksmith, he attended twelve lectures. "During my apprenticeship in (1812) I had the good fortune, through the kindness of Mr. Dance, who was a customer of my master's shop, to hear four lectures of Sir Humphry Davy. Of these I made notes, and then wrote out the lectures in a fuller form, interspersing them with such drawings as I could make." He ventured to write Davy, telling him of his desire to study science, and sending lecture notes "as a proof of my earnestness." Sir Humphry first advised him to stick to his bookbinding, but later employed him



as assistant in the laboratory, at six dollars a week, with two rooms at the top of the house.

Not long thereafter, Davy, rich and famous as a scientist, travelled on the Continent for a year and a half, and took Faraday along as his amanuensis and valet. To the youth, who had never before been above twelve miles from London, such travel was most helpful, despite the fact that the haughty Lady Davy chose to regard him only as a servant. He met the leading scientists of the day—Ampere, Humboldt, Volta, etc. At Florence, he saw "Galileo's own telescope—a simple tube of paper and wood, with lenses at each end—with which he discovered Jupiter's satellites." At Paris he got a glimpse of Napoleon, just back from the disastrous Russian campaign.

Upon his return to London, Faraday was again engaged as assistant in the laboratory of the Royal Institution, his salary being raised to seven dollars a week. The fascination of the guest of the unknown was now fully upon him, and his fame as an investigator steadily advanced. So great was his "fanaticism for veracity" that his respect for a fact amounted almost to reverence. "I could trust a fact, and always cross-examined an assertion." "Criticise one's own view in every way by experiment—if possible, leave no objection to be put by others." By such a method his genius soon yielded startling results—the liquefaction of chlorine, diamagnetism, and the magneto-electric currents, the principle upon which all our modern dynamos are based. These triumphs are the more wonderful when you consider his ignorance of mathematics. His success excited the jealousy of Sir Humphry Davy, who even petulantly voted against making Faraday a Fellow of the Royal Society. The rising scientist, nevertheless, remained loyal to the master who had once befriended him. Loyal, also, he remained to pure science, declining the social attentions pressed upon him by the most distinguished people, and turning his back upon all professional work for money, in spite of the fact that he and his wife were then living in poverty. "We were living on the parings of our own skin," he afterwards said.

This, from the diary of Crabb Robinson, is of interest: "May 8, 1840.—Attended Carlyle's second lecture. It gave satisfaction, for it had uncommon thoughts and was delivered with unusual animation. In the evening heard a lecture by Faraday. What a contrast to Carlyle! A perfect experimentalist, with an intellect so clear." In his religious life he was as simple as he was great in science. As his father before him, he belonged to the obscure sect known as Sandemanians, a small body which separated from the Presbyterian church about 1750, poor and primitive in many of their views. While they esteem the lot a sacred thing, retain feet-washing, object to second marriages, deem it wrong to save up money, and do not pay their preachers, yet they hold, also, that Christianity cannot be the established religion of any nation without subverting its essential principles, that religion is an affair of the soul, and that the Bible alone is the sufficient guide for the soul. Faraday was a zealous member of this little band, even serving as preacher. His eldership was, however, interrupted. "It was expected of an elder that he should attend every Sunday. One Sunday he was absent. When it was discovered that his absence was due to his having been 'commanded' to dine with the Queen at Windsor, and that, so far from expressing penitence, he was prepared to defend his action, his office became vacant." He was, of course, later restored as elder.

Faraday himself is a signal instance of the truth of Emerson's characteristic comment upon his lecture on "Diamagnetism" (or cross-magnetism): "He showed us various experiments on certain gases, to prove that, whilst ordinarily magnetism of steel is from north to south, in other substances, gases, it acts from east to west. And further experiments led him to the theory that every chemical substance would be found to have its own, and a different, polarity: One fact is clear to me, that diamagnetism is a law of the mind, to the full extent of Faraday's idea—namely, that every mind has a new compass, a new north, a new direction of its own, differencing its genius and aim from every other mind." —Religious Herald.

### Some Birds that are Helpful.

Among the birds that may be looked upon as helps to the farmer, we do not include the birds of prey, as the eagles, hawks or owls, though it may be that some species of the two latter do help the farmer to a certain extent by keeping down the number of squirrels, gophers and field mice, that might become a nuisance if too abundant, and the screech owl does destroy some of the night-flying beetles and moths, and perhaps some varieties of caterpillars, but the others, like the crow, are too fond of the eggs and young of other insect-eating birds to please us, to say nothing of the liking of the crow for the sprouting corn. The black-billed cuckoo has also a fancy for robbing the nests of smaller birds, and sometimes for small fruits, but it is so cowardly as to be driven away by almost any one of the other birds, if detected. But its food is said to be principally insects and

larva, which are almost the exclusive diet of the yellow-billed varieties.

All the woodpecker family are insect-eaters, preferring the eggs and larvae to the perfect insect. The red-headed woodpecker seems more fond of cherries, and sometimes of picking into large fruit or ears of green corn than the others; yet, as its food is mostly of insects, it, like the others of that family, may be said to be a help to the farmer. That any of them injures the tree by sucking sap or by the holes they make in hunting insects, or in which to build their nests, we very much doubt.

All of the swifths and swallows subsist upon such insects as they can catch while flying, though we have known them to fly so low as to catch grasshoppers, especially if they can get some animal to start them up. It used to be a pleasure to us to see them fly in front of a dog we owned and tempt him to chase them, while they swung backward and forward in front of him, catching the insects he started from the grass. When they had caught enough, they went back to the barn uninjured.

The whippoorwill and the night hawk or bull bat, and the churckwills widow of the Southern States are great destroyers of insects, working more in twilight or cloudy days than in bright sunshine or after dark. The king bird feeds mostly upon insects caught upon the wing, and so do those known as the fly catchers, whose habits well explain the name, and the pewee or phebe birds, of which there are two species in New England during the summer, going South in winter, as, indeed, do most of those which feed principally upon insects.

The several varieties of thrush and the robin are great devourers of insects, and it is on record that Mr. Trouvelot of Medford, when he was engaged in trying to make silk from the cocoons of the gypsay moth, said that the robin troubled him more than any other bird, or all others put together. He said that when he placed 2,000 of them on a scrub oak, they were all eaten by cat-birds and robins in a few days. We wish that had been his whole supply of them. The robin and the several thrushes are principal among those that seek out their food among the grubs, cut worms and other larvae in the soil, and either one of them will eat about one-half its own weight in a day. We ought not to be unwilling to contribute a few cherries or peas to such birds.

The brown or red thrasher, the cat bird, both of which have been called New England mocking birds, and the true mocking bird, are all insect eaters, and while they confine themselves more to the thick wood than to the orchard and garden, they prevent those places from being so over stocked as to swarm from there into the cultivated fields. The bluebird is also a well-known insect eater, seldom troubling even the weed seeds, as it migrates when the insect supply grows scarce.

The several species of native sparrow and finches, the bunting, the grosbeaks and the bobolinks, are principally seed eaters, though some of them do catch insects also, but none of them have been accused of damaging cultivated crops to any extent.

In this list we have included nearly all the birds that feed upon insects more than on other food, though the quail, whose call of "more wet" or "Bob White" used to be familiar, is said to destroy many insects, and some of the smaller water birds resort to the shore to pick up grasshoppers, crickets and probably other insects.

But the farmer should not destroy or let any one else destroy any of those we have classed as insect eaters. Protect them from gunners, crows, corn blackbirds and the English sparrow as far as possible, and by kind treatment encourage their visits to the cultivated fields, gardens and orchards, and we may hear less of the cry that insects increase every year. The list of the farmer's bird friends is scarcely complete without reference to that "quare burrd," a newly-imported help we once had on the farm called her mistress to see. It was a fine, fat toad, one whose voracious appetite would demand about half his weight in insects each day to satisfy. —Massachusetts Ploughman.

### Answer to Prayer.

One of the most remarkable of modern answers to prayer has been published by the Rev. D. R. Breed, himself a witness of the fact, with regard to the visitation of locusts in the State of Minnesota in the years 1873 to 1877. The area seeded with their eggs was more than two-thirds of the state embracing about 50,000 square miles; and the farmers were threatened with starvation. Governor Pillsbury officially appointed April 26th as an occasion of fasting and prayer. The proclamation provoked much adverse criticism. Infidels, and even many of the nominal Christians, ridiculed an appeal to God, saying the locusts were there to stay, and represented that resort to prayer in such circumstances was an evidence of credulity and superstition.

But the day of prayer was kept, notwithstanding the protests of the Liberal League. Nevertheless, after the day of prayer, the locusts reappeared, and the skeptics triumphantly sneered. But a very remarkable change occurred within twelve hours. A large number of the locusts were destroyed by a terrific frost; and the insects

which were hatched and survived the storm disappeared mysteriously. They left the state without depositing their eggs in a single square foot of territory. The question whether they went has never been satisfactorily answered, but the fact is that they disappeared entirely, and the state at large garnered the largest harvest in its history, or about 40,000,000 bushels. The locusts that remained seemed to be diseased; a parasite fastened upon them, which destroyed their power to propagate the species. It feels have been slow to refer to the "Day of Prayer," of which they made at the time such unbounded ridicule.

That God answers prayer covering such conditions as the above, and in the whole realm of human interests and needs, is as well established as that God "maketh his sun to rise" and "sendeth his rain." There would be more marvels of divine interposition and help, if there were more prayer of faith.—The Evangelical.

### Our Own Mistakes.

One of the experiences that is probably common to most of us is to look back over a period of five or ten years, and wonder how we could have been so foolish as to do things and say things on certain occasions which we too keenly remember. Today, as we recall the circumstances, we bitterly reproach ourselves that we could have been so fatuous and short-sighted. But probably five or ten years hence we shall look back upon these periods with much the same feeling. We are going to continue to do foolish things to the end of the chapter. By divine grace one may largely overcome sinful tendencies, but there seems to be no help for unwisdom and poor judgment and inability to adjust one's self to circumstances but the bitter discipline of experience. There is one ray of light, however, upon this course of reflection, and that is the fact that to recognize our mistakes in the past is the best sort of reason for believing that we are improving. We have got our eyes opened to some things; and though we shall probably make mistakes in the future, just as in the past, they will not be the same ones. The man who is standing on the mountain top and sees the path winding up, should be charitable to the man down in the valley who is losing his way in the thickets. We need to cultivate charity for our own mistakes.—Selected.

### Feeble Saints.

It was an amusing distortion of a good hymn, but there was not a little sound philosophy in it when the old Negro preacher sang,

"Judge not the Lord by feeble saints."

And yet this is precisely what the great majority of unconverted men are doing all the time. They will not go to the Bible and give heed to what God himself says. They have no ear for his voice of mercy that offers them salvation for the taking. They do not pay any attention to the solemn warnings that the Scriptures utter. They judge the Lord by "feeble saints." They attempt to feed their starving souls on the imperfections of Christians—poor food enough they find it! Because God's people are not all that they ought to be, therefore these cavilers will keep aloof from the religion which they profess. Christians cannot claim exemption from criticism. They know that the eyes of the world are upon them. But they say to the believer, "If you who know the truth, go to the Word; go to him who is the truth; judge not the Lord by feeble saints."—Illustrated Christian Weekly.

### The Mirage of Tomorrow.

Show me your today, and I can judge of your tomorrow. If tomorrow is to be strong and sweet and beautiful, then today must be devoted to the development of the graces desired. Tomorrow must get to be today before it comes to its kingdom. Today is the golden age of your life and mine. Today is the garden of our career. Today, the love of God broods over our souls. Today angels come on errands of sympathy and love to weary and tempted hearts. Today all things are possible to him that believeth. Today Christ is ready to bestow upon you the gift that will give you power to become a son of God. Today the air is like magic. Breathe it with faith and courage. Act not in some tomorrow vague and illusory, but now. "Today is the day of salvation."—Dr. Louis Albert Banks.

Sinal.—Ex. xix.

Lo, in the darkness of a cloud I'll come  
And speak to thee, and men will hear and believe  
Forever. Thus to Moses spoke the Lord,  
With rolling clouds and lightning girt around,  
The Mount did shake, the dreadful thunder rolled,  
And peeled the trumpet loud, until with awe  
The people knelt and trembled deep with fear.  
Upon the Mount, that like a furnace smoked,  
And quaked, in fire came the Living One;  
And then the trumpet sounded long and loud,  
And louder waxed, till Moses spoke and from  
The flaming Mount the Lord did answer him.

ARTHUR D. WILMOT.



## Messenger and Visitor

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### After the Convention.

The annual Convention of our Baptist people in these Maritime Provinces is always an occasion of interest and importance. It is so because of the opportunity which it affords to the ministers of the denomination and the delegates of the churches to unite in the expression and enjoyment of Christian fellowship and the encouragement and stimulation of their spiritual life; it is so also because of the consideration given to the denominational work as it is brought before the Convention through the reports of the various Boards to which the management of our Christian enterprises have been committed, and because of the larger outlook and the fuller inspiration which are frequently gained as a result of the discussions held and of the burning words of those whose hearts and minds are consecrated to Christ and to His cause.

There was a general feeling, we think, among those who attended the meetings lately held in Yarmouth; that in respect to its Christian fellowship and its inspiration to Christian service, the Convention was more than ordinarily helpful and stimulating. Some features which marked those meetings it may be worth while to allude to more particularly. There were present quite a large number of visitors from outside the limits of the Convention, whose presence in different ways added to the interest of the meetings. There were Dr. Welton and Dr. Goodspeed of Toronto, and Rev. J. A. Gordon of Montreal, whose faces and voices are so well remembered and who are held in so high esteem from past days of service in their native provinces that they seem still to belong to us. There was Rev. W. F. Armstrong of Burma, who after a score of years absence from our denominational gatherings was most cordially welcomed, and whose presence was felt to be a benediction. There was President Vedder of Crozer, well known to many of our readers as the author of a short History of the Baptists. There was Rev. W. T. Stackhouse—so well known to us all—whom somebody spoke of as "the lion of the Convention." Rev. Walter Calley, the genial and energetic Secretary of the B. Y. P. U. A., Rev. George B. Titus of Brockton, Mass., Rev. George Richardson of Hamilton, Ont., Rev. Irad Hardy of Boston,—all these, with others perhaps whose names we do not now recall—by their presence and their words added to the interest and the inspiration of the meetings.

Another feature of the Convention was the absence of everything unkindly or discourteous in feeling or expression. There was free discussion, and of course some difference of opinion found expression, but there was no harsh criticism and nothing of an acrimonious spirit. No one's temper was ruffled and no unbrotherly word was uttered. This of course is only as it should always be in an assembly where Christian men and women meet for the purpose of taking counsel together for the promotion of their Redeemer's Kingdom. But unhappily it is not always so. We are not yet so thoroughly christianized that we need have no fear that nothing uncharitable in spirit or discordant in motive and purpose will ever find place in our religious assemblies. But of this we may be sure that as union is strength, so discord and dissension tend to weakness and sterility. All intrusion of the unfraternal spirit not only mars the sweetness of Christian fellowship but steals away the power for Christian service. When a Christian people act together with a common inspiration and a common purpose then something worthy of them and of the faith which they profess will be done.

The way in which the Convention dealt with the Educational work of the denomination must be encouraging to those who have that work more immediately in hand. The Convention not only strongly reaffirmed its faith in the principles upon the basis of which our institutions at Wolfville were founded and have been carried on from the beginning, but it gave a very practical pledge of its faith in the principles affirmed by the magnificent subscription toward the completion of the Forward Movement Fund. Something yet remains to be done, it is true, in order to bring that matter to a finality, but the end is so nearly reached and success is so well assured that the completion will be easily accomplished by one special contribution on the part of our churches. This is a matter for special congratulation, and we are sure that our churches may be counted upon to respond promptly and even eagerly to the appeal which, as will be seen from what President Trotter says in another column, is about to be made for the few hundred dollars now necessary to complete the work undertaken five years ago.

The way in which the Convention put its shoulder to the wheel in the matter of our mission work, both Foreign and Canadian, was also highly gratifying, indicating as it did a larger appreciation of the importance of the work of giving the gospel to the spiritually destitute and a hearty willingness to promote the cause of world evangelization. The promptness and liberality of the response made in answer to the appeal for means to send Mr. Glendenning to India this fall was such we believe as has seldom if ever been witnessed in the history of the Convention. Sympathy for the Northwest work was evidently strong in the Convention and we confidently expect that the response to Mr. Stackhouse's appeals, as he visits the churches in connection with the canvass for the 20th Century Fund, will be so generous that the Northwest work will profit largely thereby. The results in connection with this fund during the past year have been, to say the least, encouraging. Mr. Adams has labored most faithfully, and the fruit of his labors has not been small. Altogether, more than half of the \$50,000 aimed at has now been subscribed and about \$7,000 of that paid, and in connection with this there has been—not a diminution of the ordinary receipts from the churches, as was not unreasonably apprehended—but a substantial increase. Now that Mr. Adams has so powerful an ally in the campaign as Mr. Stackhouse, we shall hope to see the 20th Century Fund go marching on to victory with still greater momentum. If all the churches will do as well in proportion as some have done for the Fund, there will be no difficulty in raising the \$50,000. Indeed it would be quite safe to say that on that principle it could easily be doubled. If only the spirit of unanimity and liberality which obtained in the Convention shall pervade all our churches during the year we may hope to see much accomplished. Our brethren in the Northwest and British Columbia will receive much larger consideration than before and our home mission work in these Provinces as well as our work in India will be more adequately provided for.

### Editorial Notes.

—It appears from the reports of attendance at the Fredericton Normal School that Baptists are doing at least their fair share in supplying teachers for the public schools of the Province. The total number of students enrolled for the present term is 203, and of these 42 are Baptists and 21 Free Baptists. For the rest 41 are Presbyterians, 37 Roman Catholics, 33 Methodists, 24 Church of England, The Adventists, Reformed Baptists, Disciples and Universalists each contribute one student to the number, and one other is classed as non-sectarian.

—A few days ago in Hamilton, Ont., a man named King, stabbed his son, wounding him so seriously that it is said his recovery is doubtful. The circumstances, as given in a despatch, were these:—The elder man came home drunk about midnight and threatened his wife with bodily injury. She ran for protection to her son's house. The drunken man followed and was beating his wife unmercifully when the son interfered to protect her, whereupon the elder man drew a knife and plunged it into his son's breast. Every business, as well as every tree, is known by its fruits, and this is a sample of fruit that the liquor business produces.

—The summer which will now soon be numbered with the past has been unusually cool all over the northern part of this Continent, and in most sections we believe it

has been exceptionally wet. However on the whole, so far at least as Canada is concerned, and we believe the same is true of the United States, the season has not been unfavorable for crops. On the contrary the harvest of Canada, taken as a whole, will probably be more than a fair average. A week or two of fine warm weather now would enable our farmers in these Provinces to secure the balance of the hay and grain harvest in good condition.

—In connection with the existing friction between the Roman Catholic Church and the Government in France on account of the Government's action in closing church schools which had failed to register under the law, the *New York Outlook* calls attention to a recently published letter of the Bishop of Rochelle and an article by ex-Abbé Bourrier, now editor of the *Chétien Français*. Both writers advocate the separation of Church and State in France. The Bishop declares that each loses its dignity and prestige by the continually recurring quarrels. M. Bourrier says that "the present conflict in France is but the battle of the medieval against the modern spirit. This has been caused not by the priests, but by the monks; the work of the latter so far as it conflicts with the republican loyalty must be destroyed. Many French Monks have been only the exploiters of religion." M. Bourrier warmly resents the charge that the Government's recent action had at its base an opposition to religion itself, and he quotes Premier Combe's declaration the other day in Parliament that religion is the greatest moral force in humanity.

—Professor Rudolph Virchow, the distinguished pathologist and scientist died at Berlin on Friday last having nearly completed his 81st year. Professor Virchow was born Schivelbein in Pomerania and studied medicine in Berlin. In 1844 he was appointed professor of pathological anatomy at Wurzburg, and soon became one of the foremost exponents of the so-called Wurzburg school. In 1856 he returned to Berlin as professor. Here he did excellent work in the newly-founded Pathological Institute, which at once became the centre of independent research amongst the younger men of science. He has always taken a great interest in politics, and has contributed important speeches to the parliamentary debates. At the Naturalists' Conference at Innsbruck, in 1869, he was one of the founders of the German Anthropological Society. In 1873 he became a member of the Academy of Sciences. He has also taken a great interest in the spreading of scientific knowledge amongst the people, and has been since 1866 part editor of a series of popular lectures, to which he has contributed essays on various historical and scientific subjects. Professor was the author of numerous works on pathology and other subjects.

—According to our way of thinking the chief function of a public exhibition or fair should neither be to put money into private purses nor to afford amusements for pleasure-seeking crowds, but to interest and instruct the people in respect to the legitimate interests of the country and for the promotion of the public welfare. There is of course no reasonable objection to combining amusement with instruction, provided the amusement be of a clean and wholesome character, and provided it be kept in its proper place as an accessory and not made the chief attraction. With every legitimate effort to encourage interest in the work and the products of our farms, our mines, our fisheries, our manufactures and every branch of wholesome industry we are in the heartiest sympathy, but there are some things which find place in our exhibitions from year to year against which we feel bound to protest in the interest of public morality. A country may well afford to expend some of its public funds for the purpose of educating the people in respect to their country's products, resources and industries, but no country, and no honorable interest of a country, can afford, for the sake of attracting a crowd to an exhibition, to lend its patronage to concerns which tend to promote habits of betting and gambling among its boys and young men, or to give its sanction to amusements of a demoralizing or doubtful character. Moreover the introduction of such features in connection with our Provincial and other exhibitions defeats their true purpose by diverting the interest of the spectators from a serious, earnest and useful purpose, to one that at the best is trivial and at the worst sadly demoralizing.

### The Finish of the Forward Movement.

November 1st is the date at which the Acadia Forward Movement must be closed up, and the final report made to Mr. Rockefeller through the American Baptist Education Society.

At the recent meeting of the Convention in Yarmouth, the Governor reported to the Convention that of the conditional sum of \$60,750.00, necessary to secure in full Mr. Rockefeller's pledge of \$15,000.00, they had already collected \$56,987.43, leaving a balance still to be collected by November



1st, of \$4,762.57. They reported, too, that in order to raise this balance a supplementary appeal would be necessary. At the Convention, however, by a gracious outburst of generosity on the part of the delegates present, accompanied by the generosity of friends of the college not present who had been communicated with by telegraph, about \$2,000.00 of the above balance was there and then pledged by individuals and churches, reducing the balance to about \$1,700.00.

The Convention then authorized the Board to appeal to the churches to take up a special collection to cover this final balance.

The Board respectfully urge that SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER TWENTY-EIGHT be observed as the day for taking up the collection. If, however, the Sunday before or the Sunday after be preferred, churches will of course exercise their liberty.

The Board have further thought that it might be helpful if they should indicate the amounts which in their judgment the respective churches will need to raise, in order to make up the balance with certainty. Their suggestions in this particular will be communicated to the pastors and clerks of the churches in good time.

Special envelopes will also be furnished which the churches are recommended to use in connection with the collection.

The Board will rely upon the pastors and deacons of the churches, to bring the matter to the attention of the churches, and to see that arrangements are made for the collection wherever possible. Many hands make light work; and if all the pastors and people co-operate heartily, the task remaining will be easily performed, and on November 1st we shall all rejoice together that this large and important undertaking—the Acadia Forward Movement—has been crowned with complete success.

On behalf of the Board,

T. TROTTER.

### An Evil of Modern Life.

An amusing article which went the rounds of the public prints some years ago, had for its purpose to illustrate the unrest and excitability of modern womankind. It represented the modern woman as living in a state of feverish anxiety and fidgetiness which prevented her from fixing her mind upon any subject long enough to receive the gift of quiet and tranquility. She was in such a passion of trepidation, such a constant vibration of nerves and soul, as could only be expressed by the phrase: "Ready to perfectly fly." The article represented her as being so perpetually at the stage of nervous tension that any mishap destroyed her mental balance, and provoked the exclamation: "I feel as if I could perfectly fly." The description was overdrawn, of course, for even the high pressure of modern life has not yet deprived womankind of the power of self-control and the capacity for repose. But it was suggestive of a change which has in recent years been gradually taking place in mankind, and especially in American mankind; and which promises to become an insufferable nuisance. For it is not woman alone who is falling into the condition of "perfectly flying."

The change may perhaps best be illustrated by the difference between our present interpretation of the word nervous and that formerly given it. Fifty years ago it stood for vigor and strength, the nervous man being the strong man, ready for any drain upon his energies. Now it stands for invalidism in greater or less degree, for a timidity which shrinks from the rough and tumble of life. No such change of meaning could have occurred without such increase of nervous weakness or derangement as would turn our thought to the present rather than the old significance of the word. And no doubt there has been a marked increase, and that, too, from fairly legitimate causes. Physicians tell us that under the rush and pressure of modern life, not only the muscular, but the nervous tissues of men are giving way. Many of them insist that the greater part of the current ills of life are due to this strain, and that unless something is done to relieve it, the race will become invalid, without physical or mental stamina.

There are good reasons for such a forecast. All our modern conveniences, though intended to make life easier, really make it faster and so tend to shorten rather than to lengthen it. The business man does not find his labor lessened by the multiplication of inventions for its

speedy transaction, but increased. The telegraph, telephone, the railway, typewriter and daily newspaper are in a way killers of men. The modern school system, which crams the young brain and leaves the young body largely to care for itself, has much the same disastrous effect. Then with all this overwork comes worry as its natural and inevitable accompaniment. There is so much to be done in so short a time that there must be a great deal of feverish anxiety as to results. No one forced to crowd the work of a day into a few hours can work tranquilly, nor avoid a certain trepidation as to the outcome. The result is an incapacity for rest, a continued tendency to fuss and fidget, until the constitution ceases to have sufficient spring to dispose itself for quiet. We live so constantly in a flurry of hope and anxiety that we come to be "distracted by the fear of distractions." We cannot fix our minds on one subject to subdue the unrest within.—N. Y. Observer.

### Prophets of Disaster.

"Dr. N. D. Hillis was in Venice just before the Campanile fell," says the Congregationalist. "He interviewed the old architect in charge of the tower for thirty years, who had given abundant warning to the authorities of the peril. Repeated warnings had only brought reprimands and finally cashiering. The Saturday before the tower fell the prophet of doom took his son to it; showed him that even then it was falling; took the train out of town saying that his heart was broken and that it would kill him to witness the final crash; and within forty-eight hours there was only a heap of ruins."

So the Hebrew prophets foresaw the doom of their nation, and earned the hatred of their fellows by warning them of it. So Jeremiah strove in vain to awaken the princes of Judah and the pious burghers of Jerusalem to the swift course in international events that was bringing nearer the wreck of their delusive hopes. And in every case the prophet was accounted a morose fellow—morbid, dyspeptic, given to seeing phantoms and dreaming dreams; a man out of touch with the busy, wholesome life of market and shop, not to be trusted or encouraged, because confidence is the life of trade. This shallow misjudgment of the prophet by the ward politicians and church trustees of his time has not altogether ceased to day. Many Bible readers continue to find the writings of the Hebrew prophets a barren waste save for the scattered gems of Messianic prophecy. But to the student who seeks in the history of those troubled years the adequate explanation of all the sternness and the sorrow of God's true messengers, a picture heroic in its proportions and magnificence in its somber tragedy is revealed.

Let the reader, as he ponders the lamentations of Hosea and the fearful grief of the strong man from Anathoth, remember that Venice architect and his Campanile; its creeping cracks, its weakening walls, its trembling pinnacle, all sadly evident to his skilled and loving eyes; himself powerless to avert the catastrophe; beholding the imminent ruin of the most precious ideals of a thousand years, which should presently, too late, touch with anguish the hearts of a nation and awaken the pity of the world. But he, because the tower has stood so long, and because pompous officialism dislikes to be warned, gets no hearing—gets nothing but the sort of jokes that Noah heard before the flood, and finally a curt dismissal. Then—the crash. There was this difference between the Venetian prophet and the son of Hilkiah: Jeremiah did not "take the train out of town." —The Standard.

### Recent Eruptions on Martinique and St. Vincents.

During the past few weeks the islands of Martinique and St. Vincent have witnessed a renewal of those violent volcanic disturbances which accompanied the destruction of St. Pierre a few months ago. Despatches state that the eruption of Mont Pelée which occurred Aug. 30, was far more violent than any of the earlier eruptions. As the eruptions continue, the mouth of Mont Pelée grows in size. It is now of enormous proportions. Morne La Croix, one of the peaks that reared skyward from the side of Mont Pelée, has fallen bodily into the crater and has been completely swallowed. There seems to be a side pressure in the crater, and the burning chasm widens perceptibly every day. Clouds no more hang about the crest of Mont Pelée. The terrific heat seems to drive everything away. The column of smoke rears directly into the heavens, so that its top is lost to sight. In the darkness of the night it has the appearance of a stream of molten iron, standing fixed between heaven and earth.

There has been great loss of life on Martinique in connection with the recent eruptions. Some accounts place the number of the dead as high as two thousand. A woman named Constance Cara, one of the few who succeeded in escaping from Morne Rouge after the explosion, found refuge on the steamer "Esk." She was with twelve others in her house when Mont Pelée gave its first warning of the disaster which it was about to pour upon the village. She said that the first explosion destroyed many houses. She was hurled with great force against the wall of the room in which she was sitting. On recovering from the shock she ran outside, and there saw three separate tongues of fire sweeping down from the mouth of the volcano. The earth shook with so great violence that she could not retain her feet and she

was blinded by the glare of the flames. The heat was so terrific that her flesh was blistered. She awaited the death which she believed to be inevitable. Fortunately the fire swept a little to one side of her and she was saved.

It is feared that the Island is doomed to total destruction and the condition of the surviving population must be pitiable in the extreme. Many are making their escape and the Governor is said to have requested the French Government to remove the people from Martinique. On some of the adjacent islands too there is grave apprehension. If Martinique should collapse there is danger of a tidal wave overwhelming Guadaloupe. On the island of St. Vincent the volcano St. Soufriere has also been in eruption causing much destruction of property. Though there has been little or no loss of life so far, the conditions are such as to cause great alarm.

### The Nearest Duty First.

The nearest duty first; a wiser rule  
Is hard to find; it has the sterling chime  
Of golden truth—the fear of every fool.  
As life's a mountain steep that we must climb,  
A careful eye upon its peaks sublime  
We all should turn, or vainly up we creep;  
But on the path before us, if in time  
We'd gather fruit, and after blessings reap  
Of labors here, a sleepless watch the soul must keep.

ARTHUR D. WILMOT.

### New Books.

TOPSY-TURVY LAND. Arabia Pictured for Children. By Samuel M. Zwemer and Amy E. Zwemer.

This is a substantially bound volume of 124 pages. It is a book of pictures and stories for big children and small grown up folks; for all who love Sinbad the sailor and his strange country. It is a topsy-turvy book; there is no order about the chapters, and you can begin to read it anywhere. It is intended to give a bird's-eye view to those who cannot take birds' wings. The stories are not as good as those of the Arabian Nights, but the morals are better and so are the pictures and the stories are much more trustworthy in point of fact. Fleming H. Revell Company, Toronto. Price 75 cents net.

THE CHILD FOR CHRIST. By A. H. McKinney, Ph. D.

This is a volume of 124 pages intended as a manual for parents, pastors and Sunday School workers interested in the spiritual welfare of children. There is a "prologue" by Dr. A. F. Schanfler who testifies to the value of the book and to the unusual advantages which its author has had for its preparation. The book is not the outcome of mere study but of large observation and experience. Among the subjects which the book discusses are the following: Child Conversion; What it is; What it is not; Preparation for leading the Child to Christ; Decision Day; Child Discipleship; The Worker's Privilege, etc. There may not be universal agreement with the author among Christian workers upon all these subjects. Many will likely differ with him in his views in respect to a special day set apart and announced as "Decision Day" in the Sunday Schools. But as a whole the book will doubtless be found stimulating and helpful.

Fleming H. Revell Company, Toronto. Price 50 cents net.

THE FAMILY A NECESSITY OF CIVILIZATION. By Rev. John B. Robins, M. A. D. D.

This book, the author tells us in his preface, is intended to aid the common people to a better knowledge of the laws governing in every family. Certainly whatever helps to a better understanding and better acceptance of the laws of God governing the family will have beneficent results in all departments of human life whether social, religious or political. Whatever tends to make the family life pure, healthful and truly religious helps humanity in a most effective way, for out of the family are the issues of life. Some of the author's views and teachings, especially those in reference to "the relation of children to the family" and "Children and regeneration" will not pass unchallenged. The author occupies a pseudo-baptist point of view on these subjects and argues accordingly for infant baptism and infant church-membership. We have to part company with him here, but apart from this there is much in the book that we heartily recognize as valuable.

—Fleming H. Revell Company, Toronto. Price \$1.25.

Britain May Purchase Delagoa Bay. There is a rumor current, which may or may not have some basis in fact, that Great Britain is about to purchase from Portugal the territory of Delagoa Bay.

It is asserted that when Parliament meets again the fact of the purchase of the Portuguese East African territory will be announced. No doubt but that for military as well as for commercial reasons the British Government would consider the acquisition of Delagoa Bay desirable, if it can be secured at a reasonable price. The importance of having a fortified position and a base of operations at Lorenzo Marquez in view of a future disturbance in the Transvaal country is obvious, and some plausibility is given to the report of the intended transference of territory by the recent visit of Lord Milner to the Portuguese capital in East Africa. There is an impression too that Germany will be enabled by Great Britain to acquire a share of the Portuguese territory in recognition of the neutral attitude maintained by the German Government during the late war. However it cannot be said that there is anything more definite than a rumor in regard to the matter as yet.



## \* \* \* The Story Page. \* \* \*

### Love's Loss and Gain.

Matthew xvi : 25.

BY MISS LOUISE E. BARROWS.

"For my sake. For my sake," the words made "melody in the heart" of a bright faced girl of nineteen who, resting her hands on the shoulders of a manly lad three years younger, looking steadfastly into his troubled eyes, saying:

"Ernest, my brave brother, give your consent. God has made the way very plain that you may carry out the wish of their hearts," here the steady voice broke a little, but the smile was strong as she added: "You will spoil my life if you do not."

"I shall spoil it if I do," he broke forth impetuously. "Your life plan is as dear to you as mine to me. Why hasn't God made the way plain for you too? Don't you think I care for your glorious voice as mother and father." With a choking sob he broke from her, muttering, as he paced rapidly up and down: "The mean old skinflint! He'd get it all back!"

Slipping her arm within his, Helen quieted his steps to hers, until, with tender pleading she won the victory, leaving him then with a loving kiss, her heart still singing: "Whosoever will lose his life for my sake."

Her victory over self had been won near early dawn, after hours of conflict. A month before her father's uncle, living with a servant only, taken ill, had sent for her parents. The danger was over in a week, but on the way home there was a fatal railroad accident and in the graves of the father and mother were buried hopes and plans for the near future.

Mr. Leigh, a man of good salary but little in store, had purposed that Ernest should have a college education and that Helen's voice, showing qualities, should have every advantage. While the sister and brother were secretly planning how each could best serve the other, came a letter from Uncle Joshua offering to complete Ernest's education on condition that Helen would live with him until he died.

Ernest indignantly protested against Helen's being buried alive, with the "old miser," and her own heart was so heavy with the prospect it was not until she rose to the joy of sacrifice that she could prevail. Well was it for her, that she did not fully realize what a weary, wearing, laying down of life there was to be in the eight years that followed. Once for all, at the outset, she shut her eyes to visions of brilliant music halls, spell-bound audiences, study abroad and an independent life; but she could not shut out the rasping fault-finding tone, the fretted visage and the never ending whims of Uncle Joshua, nor always still her naturally proud spirit under the sense of dependence.

Uncle Joshua had never married, and at seventy-five, broken in health, he was a perfect specimen of an ungodly, miserly, selfish man. A woman of weak, timid, nature, she would have yielded to the pressure and become a shrinking martyr, but being self-reliant and hopeful, Helen, none the less a martyr, none the less prayerful, religiously cultivated cheerfulness and good temper, combatting Uncle Joshua's whims when that seemed best and yielding where submission appeared more wise. He was more whimsical about her voice than anything else. For weeks he would not have a song in the house, but again he would listen with eyes closed an hour at a time.

The events of her life were Ernest's vacations. Her daily prayer for his conversion was answered, but with the blessing came a deeper laying down of life, for, in the spiritual needs of the far East, Ernest heard the voice of the Lord and answered: "Here am I, send me." Seven years since Helen had pleaded: "You will consent, dear?" and again, she looked lovingly and firmly into his eyes saying: "Go, my blessed brother, for God calls you."

In the year that followed Uncle Joshua failed rapidly. There came no glorious answer to her prayers for him, no confession of love to God; but he grew more gentle and patient, though restless, if she were long away from him. Yet he insisted on her acceptance of a place in the choir, for which she had long been sought, and with every Saturday night came a box of rich roses without which her dress would not have satisfied him. One Sunday afternoon, she left the room after singing for him. On her return she found him sitting back in his chair, a smile on his lips and a rose in his hand, but her startled cry and tears did not wake him from his rest.

Two weeks later Helen sat alone before the open fire musing. All had been left to her, the house and a comfortable income. "Too late, Argus," she murmured, addressing the setter at her feet: "too late for the old ambition, for study abroad, but I will have here what Aunt Elsie used to say every house needed, a baby and an old lady. I will sleep over it one night more."

The next morning found Helen on her way to a Children's Home. She knew just what she wished, and she found it, a dimpled darling with velvet eyes

and sunlit hair, and none to claim her. This was surely an answer to prayer. As she fondled the little one eagerly, her eyes were held by the pathetic gaze of a pair of grey eyes belonging to a little girl of apparently ten years whose deformed spine gave Helen a thrill of pain. She turned hastily to speak with the matron, but again the longing gaze arrested her; she went home with the words: "Whosoever will lose his life for my sake," ringing in her ears. Dozens of homes would open to the fairy-like prattler. None had opened to the sad-looking child who had been there five years, and could remain but two longer since she was older than she looked. Why not have both? Her means would not permit, for the letter which she hoped was to win her dear old lady was already on its way to her mother's cousin, a comforting, motherly heart, which every home coveted.

Two evenings later, the question settled as to the home of the longing grey eyes. Helen received two letters. The contents of one drooped her head with disappointment. Her "heart of comfort," she could not have. Cousin Martha had promised a nephew whose wife had just died to live with him while the children were young, perhaps always. Then into Helen's heart leaped the thought, "I will have both children. That is what is meant." She opened the second letter, read it twice, then, half laughing, half crying, paced the floor excitedly. It was from another elderly lady not of the precious mother's family, but kin to Uncle Joshua. Brief and still it ran:

H—, Mass.

October, 16, 18—

"Dear Miss Leigh:—You are a young woman with a home; I am an old one without any. All my life I've had a snug one of my own, but had to mortgage it just before my husband died. I hurt my arm last year and could not earn enough to make the last payment, so the meanest man in town who held it foreclosed. I count on doing enough to pay for what I eat if you will lodge me. If we don't agree we can separate. Yours respectfully,  
"Hannah Crocker."

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these," "Whosoever will lose his life for my sake." And the holy heart replied: "My Lord, make it a home for Thee and Thine."

Mrs. Crocker came. Tall and active, at sixty-five, her hair was slightly touched with grey. At first Helen feared the ideal home would be a failure. Mrs. Crocker, a thorough New England housekeeper, chafed under Nora's thriftlessness in the kitchen, conscious that she had no right to interfere with Helen at the head. In place of ministering to an enfeebled woman, Helen's difficulty lay in finding enough for the energetic woman to do. The injured arm hindered activity, but did not decrease the restless desire to be at something.

Olive, Helen's "little one," won the old lady by becoming her docile pupil in the old-fashioned arts of sewing and knitting, but with her also, Helen felt that something was wrong. Delighted with the child's brilliant mind, Helen yearned for her free love, but Olive, inwardly worshipping Helen, was restrained with her as with no one else. When six months had passed Helen and Olive were both ill with scarlet fever. Then did Mrs. Crocker rise to the place which she deserved and ever after filled. Nora yielded at once to the wooing of Tim McQuade, but Mrs. Crocker undaunted "held the fort" alone until she secured the help she wished from her native town.

Strength came slowly to Helen, who had been more taxed than she realized during Uncle Joshua's last year. Olive came one day to Helen's couch to fasten a lovely rose in the invalid's wrapper. Answering the questioning, longing look in the magnetic grey eyes, Helen drew the child close to her saying:

"Little sister, do you know how much I love you and what a comfort you are?" A passion of tears was the answer, and Helen drew out the fear that she had been taken from pity and that Helen wished sometimes still for the lovely baby she had caressed. In Helen's arms that fear was hushed forever. And now to all, the home became a home indeed, and Aunt Hannah's joy was the mothering of my two girls.

Helen, radiant in health and happiness, rejoicing that Aunt Hannah's arm had been cured, revelled in the freedom from responsibility which enabled her to minister to these outside as well as at home. The lovely voice became a blessing in mission hall and hospital. Four years passed thus but to Helen there was coming one of God's beautiful surprises. One afternoon, singing in the children's ward at one of the hospitals, she gave a little wan-faced pet his favorite:

"I think when I read that sweet story of old,"

At the other side of the closed doors sat Dr. Osborne, who for years had shut ears and heart to the loving calls of God. He could resist seeing the face of the singer, he could leave the spot as soon as his work was done, but he could not still in his soul the echo of

"Yet still to his footstool in prayer I may go,  
And ask for a share of his love!"

God had answered the prayer of the singer that day for some soul.

Three years and again we see Helen in her home, before the open fire, but she is not alone. There is Olive, talking earnestly with the Rev. Ernest Leigh and his wife, who are back for a year. And the home is complete, for there is Aunt Hannah, the dearest, young, old lady, and on her lap is Helen's brown-eyed, golden haired baby girl. Dr. Osborne, tossing Ernest's laughing boy in the air, says:

"Uncle Everett must go out for awhile, but Aunt Helen will sing for you. It is three years to-day since she first sang to me."—New York Observer.

### \* \* \* Jimmie and the Toads. \* \* \*

Coming along our street the other day, I saw three little boys stoning a toad. Before I could speak, Professor Selton came by and said, "Why, Jimmy, what have you there? A common toad? Just what I want to-morrow for my lecture at the summer school," and he skillfully picked up the toad. "By the way," he added, "to-morrow I shall need some help with my toads. Can't you three come down to the university and help me?"

I never saw Jimmy look more surprised, but he managed to say he could, while the others barely nodded. "The work is easy," the professor said. "Come to my office at a quarter before three sharp, and I'll tell you what to do."

I was disappointed that he did not speak to the boys about their cruelty, but decided he thought it better to wait until he should have them alone.

When I went to the lecture the next day I expected to meet those boys coming out of Professor Selton's office looking so ashamed and so sorry, and—well, looking as if they never wanted to see a toad again. Surely Professor Selton, fond as he was of toads, would talk to them, I thought.

The very first thing I did see when I entered the university was those same boys, not, however hurrying out the side door, but in a little procession entering the lecture-room, and, yes, actually mounting the platform! Professor Selton himself was at the head of the line. Each boy carried in his hands a large box made of glass and wire netting. Every box had a toad in it, and each boy put his box on the table and took a chair which Professor Selton placed in front of the box.

I could not see that the boys were the least help; they watched the toads, to be sure, but what was the use of doing that? The toads couldn't get out. Just as Professor Selton was ready to begin his lecture, his assistant came in with an insect-net and two small boxes. The end of the insect-net was black with flies, which he emptied into Jimmy's box. Lifting the glass top of each of the others, he put in something from the pasteboard boxes, but I could not see what it was.

Professor Selton told us a great many interesting things about toads, but those boys simply sat and stared at their toads. Jimmy Ashley looked up only once, and that was when the professor said something I could hardly believe. "If housekeepers would keep tame toads," he said, "they would do away with their endless bother about flies. Toads are better than all the fly-traps and insect-powders ever invented."

Very soon after saying that he closed his lecture and turned to the table. "These boys," he said to the class, "have been keeping count of what their toads have eaten during the hour. Johnny's toad has potato-bugs in the box. How many has he eaten, Johnny?"

"Not any," answered Johnny, despondently.  
"Tom's has elm beetles. What is his record?"  
"Twenty-eight," was the reply.  
"And Jimmy's has flies. Has he eaten a good many?"

"Sixty-six!" said Jimmy, triumphantly.  
Then Jimmy got up and sidled over to the professor. "He ate something else," he said, in a loud, impressive whisper. "He ate his skin!"

"When? This last hour? Why didn't you tell us what he was doing?" asked the professor, eagerly.

"I couldn't stop," answered Jimmy. "I was afraid I'd lose a fly."

The professor looked a bit disappointed; then he laughed. "Never mind," he said. "You have seen something that perhaps none of the class have ever seen or ever will see. Tell us about it."

"It wasn't much," said Jimmy. "His old skin began to crack—began right on the back of his head—and it cracked all down his back, and then it came off."

"In strips?" asked the professor. "Or was it in little pieces?"

"Oh, no; like—like—like a glove," said Jimmy. "Then he rolled it up and swallowed it." The children were listening eagerly.

"That's all right," said the professor. "It is just what toads do. When they outgrow a suit they take it off and pack it away in that easy fashion." Then he wrote on the black-board the records, and for Jimmy's toad he wrote:

66 Flies.  
1 Spring Suit.



**The Young People**

Everybody laughed, even Jimmy. As I was leaving the lecture-room I heard Jimmy ask the professor about tame toads.

"The best way, I think," said Professor Selton, "would be to take a piece of wire screen cloth and roll it to make a circular pen about a foot and a half across and of the same height. If you put that down on the ground by the back screen door your toad will eat the flies so that you will not have half the bother about that door you do now." As he said this his eyes were merry.

Jimmy smiled. How did the professor know his trials over that door?

"You'll have to be careful about food and a bathing-place, you know," added the professor.

"Yes, sir," said Jimmy, "but all that wouldn't be so much bother as keeping out the flies without the toad's help. May I take the toad with the summer suit on? I'll take real good care of him and bring him over whenever you want him."—Gertrude L. Stone, in *Youth's Companion*.

**A Powerful Charm.**

An old lady in the parish of Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould once urged him strongly to go to see her sick pig. He protested that he could do nothing that would be of any help. Finally, as she persisted, in order to humor her, he went to the sty, where the pig lay, seemingly in the last stages of its life.

Entering the sty, he marched around the animal, saying in sepulchral tones, "O pig, if thou livest, thou livest; but, O pig, if thou diest, thou diest." Strange to say, the pig got better, much to the delight of the old lady, who put implicit faith in the efficacy of the few words the parson uttered.

In after days the scene was changed. Baring-Gould lay on a bed of suffering, nigh unto death. No one, not even the members of his own family, were allowed to see him. An old lady, having heard that "the parson" was ill, and was not likely to recover, wished—nay, demanded—to see him. Declaring that she could cure "the parson," she pushed the servant aside, and made her way to the room in which the patient was lying.

Her noisy entrance disturbed him; but, when she repeated, with awful solemnity, "O parson, if thou livest, thou livest; but, O parson, if thou diest, thou diest!" he was reminded of the other occasion on which the formula was used, and burst out into a terrible laughter, which "broke the silence."

That is how, as Mr. Baring-Gould loves to say, he was saved by a "zow."—Selected.

**Prayer.**

Heavenly Father, help us as Thy children to live before Thee with loving, joyous hearts. May everything that can express our love to Thee be a joy to us. May we trust Thee with assured, restful faith for all things needful for us. If Thy things are mysterious or painful, may our faith be undisturbed. The darker our way, the more closely may we cling to Thee and trust Thy guidance. May we patiently endure Thy faithful discipline. When called upon to suffer, may we be acquiescent and believing, remembering Him who learnt obedience by the things that He suffered. Should we be bereaved even of our most precious things, help us, through our tears, to say, Thy will be done; and, amid the sorrow of natural affections, to feel the preciousness of Thy Fatherly love. Amen.

**Land of "Pretty Soon."**

I know of a land where the streets are paved  
With the things which we meant to achieve,  
It is walled with the money we meant to have saved,  
And the pleasures for which we grieve,  
The kind words unspoken, the promises broken,  
And many a coveted boon,  
Are stowed away there in that land somewhere—  
The land of "Pretty Soon."

There are uncut jewels, of possible fame,  
Lying about in the dust,  
And many a noble and lofty aim  
Covered with mould and rust;  
And oh! this place, while it seems so near,  
Is farther away than the moon,  
Though our purpose is fair, yet we never get there—  
The land of "Pretty Soon."

The road that leads to that mystic land  
Is strewn with pitiful wrecks,  
And the ships that have sailed for its shining strand  
Bear skeletons on their decks.  
It is farther at noon than it was at dawn  
And farther at night than at noon;  
Oh, let us beware of that land down there—  
The land of "Pretty Soon."

—Unknown.

Little Nina went to church with her grandmother, and for the first time put two pennies in the contribution plate. Leaning over, she whispered very audibly:  
"That's all right, grandma, I paid for two."—  
The Junior Herald.

EDITOR, W. L. ARCHIBALD.  
All communications for this department should be sent to Rev. W. L. Archibald, Lawrencetown, N. S., and must be in his hands at least one week before the date of publication.

**Daily Bible Readings.**

Monday.—Delight in God's House. Psalm 84: 1-12.  
Tuesday.—Entering the courts of God's house with praise. Psalm 100: 1-5.  
Wednesday.—Glad to go to God's house. Psalm 122: 1-9.  
Thursday.—Thirsting after God. Psalm 42: 1-43: 5.  
Friday.—Jesus was in the habit of attending worship in the synagogue at Nazareth. Luke 4: 16-30.  
Saturday.—The duty of social worship. Hebrews 10: 19-25.  
Sunday.—The rich and the poor should enjoy equal privileges in public worship. James 2: 1-9.

**Prayer Meeting Topic, Sept. 14th**

"Delight in God's house."—Luke 12: 31-40.

**Delight in Fellowship With Believers.**

The ancient Hebrew found great pleasure and profit in mingling with his brethren from all parts of the Holy Land in the public worship of the Temple. The pilgrim bands made the paths of Palestine vocal with song as they journeyed together toward the sanctuary of Jehovah. There was much delightful social intercourse along the way, and in the streets of Jerusalem and within the temple courts friends met and greeted each other at the great annual festivals. We who go to our great Baptist conventions can understand the delight of meeting friends from far and near and joining with them in the worship of God. But while we go from city to city, the Hebrews met in the same city and in the same temple every year; and to them many sacred associations clustered about the sanctuary of God. Jerusalem meant more to them than any American city can ever mean to us, and the temple was far more sacred to them than any church edifice can ever be to modern worshippers. We may rejoice, however, in the fellowship with the saints of God in our local organizations, as well as in our great state and national assemblies. Do you believe in the communion of saints?

**DELIGHT IN HEARING GOD'S WORD.**

In the ancient temple worship there was no place for a set sermon. Sometimes the prophets spoke their inspired messages within the precincts of the temple, and sometimes in the streets of the city. In the synagogue worship there was always public reading of selections from the law and prophets; and there was also opportunity for discourse or exhortation. In Christian worship in New Testament times the sermon filled a large place; and many of us rejoice that among Baptist people in all ages and in all countries great emphasis is laid on the public proclamation of God's truth. We have been awakened and guided and enlightened and stimulated and comforted by the words of God's ministers. What a privilege to speak God's message from week to week to waiting congregations! What a privilege to hear the word of life from an earnest, godly preacher!

**DELIGHT IN PUBLIC WORSHIP OF GOD.**

To praise God in song is another delightful privilege. They do wrong who rob worshipping congregations of this privilege by placing all the singing in the hands of a paid choir. If it were possible to secure a choir of angels, it would not be right to deny to the saints an opportunity to pour forth their praises in song. Little children should be taught the songs of Zion at home and in Sunday-school. Then the next generation would not have so many dumb saints. When will our people train their voices with a view to the glorious privilege of hymning the glories of our King?

And then public prayer ought to be a delight. There is no room for "the long prayer;" better have several short prayers. Those who lead public worship have a great opportunity to do good. They may also do much harm by making the service tedious. Whoever leads the prayer of an assembly ought to be in heart-touch with the members of the congregation. He should not pray to the congregation, nor merely on their behalf; he is expected to voice their petitions and their praises. He is the mouth-piece of the company, whether great or small, and should wish so to pray that many hearts will keep saying "Amen."

I once thanked the venerable Dr. Robert Ryland for coming to hear me preach on a hot summer day. He replied, "I thank you, sir, for preaching to me the gospel, I have to come at least once a week to get my rations. It takes a good deal of preaching to keep me straight."

How often do we stop in this land of religious liberty to thank God for the privilege of worshipping "according to the dictates of our own consciences," with none to molest us nor make us afraid?—JOHN R. SAMPREY, in Baptist Union.

**Illustrative Gatherings.**

SELECTED BY SOPHIE BRONSON TITTERINGTON.

Those who spend faith, and hope, and time, and toil, and praying on the church are the people who get the good out of it.

There are people in the church who wear long faces because they are afraid they wouldn't be considered religious if they didn't.

The church is never a place, but always a people; never a field but always a flock; never a sacred building, but always a believing assembly. The church is you who pray, not where you pray. Never lower the divine ideal, that on earth man alone is the habitation of God.

Apart with God—how beautiful the thought!  
From cares of earth to win such sweet release:  
To lay aside each vexing task half wrought,  
And by the green, o'ershadowed path of peace  
Seek the white altar that the saints have sought!

It was only a handful gathered in  
To the little place of prayer;  
Outside were struggle and pain and stir,  
But the Lord himself was there:  
He came to redeem the pledges he gave—  
Wherever his loved ones be,  
To stand himself in the midst of them,  
Though they count but two or three.

"If I should say of a garden, 'It is a place fenced in,' what idea would you have of its clusters of roses, and pyramids of honey suckles, and beds of odorous flowers and rows of blossoming shrubs and fruit-bearing trees? If I should say of a Cathedral, 'It is built of stone, cold stone,' what idea would you have of its wondrous carvings, and its gorgeous openings for door and window, and its evanescent spire? Now, if you regard religion merely as self-denial, you stop at the fence and see nothing of the beauty of the garden; you think only of the stone, and not of the marvellous beauty into which it is fashioned."—Henry Ward Beecher.

**ST. AUGUSTINE'S CREED**

A whole Christ for my salvation; a whole Bible for my staff and guide; a whole church for my fellowship; a whole world for my parish.

**THE LAW OF SPIRITUAL INCREASE**

A young Christian seeing evidence of the strong faith of a friend of his, said as if half-envious of the other's gift, "I wish I had your faith." "You have nothing to my faith," said the other; "it does not belong to you any more than does my size or weight or so-called talent. You'd find it wasn't suited to you if you had it." "Well, at all events, I wish I had more faith than I have." "What do you want more faith than you have for? You are not using the faith you have. If you'd use the faith you have, you'd have more. If you had more faith now, you'd have just so much more unused possessions to account for."

Let us thank God that he will not call us to account for what he has not given us. But let us remember that we must give account for the use of all that we have.—S. S. Times.

J. Wilbur Chapman says: "My own conception of a Bible study method for busy men would shape itself under for short sentences: First, study it through; second, pray it in; third, work it out; fourth, pass it on."

**SELF-FORGETFULNESS**

'Twere glorious, no doubt, to be  
One of the strong-wing'd hierarchy;  
Yet I, perhaps, poor earthly clod,  
Could I forget myself in God,  
Could I but find my nature's true  
Simple as birds and blossoms do,  
And but for one rapt moment know  
'Tis heaven must come, not we must go,  
Should win my place as near the throne  
As the pearl-angel of its zone.

—James Russell Lowell.

There is no place for self anywhere in Christian living. A man who tries to shine to glorify himself may be a Christian, but if so, he is yet following Christ afar off, and has much to learn. We must let our light shine so that men shall see our good works and glorify our Father. The best, the truest Christian life, is not that which calls attention to us, which makes men admire and praise us, but that which makes men think of God, and praise and honor Jesus Christ. The best proof of the divinity of the Christian religion is the daily life of the Christian himself—not his words and professions, but his conduct and spirit; not his Sunday garb and service, but his every-day tone; not his church ways, but his home walk.

See that your thoughts are pure and your deeds noble. Use the experiences of life, whether they be of joy or sorrow, as steps in an upward climb. There is only one thing you can carry into eternity—your character. See that it is what it should be, and the Jasper gates will gladly swing open to give you a welcome.—Great Thoughts.



## Foreign Mission Board

### W. B. M. U.

*"We are laborers together with God."*

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR SEPTEMBER.

For Bimlipatam, its missionaries and native Christians, that they may live consistent devoted lives and bring many of the heathen to Christ. For great blessings to follow the meetings of the Convention and that the interest awakened may lead to increased efforts on the part of all.

Notice.

As a box for India is to be sent in the care of the outgoing missionaries, will all who wish to send anything to either the missionaries on the field or the Chiracole Hospital, please forward the same to Edith A. Shand, Windsor, Hants Co., N. S., not later than September 22nd, 1904.

Amounts Received by the W. B. M. U. Treasurer.  
FROM AUG. 7TH TO SEPT. 3RD.

Greenfield, N. W. M. \$5; Glace Bay, Tidings, 25c; McKenzie's Corner, P. M. \$14; Halifax, Tidings, 25c; Bridgetown, Tidings, 25c; Dawson Settlement, P. M. \$11.25; Tidings, 75c; Jacksontown, P. M. \$18.97; H. M. \$3; Hill town, leaflets, 45c; Chipman, P. M. \$3; Montague, P. M. \$2; H. M. \$2; Canning, Newcastle, Creek, Havelock, Yarmouth, Salem, Tidings, each 25c; North Sydney, Tidings, 50c; Brookfield, leaflets, 36c; Guysboro, P. M. \$7; Goldboro, su. port of Hindu boy at Chicacole, \$3; coll. annual meeting, \$48.70; photos, \$2.50; Glace Bay, leaflets, 60c; Jeddore, Reports, 15c.

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

Annual Report of the Corresponding Secretary of the Woman's Baptist Missionary Union

We are accustomed to associate the beginnings of our Womens' missionary work with the formation of the first Womens' Mission Board in Canada, organized by the Baptist women of the Maritime Provinces in 1870. But more than fifty years earlier, our good mother in Israel, realizing the blessedness of the people whose God is the Lord, organized "The Female Mite Society," for the purpose of giving the gospel of Jesus Christ to the destitute whether at home or in a foreign land. Special mention is made of these societies in church letters to the Association, and in return the Association advises that such societies be formed in all the churches. To what extent this was followed is not easily known by the meagre reports we have of the early Associations. But when in the Providence of God, the Womens' Baptist Missionary Aid Society was organized, the old missionary spirit received a renewed impetus, and we are thankful to God for the measure of blessing that has rested upon our work thus far in the furtherance of his kingdom on the earth. "Blessing and honor, and glory and power be unto him that sitteth upon the throne and unto the Lamb forever and forever."

#### I. HOME DEPARTMENT.

During the year the quarterly meetings of the Executive Board have been held with their usual interest and prayerful consideration. It is a matter for thanksgiving that four of the original Board are yet with us to participate in the work in which they have invested so much of their life.

Early in the Convention year, three changes were made in the officers of the Union for Nova Scotia, owing to the non-acceptance of those appointed at our last annual meeting. After a short delay the Board were able to secure the following sisters. Miss Emma Home, Provincial Secretary; Mrs. W. H. Robinson, Eastern Associational director; Mrs. J. L. Read, Central Associational Director; and they were duly appointed at the November meeting of the Executive Board. The Home Mission Committee, consisting of twelve sisters from the Truro and adjacent churches were also appointed at this meeting; the meetings of said committee to be held in Truro quarterly.

#### FIELD WORK

It is not an easy matter to compute the service that has been so faithfully and gratuitously rendered in this department. The care of the Treasury, the editing of our periodicals, correspondence, distribution of literature, visitations of the various Secretaries, Treasurers, Associational Directors, Mission Board Superintendants, and of our esteemed President, can only be estimated by him whose we are and whom we serve. The Pastors' County District Meeting with few exceptions recognize the W. M. A. S. meeting as a regular part of the programme, and these meetings are usually marked with more than ordinary spiritual power. At each of the seven Associations, the W. M. A. S. meeting was held

with encouraging results. On these occasions all the phases of our work are presented to large numbers of women who never have the opportunity of attending the annual meetings of the W. B. M. U., and in this way foundations are being laid for permanent work.

#### CRUSADER DAY

meets the need in many societies. The visitations and the seasons of prayers are followed by renewed zeal. But, alas, too few have any share in these good experiences.

#### LITERATURE AND PERIODICALS

Our literature proves a valuable factor in disseminating helpful information for the prosecution of our work. The Bureau of Literature has sent out this year, 1211 leaflets, 1085 mite boxes, 8 maps and 17 books for circulation. Receipts for the year, \$27.52. Expenditure, \$27.54. The W. B. M. U. column in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR furnishes a variety of instructive reading. As letters come from our beloved missionaries and communications from the W. M. A. Societies and Mission Bands, we recognize the bonds of union which make our hearts akin. "Tidings" never fails in its sweet mission of love to reach the hearts of the faithful sisters who assemble in the monthly meeting. Many a prayer is borne after reading the heart stirring appeals from our dear sisters in India.

#### THE MISSION BAND LEAFLETS

are leading our Bands into wider fields of knowledge. Throughout the year we have had five lessons on the Beginnings of the Telugu Mission, including the introduction of the Ontario and Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces' Mission interest, lesson each on the Transmigration of souls, medical missions, Grande Ligne, North West, and our own Home Missions. These lessons have not only shown careful preparation, but also a wide range of study and cannot fail to reproduce a corps of efficient workers in due season.

#### THE MISSIONARY LINK

We rejoice to see the renewed interest manifested in the Missionary Link. Its monthly visits mean much to us and we have confidence in its mission to foster the bonds of unity and promote the cause of missions, which is dear to us each.

#### THE UNITED MISSION STUDY.

We cannot ascertain how many have come under the influence of those most inspiring lessons. We move slowly and adopt new methods with more or less hesitation. But all who have spent any time on "Via Christe" or "Earliest Missions in all Lands" have been richly rewarded; and we hope the study will be generally followed by our W. M. A. Societies in the coming year.

#### THE TREASURY

shows the sum total of moneys from all sources—\$10936.28. Of this \$8437.20 is for Foreign Missions, and \$2506.08 for Home Missions, showing an advance of \$665.06 over last year. The contributions from Mission Bands are \$1828.18, a decrease over last year by \$60. Number of contributing W. M. A. S., N. S., 136. N. B., 66. P. E. I., 22. Mission Bands, 113. New life members of W. B. M. U., 61. N. S. 43. N. B., 14. P. E. I., 4. New life members of Mission Bands, 33. New Mission Bands, 9.

#### THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

We are grateful to God for his preservation of the lives of our missionaries and for the measure of his abiding presence to them. Our esteemed sisters, Miss Archibald and Miss Harrison have been visited in sorrow during the year by the removal of their mothers to the home above. In their hour of deepest trial they have been divinely sustained and their unwavering confidence in God has been a tower of strength to the native Christians under their care, while others have been led to enquire the meaning of such a religion. Miss Blackadar is passing through a season of weakness, after a severe prostration since April. We rejoice to report favorably of her convalescence—and many prayers are offered for the dear sister's complete recovery, that she may have many years for working among the Telugu women and children at Vizianagram.

The staff of workers was strengthened last fall by the addition of Miss Flora Clark of Moncton, N. B., and also by the return of Mrs. W. V. Higgins, and Mr. and Mrs. Archibald. We desire to make grateful mention of the abundant and gratuitous labors of Miss Bessie Churchill and Miss Lottie Sanford, who are scattering the sunshine in all their pathway. Miss Martha Clark, after spending nearly eight years in most faithful service at Parlakimidi and Chicacole, has returned at her own expense, and is taking a much needed rest at her P. E. I. home.

Correspondence from the foreign field evinces a strengthening of Christian character in those won from heathenism, and that more encouraging returns are seen from the efforts put forth for the winning of souls. In the Christian gatherings there is also seen in the native Christians a marked progress in the study of God's word,

and while many of these people come from low castes or non castes, the elevating influences of Christianity are becoming more and more apparent in their life.

#### BIMLIPATAM.

At the July Conference 1902 a resolution was passed recommending the immediate raising of the Bimil School to Lower Secondary Standard and the recognition of the same as a Central Mission School for boys. Native teachers have been taking a special course of training, and the outlook most promising for successful work.

The establishing of a Boarding Department a necessity in every central school has been in progress during the year. This began with four promising boys from Parlakimidi, two from Palemda and three from Bimlipatam, at present there are fifteen under Mrs. Gullison's special care. Miss Newcomb has greatly enjoyed her touring and never saw greater promise for the work. But alas—so handicapped is this work in the town for want of helpers. Adamma of whom she told us last year has made commendable progress—and in a few years bids fair to be a useful helper. The majority of their women have so many domestic cares they can do little visiting and touring is impossible.

#### BOBBILI.

It was also voted at the July Conference that the Girls' School in Bobbili should be the Central Mission for girls. This School teaches up to the Lower Secondary Standard, the only one of the kind in either our or the Ontario Mission. As there are suitable apartments in the Bobbili Mission house for a boarding department, it is well adapted for the purpose. Upwards of 100 pupils are enrolled, 22 of whom are boarders. From the 90 who went up for examination last November about 75 per cent were successful.

Miss Clark finds the work at the station among the women steadily growing in interest. Many of the Christian women are learning to sing our hymns, and show a better understanding of the gospel. This is especially noticeable among those who attend the hospital services, which are always an inspiration. Quite a number of caste women say they are believing, and if left to their own choice would make a public confession of their faith in Christ. Since charges are made for the medicines at the Hospital, the daily attendance of about forty is reduced to twenty-five, but they listen with as much interest, and after getting well often return to hear more of the gospel message. Miss Clark said good-bye to her work in March, and we are glad to have her in our midst to tell us more directly of what the gospel of Jesus Christ is doing for these people.

Miss Archibald gives special attention to the schools—some twenty in number. She says, "The day school has had a successful year. Of the 46 in attendance 19 belonged to the Christian community. Three of the eight students in the Lower Secondary class were Christians. The school was divided into three divisions for Bible study and a real interest was manifested in the same. . . . B. Baram has proved himself to be a worthy leader of the Sunday School. 63 received illuminated certificates from the Indian S. S. Union for passing the examination on the International Lessons. Miss Archibald gives much attention also to evangelistic work among the children and is impressed more and more with the importance of this work.

Festival Day was a red-letter day, when the various schools assembled near the mission house and marched en masse to the quarter of a mile to the church. Each school had a banner and kept a little apart from the next. The church was packed with at least 500 children, and a great volume of sound ascended as they sang together "Nothing but the Blood of Jesus."

The Reading Room is proving an agency for great good. Interesting incidents could be given showing the extent of this opportunity for reaching all classes of people.

(Continued next week.)

## Run Down

That is the condition of thousands of people who need the stimulus of pure blood—that's all.

They feel tired all the time and are easily exhausted.

Every task, every responsibility, has become hard to them, because they have not the strength to do nor the power to endure.

William Ross, Sarnia, Ont., who was without appetite and so nervous he could not sleep, and Leslie R. Swink, Dublin, Pa., who could not do any work without the greatest exertion, testify to the wonderful building-up efficacy of

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

It purifies the blood, gives strength and vigor, restores appetite and makes sleep refreshing.

It is the medicine for all debilitated conditions.

Hood's Pills cure constipation. Price 25 cents



The Messenger and Visitor

Is the accredited organ of the Baptist denomination of the Maritime Provinces, and will be sent to any address in Canada or the United States for \$1.50 per annum, payable in advance.

REMITTANCES should be by Post Office or Express Money Order. The date on address label shows the time to which subscription is paid. Change of date is a receipt for remittance, and should be made within two weeks. If a mistake occurs please inform us at once.

DISCONTINUANCES will be made when written notice is received at the office and all arrearages (if any) are paid. Otherwise all subscribers are regarded as permanent.

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS send both old and new address, and expect change within two weeks.

Personal.

We were glad to have a call last week from Rev. H. W. O. Millington and family who were on their way from Lynn, Mass., to Halifax, where Mr. Millington assumes pastoral charge of the Tabernacle Baptist church. We trust that they will find a cordial welcome and a pleasant home in Halifax, and that our Brother Millington may be very happy and successful in his work.

Rev. F. B. Seelye is about removing from New Maryland, N. B., to take pastoral oversight of the First and Third Coverdale churches of Albert county. Mr. Seelye will enter upon his work under favorable auspices and it is hoped a good measure of success will attend his labors on his new field.

We were favored with a call last week from Rev. Oswald Keith, who is at present residing at Sussex. Bro. Keith has lately returned from Northumberland county where he has been ministering to some fields not regularly supplied with ministerial labor.

Rev. George R. White of Hantsport is spending a short vacation in New Brunswick. His many friends on this side the Bay are glad to see him looking the picture of health. The German St. congregation had the pleasure of listening to Mr. White last Sunday.

Quarterly Meeting.

The Albert Co. Quarterly Meeting met with the 2nd Hillsboro Church June 2nd. The day was beautiful and a large delegation was present from the churches in the country. In the absence of the President Rev. J. B. Ganong was appointed Pres. pro tem. The election of officers resulted in Rev. J. B. Ganong, Pres.; Rev. M. E. Fleicher, 1st Vice; Rev. I. N. Thorne, 2nd Vice; and Rev. F. D. Davidson, Sec'y and Treas. The Social Services were seasons of refreshing and blessing. The sermon in the evening by Rev. J. B. Ganong was greatly enjoyed and many bore testimony to that effect. In the afternoon quite a number rose and requested prayer. The morning session heard reports from the churches. These were especially refreshing. Four churches reported baptisms:—Waterside, six; Hopewell, six; Baltimore, one; Caledonia, two. Surrey had just reopened their house of worship, the repairs had cost \$1051.00 of which only \$300.00 remained unprovided for. Hillsboro had a deep spiritual interest and an ingathering is anticipated at an early date. 1st Coverdale expect to have a settled pastor very soon then all the churches in this county will be fully manned for the first time in years. The next Quarterly is to be at the Hill Section of the Hopewell church, and a union Missionary meeting is to be held at that date between this county and Westmorland county. The date of our meeting has been changed from the first Tuesday, to the Tuesday nearest the full moon in Sept., Dec., March, and June. "How to interest the disinterested church members" was the subject of a paper by the Secretary and an interesting and profitable discussion was provoked.

F. D. DAVIDSON, Sec'y-Treas.

LITERARY NOTICES.

When Topeka, Kansas, was visited by representatives of the Vir Publishing Company, Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," wrote a notice of the Purty Books in the Self and Sex Series, and in heartiest terms commended them through the columns of the leading city dailies as needed to fill an important place in every home. Mr. Sheldon had previously commended this series of books to the audience from the platform of the Massachusetts State Convention of Christian Endeavor.

It is risking something to ask the public to place a piece of fiction alongside of Poe's best work. The Editor of The Cosmopolitan ventures this in the following note, which appears in the September issue: "One does not often find a story which seems to come in the classification of Edgar Allen Poe's best work. Yet one might be tempted to ask such a place for 'The Canonic Curse' which Arthur E. McFarlane contributes to The Cosmopolitan for September."

The September Magazine Number of The Outlook has even greater variety of subjects treated in its illustrated articles than usual. Among the articles which are most elaborately illustrated are: An extremely readable personal article about the Sultan of Turkey by the well-known magazine writer, Mr. Ray Stannard Baker, who bases his comments on facts gathered in a recent visit to Turkey; a careful estimate of the career of Lord Salisbury, with personal comment, written by Mr. Justin McCarthy, author of "The History of Our Own Times," and forming one of a series of articles by Mr. McCarthy on living British statesmen; a paper called "The City for the Children," by G. W. Wharton, who tells of the recent advance in New York City in applying the school houses and other municipal plant for the benefit and amusement of children outside of school hours; a description of "Modern Methods in the Cattle Industry," by Mr. Charles M. Harger; an appreciative and finely critical paper on the composer Saint-Saëns, by Mr. Daniel Gregory Mason, whose series of personal musical articles is attracting attention among lovers of music; a pleasant descriptive article telling of "A Ramble in Normandy," by Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, with original drawings by Miss Elizabeth Roberts; and another installment of Dr. Edward Everett Hale's "Memories of a Hundred Years," which has for its general subject this month the Civil War.

At Wednesday's sitting of the Westmorland Circuit Court, Godwin, found guilty of escaping from the penitentiary, was sentenced to an additional term of four months, and LaBlanc, found guilty of escaping from prison, was sentenced to six months additional term. J. Cullen, found guilty of wounding and occasioning actual bodily harm, was not sentenced. Thompson Grey, indicted for using a knife with intent to do grievous bodily harm, was found not guilty. The prisoner is a lad not eleven years old. He claims that both father and mother have for soken him.

The writ for an election in Yukon has been issued by the clerk of the crown in chancery Wednesday. Nomination will take place on Nov. 4 and election four weeks later, on Dec. 2. Sheriff Ellbeck will be returning officer. At the last session of the parliament an act was passed giving representation to the Yukon in the Dominion House. Provision was made to have the election before January next. The returning officer will appoint enumerators to have the election lists prepared. Only British subjects will have the right to vote.

The Public Alliance of Wilkesbarre, Pa., which has been endeavoring to bring about a settlement of the coal strike in the interests of the business men of the anthracite region, has sent an appeal to President Roosevelt to use his influence to "slay the juggernaut which crushes us."

A FRENCH CRUSADE AGAINST ALCOHOL.

A crusade against alcohol is being carried on in France which is of great interest to English reformers. There, as in our country, vested interests stands in the way of reform, and the necessities of the revenue are pleaded against every legislative proposal which has for its object the diminution of the drinking habits of society. In France, as in England, the most clear-sighted statesmen see through the fallacy of all such arguments. Thiers always maintained that a liquor law should have preceded the granting of universal suffrage. It remains to be seen whether French statesmen will have the courage to attack what they all admit to be one of the most urgent questions of the day. Meanwhile one practical step has been taken. Nearly two years ago now the Chamber of Deputies instructed the Academy of Medicine to prepare a list of the liqueurs, cordials, and other alcoholic beverages which were dangerous to health, with a view to prohibiting their manufacture or sale. The task was entrusted to Dr. Laborde, a specialist on alcoholism, and his report has now been published. Absinthe holds the first place in the list of poisonous liqueurs, and has given its name to a new and recognised disease. All of them are noxious including the oldest and most famous of them all—Chartreuse and Benedictine. Will the Government of France treat the report of the Academy as Lord Salisbury treated the recommendation of his own Commission? Or will they make it the basis of practical legislation against a pernicious habit which is sapping the strength of the manhood and womanhood of the nation?—Baptist Times.

The conference between the Boer generals, Botha, De Wet and Delarey and Colonial Secretary Chamberlain was held on Friday. The length of the conference is said to have been due to the controversial character of the proceedings, but as the Boers spoke in Dutch considerable time was occupied in interpreting their remarks. Mr. Chamberlain authorized the announcement that the proceedings will be published later in a blue book.

Notices.

Quarterly Meeting.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Baptist churches of the counties of Colchester and Pictou will be held with the church of Bass River, Colchester county, on the 22nd and 23rd inst. Monday 2 30 p. m first session to be devoted to the interests of the Sabbath School work of our churches. A meeting in the interest of our denominational work will be in the evening of the same day. Tuesday a. m., will be given to business and during the remainder of the day the local church will hold services appropriate to the celebration of the 60th anniversary of their organization. Let all the churches be represented by delegates, who will come prepared in spirit by the Spirit to make this Quarterly a great blessing to the local church and all interested.

A. E. INGRAM, Sec'y.

The officers of the Nova Scotia Central Association have accepted an invitation from the Canard Baptist church to hold their next annual session with them in June next.

H. B. SMITH, Sec'y.

The Baptist Sunday School Convention for Annapolis county will meet with the County Conference at Paradise on Tuesday, Sept. 16th.

L. W. RILLIOT, Sec'y.

THE TWENTYTHIRD CENTURY FUND \$50,000.

Will subscribers please send all money from New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island to Rev. J. W. Manning, St. John, N. B.

All in Nova Scotia to Rev. H. R. Hatch, Wolfville, N. S.

The next session of the Guysboro East, Antigonish and Port Hawkesbury Baptist Quarterly Meeting will be held with the church at Boylston, Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 15 and 16. It is earnestly requested that every pastor in the district make a special effort to attend this meeting, and that every church be well represented.

J. C. WHITNEY, Sec'y.

Port Hawkesbury, Aug. 11.

The Annapolis County Conference and Sunday School Convention will convene at West Paradise, Sept. 15th and 16th next. The first session Monday evening is in the interests of Young People's work.

The ninth annual meeting of the New Brunswick Baptist Convention will be held with the Upper Newcastle church, beginning on Friday, September 12th, at 10 a. m. The Baptist Annuity Association also holds its annual session on Saturday 13th, at 3 a. m.

W. E. MCINTYRE, Sec'y.

P. S.—Delegates coming to Convention will take Steamer May Queen from St. John, on Wednesday or Saturday, and those coming from up river points will connect by Star Line on the same days at Lower Jemseg.

W. E. M.

The next annual meeting of "the Baptist Annuity Association located in New Brunswick" will be held with the new Brunswick Baptist Convention at Upper Newcastle, Queens county, New Brunswick, on Saturday, the thirteenth day of September next at three o'clock p. m.

HAVLOCK COY, Rec. Sec'y.

The next regular meeting of the Hants Co Baptist Convention will be held in the Baptist church at Cambridge, N. S., on Sept. 29th and 30th. First sessions on Monday 29th, at 2 30 p. m. Delegates will travel by D. A. K. to Hantsport, cross the river by Mr. L. O. Marster's boat, thence to Cambridge by carriage. Will those who go by this route please notify Rev. M. C. Higgins of Summerville, before Sept. 25th.

L. H. CRANDALL, Sec'y-Treas.

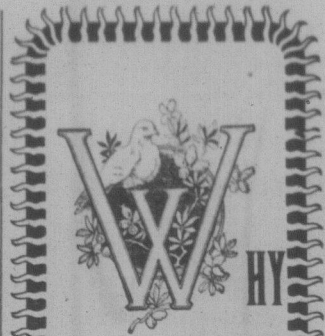
Scotch Village, N. S., Aug. 18th, 1902.

Will all delegates attending the Hants county Quarterly to be held at Cambridge kindly notify me at once so that arrangements can be made to have carriages to meet them at Summerville on arrival of boat from Hantsport.

M. C. HIGGINS.

The seventh annual meeting of the N. B. Baptist S. S. Convention will be held at Upper Newcastle, Monday, Sept. 15th at 10 a. m. Will all V. T. that have not sent reports, do so by return mail.

R. N. BYNON, Sec'y



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For all particulars apply to C. B. FOSTER, D. P. A., C. P. R., St. John, N. B.

At Dorchester, Thursday, at the opening of the Circuit Court, Judge McLeod sentenced John Cullen, found guilty of occasioning actual bodily harm, to four weeks' imprisonment. The prisoner is well up in the sixties. The case of the King vs. Elijah Morton, indicted for stealing cattle, occupied the court all day. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentence was deferred.

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Montreal.

**The Home**

**BLACKBERRY JAM.**

In families where there are many children, there is no preparation of fruit so wholesome, so cheap and so much admired as this homely preserve. The fruit should be picked in dry weather, and to every pound of berries allow half a pound of brown sugar; boil the whole together for three-quarters of an hour, or one hour, stirring it well and often to keep from burning. Put the same as you preserve, and you will be thankful next winter each time you spread it on a slice of bread to give to the little one who calls for "something to eat." It is said to be medicinal for children.—Rx.

**RASPBERRY JAM.**

Though simple, this is also a very good recipe. Take equal weights of fruit and brown sugar; put them into a preserving kettle over the fire; keep stirring and breaking the fruit until the sugar melts, then boil till it jellies on a plate; then put into jars.—Rx.

**GOOSEBERRY JAM.**

Thoroughly clean the gooseberries, weigh them and put them into a preserving kettle, and as they gradually warm, stir and bruise them to bring out the juice. Boil for two hours, stirring almost constantly, that it may not burn; add two-thirds as much sugar (in weight) as there were berries, and boil again. When it thickens and will jelly upon a plate it is done enough. Put it into pots and allow it to remain a day or two before it is covered.—Rx.

**PINEAPPLE JAM.**

Pare and weigh the pineapple, grate it or chop very finely. To each pound of fruit allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar; put the pineapple on to boil in its own juice only, and put the sugar in the oven to heat. Boil the pineapple 30 minutes, add the sugar, and boil until clear and tender. Put into jars and cover carefully.—Rx.

**WHITE OR RED CURRANT JAM.**

Pick over the fruit and wash. Allow an equal weight of granulated sugar; put a layer of each alternately into a preserving kettle and boil for ten minutes; take up and pot.—Rx.

**BLACK CURRANT JAM.**

Allow equal weight of clean picked currants and of granulated sugar; bruise and mash the fruit in a preserving kettle over the fire; add the sugar and stir it frequently; when it boils, skim thoroughly and let it boil for ten minutes, then it is ready to take up.—Rx.

**GRAPE JAM.**

The grapes ought not to be very ripe. They should be carefully picked over and all rejected that are a bit injured. To one pound of grape add one-half pound of sugar; no water but what remains on them after being washed. Put a layer of the grapes into a preserving kettle, then a layer of sugar, and another layer of grapes. Boil over a moderate fire until it is sufficiently thick, stirring all the time to prevent burning. It will take about 15 minutes; turn at once into jars, but do not seal for a day or two.—Rx.

**EMERGENCY HELP.**

BY MISS SARAH H. HENTON.

Good housekeepers should always keep on hand a supply of simple remedies for use in case of accidents.

It is wise to have a medicine chest and place every needed remedy in it labeled so that you will know where to place your hands upon them. It will reduce your doctor's and druggist's bill, as there are many little simple home remedies which give relief.

Such things as witch hazel, arnica, balsam, vaseline, mustard leaves, linseed oil,

lime water, boracic acid, pulverized borax, poultice bags, scraped linen, camphoric, paragoric, all these are useful, helpful remedies.

Keep a medicine chest, and a measuring glass for giving medicines. For a sore throat a gargle of salt water and powdered borax mixed half and half is excellent. Linseed oil and lime mixed until it looks like cream is good for burns and scalds.—New York Observer.

**PRETTY TABLE DECORATIONS.**

One of the prettiest and newest of table decorations for a formal dinner is to have a large basket made the same shape as the table, leaving room at the edge for the plates. Fill this basket with ferns of different varieties, and have a wreath of ferns around the edge of the table, dotted with flowers in stem glasses and glass or silver candlesticks with white candles and silver-paper shades. One beautiful decoration is an immense centre basket of pink begonias and ferns, and a short distance from the centre a wreath of smilax with begonias in stem glasses and candles with pink shades. Or an oblong mound filled with yellow jonquills and lilies of the valley standing upright with candles at the four corners, or candles at two corners and lilies of the valley and jonquills in cut glass vases at the other corners, make a pretty table. Have your fruits, bouquets, salted or glazed almonds on the table in low dishes of cut glass. Red is a pretty, warm color for a dinner.—American Cultivator.

**THE SINS OF NUTRITION.**

To overload the stomach with food is not less unhealthy than to deluge it with beverages; the more nutritious the food, the more hazardous are the consequences when excess is habitual. Of all the sins of nutrition, the immoderate use of meat is certainly the most grievous. It gives to the body in a form that is favorable for easy assimilation the albumen that is absolutely necessary to life, and hence the earliest effect of its excessive use must be to surcharge the body with nutrients. The chief point here is the critical examination of what is called hunger. Many persons believe that any and every sensation of hunger must be satisfied immediately, but this is a great mistake. An equally great, if not worse, mistake is the opinion that one must eat until a sense of satiety arises. Excessive nutrition injures the mental capabilities, also. Of the particular consequences of excessive nutrition, such as hypochondria (the very name of which refers the reader to the region of the abdomen) and the gout, it is hardly necessary to speak.—German Paper.

**BABY'S OWN TABLETS**

Help Little Babies and Big Children in All their Minor Illnesses.

When your child—whether it is a big child or little baby—suffers from stomach or bowel troubles of any kind, is nervous, fidgety or cross and doesn't sleep well, give Baby's Own Tablets. This medicine is the quickest and surest cure—and the safest, because it contains no opiate or harmful drug. No matter how young or how feeble your little one is the Tablets can be given with a certainty that the result will be good. For very young infants crush the Tablets to a powder. Mrs. Geo. W. Porter, Thorold, Ont., says:—"My baby had indigestion badly when he was about three months old. He was constantly hungry and his food did him no good as he vomited it as soon as he took it. He was very thin and pale and got but little sleep, so he cried nearly all the time, both day and night. He was constipated; his tongue coated and his breath bad. Nothing did him any good until I got Baby's Own Tablets, and after giving him these a short time he began to get better. His food digested properly; his bowels became regular. He began to grow, and is now a big, healthy boy. I always keep the Tablets on hand and can recommend them to other mothers."

The Tablets can be obtained at any drug store or you can get them by mail, post paid, at 25 cents a box by writing direct to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y.

**THE 'CORONATION CHAIR.**

The chair in which King Edward was to have been crowned is the most precious relic in all England. It stands in the Chapel of St. Edward in Westminster Abbey, and surrounding it are the graves of six kings, five queens, four princesses, a duke and a bishop. Standing beside it are the sword and shield of King Edward III.

The chair is of black oak, with a pointed Gothic back, elaborately carved. The feet are lions, with their tails curled up over their backs to support the seat, which is a stone two and a half feet long, a foot and a half wide and a foot thick. On this chair all the rulers of England from the time of Edward I—the famous warrior was called Longshanks because of his long legs—down to Victoria have sat to be crowned.

This alone is a period of 800 years, but the stone has a legendary history which adds to its preciousness in the eyes of the British people. It is claimed that this is the very stone which Jacob used as a pillow when he lay beneath the Judean stars and dreamed of the wondrous ladder which reached to heaven, and upon which the angels ascended and descended. It was here that God himself came and made a covenant with Jacob (Genesis 28). Then Jacob rose up, and, taking this stone, poured oil upon it, and vowed a vow unto the Lord and called the name of the place Bethel, which means "The House of God."

Tradition then relates that this is the very stone upon which every king of Israel, from Saul to Zedekiah, that king of Judea who was captured by the Babylonians, was crowned. It is said that when the Babylonian army swept over Jerusalem, destroying the palaces and temple, Jeremiah concealed this "stone of the testimony," the witness of the compact between Jehovah and Jacob, and preserved it for Zedekiah's children. One of these, a daughter, Circa by name, Jeremiah is said to have saved and taken to Egypt, where he kept her hidden safely until after some years they went to Ireland, Jeremiah carrying with him the precious stone. After they reached Ireland, Circa's beauty attracted Prince Heremon, ruler of 'Naatha de Danaan,' which is said to be the Celtic name for "tribe of Dan," so Heremon must have been Jewish as well as Circa. They were married, and one of their descendants, Fergus I., carried this stone to Scotland in the year 1200. James VI. of Scotland became James I. of England, and back through him King Edward VII. traces his descent to Circa and Heremon.

However much truth there may be in these ancient traditions, the stone is of great historical value from its known use at the coronation of every king and queen for a period of at least eight hundred years. It is a curious fact, however, that the ancient rulers of Ireland were called in the Celtic tongue, "Bethel," the word meaning "House of God," as the old Hebrew "Bethel" meant.—Presbyterian.

"See here!" cried the dyspeptic patron, "this coffee's cold!" "Sure," replied the waiter. "Dis is a quick-lunch joint. If de coffee was hot you wouldn't have time to drink it."—Philadelphia Press.

**Another Testimony**  
—TO THE MERITS OF—  
**GATES' MEDICINE!!**

They cured when Hospital Treatment failed.  
Black River, January 4, 1902.

Messrs. C. Gates, Son & Co.,  
Middleton, N. S.

Dear Sirs.—Not long ago I had a severe sore on my leg, which became so troublesome that I was obliged to go to the hospital at St. John. After remaining some time, however, I felt no better, notwithstanding the careful treatment then accorded me. Your agent here Mr. R. Power, then asked me to try GATES' MEDICINE. I began a course of your Tablets and Syrup to purify my blood, and made external applications of your NERVE OINTMENT and ACADIAN LINIMENT to the sore. When I had used 8 bottles of Syrup, 4 boxes of Ointment and 2 bottles of Liniment, the soreness had entirely disappeared from my leg, which was completely healed except a very small spot. I feel very grateful for the wonderful cure thus effected, and I certainly thank your medicines "can't be beat."

Yours truly,  
**JAMES SCRIBNER.**  
If you wish to have pure blood, which is the basis of good health, try GATES' MEDICINE. Sold everywhere.  
Manufactured only by  
**C. GATES, SON & CO.,**  
Middleton, N.S.



# The Sunday School

## BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Pelonbets' Notes.

Third Quarter, 1902.

JULY TO SEPTEMBER.

Lesson XII. September 21. Deut 34 : 1-12.

### THE DEATH OF MOSES.

#### GOLDEN TEXT.

The Lord spake unto Moses face to face.  
—Ex. 33 : 11.

#### EXPLANATORY.

I. MOSES ON PISGAH. VISIONS OF HOPE—Vs. 1-3. I. AND MOSES WENT UP FROM THE PLAINS OF MOAB. An expansion of the Jordan valley north of the Dead Sea, about nine miles long and six miles wide. Here the Israelites were encamped. UNTO THE MOUNTAIN OF NEBO, TO THE TOP OF PISGAH. NEBO (now called Neba) was probably the loftiest summit of Mount Pisgah, which belonged to the range of Abarim (Deut. 32 : 49) Ras Saghah, a spur projecting westward, is 3,586 feet high, and is almost certainly Moses' outlook. Jerico is opposite, west of the Jordan. AND THE LORD SHewed HIM. Not by supernatural means, but the superb panorama described below may be seen by any traveller. ALL THE LAND OF GILEAD. The description begins with the north and proceeds by the west to the south. Gilead was the hill-country west of the Jordan, from the Dead Sea to the Sea of Galilee, about sixty miles long. UNTO DAN. "The Dan meant can be only the well-known place of that name, near the foot of Hermon, often mentioned as the extreme north of Canaan." It would not be visible from Pisgah, but Hermon is.

2. AND ALL NAPHTALI. The country north and northwest of the Sea of Galilee, afterwards occupied by the tribe of Naphtali. Its hills, in dim outline, bounded the view to the north. AND THE LAND OF PHRAIM AND MANASSEH. An extensive region, the centre of Palestine, stretching from Jordan to Mediterranean. AND ALL THE LAND OF JUDAH. Bethlehem is especially conspicuous from this point, says Hume Nisbet. The spires of Jerusalem also stand out distinctly, if a field-glass is used, and even the roads up the Mount of Olives can easily be traced. UNTO THE UTMOST (margin : western) SEA. The Mediterranean. The high central ground of Palestine intercepts the actual view.

3. AND THE SOUTH. The Negeb, or southern part of Judah. AND THE PLAIN OF THE VALLEY OF JERICHO. Literally (Driver), "The Round, (even) the plain of Jericho," the Round being the name given to "the oval basin into which the Jordan valley (the Arabah) expands, just before the Jordan enters the Dead Sea." THE CITY OF PALM TREES. Jericho, though its site is now barren, was a lovely spot in ancient times, and especially renowned for its palm groves. UNTO ZOAR. George Adam Smith (Geography of the Holy Land) considers it most likely that this city was situated at the southern end of the Dead Sea.

II. THE DEATH AND BURIAL OF MOSES.—Vs. 4, 6. 4. THIS IS THE LAND etc. See Gen 12 : 7; Ex 33 : 1. BUT THOU SHALT NOT GO OVER THITHER. The reason is given in Deut. 32 : 51 : "Because ye trespassed at the waters of Meribah; because ye sanctified me not." See the story in Num. 20 : 1-13. Moses' sin is not plainly stated, but it seems to have consisted in the impatient wrath where-with he smote the rock when God had told him merely to speak to it, and especially in the haughty petulance with which he spoke, "Hear now, ye rebels; shall we bring you forth water out of this rock?"—a saying which fails to recognize Jehovah as the author of the miracle and Lord of the people.

### AN "EXPANSIVE" GIRL

Not Necessarily an Expensive One.

A little Kansas girl is called an "expansionist" because her clothes required "letting out" so often. She lives mostly on Grape-Nuts since recovering from a sick spell caused by too much greasy food.

Almost all ailments of children (and grown folks as well) are traceable to the wrong kind of food, and the surest cure is to quit the old sort, the greasy, pasty, undercooked or overdone things, that ruin the stomach and bowels.

Put the children and adults on the perfectly cooked food Grape-Nuts

It is digested by the weakest stomach. Has the delicate sweet flavor of the Grape Sugar and surely and quickly rebuilds the body brain and nerves.

There's a reason.

5. SO MOSES THE SERVANT OF THE LORD. Make a list of the many titles Moses observes,—Conqueror, Lawgiver, Historian, etc. But this title is noblest of all. DID HE THERE IN THE LAND OF MOAB "If the story of Moses had been of man's invention, we should have heard how Moses brought the Jews into the land of Canaan, and reigned over them, and died in great glory." ACCORDING TO THE WORD OF THE LORD, and not because his vital powers were exhausted. Literally, "at the mouth of the Lord," which the Jewish commentators fancifully explain, "by a kiss of the Lord."

7. AND HE BURIED HIM. And, as old Thomas Fuller quaintly says, "Buried also his grave" OVER AGAINST BETH PEOR. Beth-peor was a Moabite town, on a hill sacred to the god Peor, overlooking the Wady Hesban where the Israelites were encamped (Deut 3 : 29.) Between the plateau and the valley "there are some thousand feet of slopes and gullies, where no foot comes, the rock is crumbling and utter silence reigns, save for the west wind moaning through the thistles. Here Moses was laid. Who would wish to know the sacred spot? The whole region is a sepulchre."

III. MOSES, THE MAN OF GOD. A SUMMARY—Vs. 7, 8, 10-12. 7. AND MOSES WAS AN HUNDRED AND TWENTY YEARS OLD WHEN HE DIED. His father, Amram, had died at the age of 137 (Ex 6 : 20) HIS EYE WAS NOT DIM. "A fact the more remarkable when we reflect how much that organ must have suffered in a desert life of forty years at least, through constant blazing of the sun upon the crystal sand." NOR HIS NATURAL FORCE ABATED. Driver translates it, "Neither had his freshness fled."

8. AND THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL WEPT FOR MOSES. . . . THIRTY DAYS. "Seven days, the usual time of mourning, was extended for great or official persons."

10. AND THERE AROSE NOT A PROPHET SINCE IN ISRAEL, LIKE UNTO MOSES. There was no need. God never repeats his great men, because all that is noblest in them still lives on. WHOM THE LORD KNEW FACE TO FACE. With whom he held familiar conversation.

11. IN ALL THE SIGNS AND WONDERS. Miracles, such as Moses wrought, were seldom needed in conquering Canaan, and so were seldom vouchsafed. WHICH THE LORD SENT HIM TO DO. This is the first element in the greatness of Moses, as laid down in these two noble closing verses of the Pentateuch,—he was a god-sent man, as each of us may be.

12. AND IN ALL THAT MIGHTY HAND. This is the second element in Moses' greatness,—his power. It sprang from his obedience to God's laws, and in this also we may successfully imitate him. WHICH MOSES SHewed IN THE SIGHT OF ALL ISRAEL. The third element in Moses' greatness was his conspicuousness. We cannot imitate him here, for God gave him unexampled opportunities to influence men. Yet even the humblest life is lived in full view of God, the angels, and "the great majority."

The Pre-eminent Greatness of Moses. One name alone among the sons of men rivals that of Moses,—the name of Paul; and probably most Christians, remembering when and under what circumstances Moses lived, would consider him the greater of the two.

1. As a religious teacher, Moses was the first to see and clearly proclaim the true nature of God and his relation to mankind.

2. As a prophet, Moses established the great system of sacrificial worship which prepared men's minds for the wonderful truth of Christ's atonement.

3. As a lawgiver, Moses laid down a marvelous code of laws, just to all, merciful, enlightened, inspiring.

4. As a statesman, Moses transformed a throng of slaves, weak, disordered, turbulent, into a well compacted, strong, self-reliant nation. As the carpenter says in George Eliot's Adam Bede, "I like to read about Moses. He carried a hard business well through."

5. As a general, Moses delivered his people from the most powerful nation on earth, maintained them amid the perils of the desert for forty years, and led them in confidence against a country settled by fierce tribes, which they conquered. History records no similar accomplishment.

6. As a writer, Moses founded the literature of the Hebrews, which has become the most influential literature of the world.

7. As a man, Moses exhibited a most exalted personal character,—courageous yet patient and meek, resourceful, truthful, true to the loftiest ideals, deeply reverent, thoroughly human, yet most majestic and awe-inspiring.

Whatever is great in human art is the expression of man's delight in God's work.—Ruskin.

### SOME SEARCHING QUESTIONS.

Does my life please God?  
Am I studying my Bible daily?  
Am I enjoying my Christian life?  
Have I ever won a soul to Christ?  
Is there anyone I can not forgive?  
How much time do I spend in prayer?  
Have I ever had a direct answer to prayer?

Am I trying to bring my friends to Christ?  
Just where am I making my greatest mistake?

Is there anything I can not give up for Christ?

How does my life look to those who are not Christians?

How many things do I put before my religious duties?—Herald and Presbyter.

Actions should not bind the soul, but a franchise it. Through them it should know larger, deeper, higher life. They should be to it as wings by which it mounts. A friend comes as an ambassador from the heavens.

The late breakfast, the morning paper that did not come, the rainy day, the contradiction the snub, the slight—these are the termites that eat out our character, the little foxes that "spoil the grapes."—Maltbie D Babcock, D. D.

"It would be wonderfully comforting if we could but realize that in all our efforts for good we have nothing to fear for the results. Results are God's not ours, and he never failed to bring to pass the best that can be gotten out of the feeblest efforts."

Disappointment is like a sieve. Through its coarse meshes the small ambitions and hopes and endeavors of a soul are sifted out relentlessly. But the things that are big enough not to fall through are not in the least affected by it. It is only a test, of a finality—ellapsing.

Our best things come to us as gifts, with a singular suddenness and unexpectedness, and yet some sense of familiarity, too, as though they had belonged to us while we knew it not.—George S. Merriam.

Nothing makes the soul so pure, so religious, as the endeavor to create something perfect; for God is perfection, and whoever strives for it strives for something that is God-like. True painting is only an image of God's perfection, a shadow of the pencil with which he paints, a melody, a striving after harmony.—M. Angelo.

### A Grateful Tribute

FROM A MAN WHO LOOKED UPON HIS CASE AS HOPELESS.

Doctors Diagnosed His Case as Catarrh of the Stomach, but Failed to Help Him  
—Many Remedies Were Tried Before a Cure Was Found.

From the Bulletin, Bridgewater, N. S.

We suppose there is not a corner in this wide Dominion in which will not be found people who have been restored to health and strength through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. There are many such cases here in Bridgewater and its vicinity, and we are this week given permission to record one for the benefit of similar sufferers. The case is well known in this vicinity and the tenacity of the disorder was remarkable. For six years Alfred Veinot, a surveyor of lumber for the great lumber firm of Davison & Sons, was a victim of a serious disorder of the stomach. His sufferings were excruciating and he had wasted to a shadow. Doctors prescribed for him, yet the agonizing pains remained. Many remedies were tried but to no avail. The case was diagnosed as catarrh of the stomach, food became distasteful, life a burden. The trouble went on for nearly six years, then a good Samaritan advised the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The pills were given a fair, patient trial, Mr. Veinot was using about a dozen boxes and before they were all gone a permanent cure was effected. Mr. Veinot is now able to attend to his business when it looked as if he was doomed to die. He is grateful to this great medicine for his cure and has no hesitation in saying so.

Because of their thorough and prompt action on the blood and nerves these pills speedily cure anaemia, rheumatism, sciatica, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, scrofula and eruptions of the skin, erysipelas, kidney and liver troubles and the functional ailments which makes the lives of so many women a source of constant misery. Get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around each box. Sold by medicine dealers or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$3.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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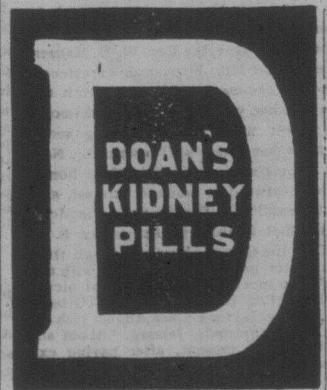
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From the Churches.

Denominational Funds.

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

The Treasurer for New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, to whom all contributions from the churches should be sent, is Rev. J. W. MANNING, ST. JOHN, N. B.

PRINFIELD, N. B.—We are still holding on our way, doing a little for the Lord's cause. Everything is moving on smoothly. Our Sabbath Schools are prospering in both churches, congregations good, social services refreshing. Financially we try to remember practically all the benevolent objects embraced in the Convention except the educational. I have just entered on my seventh year with these churches, which I trust the great Master will crown with special blessing.

T. M. MUNRO.

TANCOOK, LUN. CO., N. S.—We are getting along very well with our Church work notwithstanding times are hard there this summer with the fisherman. We have a new roof on the south side of the church, and payed for. One next step is to get new windows in it, and the outside painted, which we hope to have done this fall, and if spared and all is well we will renovate the interior next year, congregations large and interests good, on Sundays. But prayer and conference meetings not very well attended, through the summer season. Our Quarterly dues are promptly met for Denominational work. We have an average attendance of about 70 scholars at Sabbath school, and quite a large Children's Mission Band, Superintended by Miss Jennie Pearl our Church organist.

JAS. A. PORTER.

GIBSON AND MARYSVILLE.—Since my last communication we are pleased to report progress. Seven have been added by baptism. One, the Rev. W. D. Manzer, by letter and Mrs. Manzer on experience. Although summer has brought with it the usual exodus, yet the early Sabbath-morning prayer meeting and evening social meetings have been well sustained. Now that people are returning to their homes we look forward to renewed interest, and greater results for the Master's kingdom. On the first Sabbath in August the B. Y. P. U. of the Gibson church, through their pastor, presented the church with the handsome sum of \$54. The annual picnic of the united Sabbath Schools (Gibson and Marysville) took place August 12th on the Never's grounds, Jemseg. About six hundred were present, after paying expenses the sum of \$51 was cleared. Since the early spring we have met with sad losses through death.

W. R. ROBINSON

SUSSEX.—The pastor has returned from a very pleasant vacation spent in the vicinity of St. John. Our work is encouraging. Our Sunday School has been larger this summer than it has for a number of years. Deacon C. D. Davis is our superintendent. Our B. Y. P. U. has been doing good work under the inspiring leadership of Deacon Gordon Mills. Our Sunday congregations are good and the services of the church generally well attended. A number are joining our church by letter. We have once more to record the generosity and thoughtfulness of Mr. George H. White, whose heart and hand are always ready to assist in the good work. In his large-heartedness he has put a bathroom into the parsonage at the cost of about \$250. We are thankful for the noble-hearted people we have in Sussex. Our people are sympathetic and kind-hearted. The ties of friendship are growing stronger as the years go by. We feel that God has good things in store for this church and congregation.

W. CAMP.

CHEGGOGIN, N. S.—A very interesting missionary meeting was held Aug. 15th for the purpose of bidding farewell to Miss Edna Corning on her departure for India. Pastors J. H. Saunders, D. D., E. T. Miller, D. Price, W. F. Parker and Dr. Welton were present and participated in the exercises of the evening. Sister Corning addressed the meeting giving her reasons why she wanted to be a foreign missionary and

asking our prayers on her behalf. Our sister labored for four years with the Mariner's Temple church, Boston, Mass. This was foreign missionary work at home and a good preparation for a larger sphere of usefulness abroad. But her heart was in India and to India she must go. She goes out under the auspices of the Ontario and Quebec Foreign Missionary Board and will occupy the position of teacher in the Seminary for girls in Cocanada. She is qualified for her work, being a graduate of Acadia Seminary, a good musician and apt to teach. I bespeak the prayers of the Baptists of these provinces and especially the Cheggogin church for her future success.

JOHN MILES

HOPEWELL.—August 31st Bro. H. A. McLean closed his work here and left on the train Monday for his P. E. I. home. His singing of the gospel was greatly blessed and owned of God. A large number were deeply impressed and some hopefully saved. We all learned to love him and will be delighted to see him again whenever he can come back to us. Six have been baptized, five as before reported and one on the 31st. Others will no doubt come later on. Bro. McLean is just the kind of help a pastor needs, some one to assist, not to run pastor, church and all. Three have been received by letter.

F. D. DAVIDSON.

SURREY, N. B.—Some few months ago we decided to remodel, repair and beautify the Valley church. A good committee was appointed, and the work has been completed. For a month we held no service in the church and during that time the pastor enjoyed a vacation. Last Sabbath the church was reopened. In the morning we listened to an able sermon by Rev. J. H. Hughes, in the afternoon Rev. F. D. Davidson preached a thoughtful discourse, and in the evening Rev. N. A. McNeil preached a sermon that was much appreciated. Rev. J. B. Ganong was present morning and evening and assisted in the services. The improvements cost us \$1051.00. The offerings of the day amounted to \$201.00. This with previous pledges reduces the debt to \$300.00. Seeing we have done well thus far, we hope in the near future to be free of debt. Our prayer meetings are full of interest, and our congregations are good. We are looking to God for further blessings.

Sept. 5th. MILTON ADDISON.

HAWKSEAW, N. B.—Lower South Hampton on the St. John river witnessed a beautiful scene yesterday the last day of August. When Miss Jewett who had for some months professed faith in the Saviour, followed her Lord in baptism, in the presence of a large company of people. Miss Jewett was to have been married to Mr. Daniel Pike who was drowned in the St. John river 2 weeks before. He was buried Aug. 17th, in the presence of a very large company of people, midst very great mourning. We had a baptism in July also, when 2 sisters, Mrs. Elliott and Mrs. Hicky of Nascabic followed their Lord in baptism. A large number were present on that occasion also, and had the opportunity of hearing what saith the Scripture, on the subject of baptism. The faithful on both occasions felt glad. Glad for a bold testimony for the truth and gladder still to see some ready and determined to follow the truth. During July we had had the great pleasure of having a visit from Bro. C. W. Manzer of Fredericton, who was a great blessing to us in the Lord's work. We conducted special meetings during the two weeks he was with us, at Springfield and Queensbury. Bro. Manzer gave us some very helpful sermons, for which I thank the blessed Lord who directed him to us. This is the way a busy I. C. R. station agent spent his summer vacation, by preaching nearly every night during the week and three times on Sunday. This is the class of workmen the Lord wants in his employ. We also had a hasty visit from Bro. B. N. Nobles of St. John. Bro. Nobles can testify to the many high rocky hills we have to travel summer and winter on this large field. And that this way is no easy way to glory. We were pleased to have these visits from our brethren, but sorry they were so short.

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The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World.

Instantly stops the most excruciating pains; never fails to give ease to the sufferer. For SPRAINS, BRUISES, BACKACHE, PAIN IN THE CHEST OR SIDES, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, CONGESTION, INFLAMMATION, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, PAINS IN THE SMALL OF THE BACK, or any other external PAIN, a few applications act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop. ALL INTERNAL PAIN, COLIC, SPASMS.

Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus.

A half to a teaspoonful of Radway's Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach and bowels, will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

Radway's Ready Relief taken in water will, in a very few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Fainting Attacks, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Sold by druggists, 25c a bottle.

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A Little Girl's Life Saved.

Dear Sirs—Will you please send me without delay a copy of your publication, "False and True." I have been using Radway's Ready Relief, and it cannot be beat. It has saved my little girl's life of the cholera morbus. Yours very respectfully,

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Dr. Radway—For 30 years we have been using your medicine (Ready Relief and Pills) always getting the desired result, and we can truly say that they are worth ten times their weight in gold. Especially so in a climate like ours where all kinds of fevers are raging the year around, and where bowel troubles, such as dysentery, are epidemic. I have cured hundreds of families to the use of your remedies, and now they would no more be without them than their family Bible. I am now 73 years old, hale and hearty, and would like your advice regarding my hearing, that has been troubling me lately, etc., etc.

S. FULDA.

1704 Edward Street, Houston, Tex.

Let all who read this remember me a warm only, the least of all the followers of the Lord. But brethren remember I am in the face of the battle. Praise our blessed commander, our guns are good with plenty of ammunition a d a sure Leader.

W. ARTHUR ALLAN.

SACKVILLE AND HAMMOND'S PLAINS.—On the first Sunday in this month we visited the baptismal waters at Hammond's Plains, and also received one into the church by letter; making two received into this church the first Sunday of this month. We have baptized twenty-one and taken one into the church by letter since we first came to this field three years ago. Owing to the ill health of Mrs. S., and to the fact that we found it advisable to remove her to her parent's home; and also because the churches of the Country Harbor group (Mrs. S.'s home), having become pastorless through the resignation of Mr. Atherton, have extended to me a call; I have tendered my resignation to the Sackville and Hammond's Plains group to take effect on the 30th of Sept. next and will take up the work at Country Harbor, Goshen and Aspen. It is our earnest prayer that Sackville and Hammond's Plains may find a suitable man as pastor, and that right away. Our stay with this people has been very pleasant from the beginning, and any worthy man taking up the work here cannot possibly fail to experience the same. These are a very worthy people, supporting the gospel as, perhaps, no other church or group of churches in the Maritime Provinces. Three churches with an aggregate membership of about seventy-nine hold themselves responsible for \$400 cash. The colored churches together with some outlying interest makes another \$100 and the board has kindly helped some. It is needless to say that these people supporting the gospel in this way, are found regularly in their place at divine worship on the Lord's Day. The best payers are the best worshippers every time and the easiest people to serve. It is so pleasant duty that calls me to leave these churches; and the churches declare that under no other circumstances would they consider my resignation. So that the relation between pastor and people has been, from beginning to end, all that could be desired. It is very desirable that these churches should secure a pastor at once that he may take up the work by the first of Oct. next. He may correspond directly to Mr. Amos Beanson, Hammond's Plains, Halifax Co., N. S. or to Mrs. J. D. Webber, Middle Sackville, Halifax Co., N. S. or to Dr. L. B. Kempton, Dartmouth, N. S., Sec'y of the Halifax District Committee. The Halifax District Committee will take an active interest in securing a suitable pastor for the group of churches.

P. S.—Let me say just a word about my going to Country Harbor, Goshen and Aspen. While it is with reluctance we leave this group of churches, yet it is with some

anticipation of pleasure that we take up the work at Country Harbor, etc., for God has blessed our labours abundantly in this part of Guysboro county in the past recent years. And it is with earnest prayer that we accepted the call of these churches that God would bless our labors here as he had done in other communities of this part of Guysboro county in years past and gone.

W. A. SNELLING.  
Hammond's Plains, Aug. 28th.

Mr. Stackhouse's Programme.

Following is the programme of Rev. W. T. Stackhouse's itinerary in the interest of the 20th Century Fund.

- Sept. 7. Amherst.
- " 8. Amherst Shore.
- " 10. River Hebert.
- " 11. Nappan.
- " 12. Parrshoro.
- " 14. Springhill (a. m.), River Phillip (p. m.), Oxford (evening).
- " 15. Pugwash.
- " 16. Wallace.
- " 17. DeBert.
- " 18. Great Village.
- " 19. Truro.
- " 21-28. Halifax.
- " 30. Scotch Village.
- Oct. 1. Rawdon.
- " 2. Summerside.
- " 5. Windsor (a. m.) Falmouth (p. m.) Hantsport (evening.)
- " 6-12. Prince Edward Island with Sunday at Charlottetown.
- " 26. Wolfville (a. m.) Avonport (p. m.) Gaspereaux (evening.)
- " 27. New Minas.
- " 28. Port Williams.
- " 29. Upper Canard.
- " 30. Pereaux.
- " 31. Canning.
- Nov. 2. Billtown (a. m.) Kentville (evening.)
- " 4. Coldbrook.
- " 5. Cambridge.
- " 6. Waterville.
- " 9. Berwick field.
- " 14-14. Kingston, Morristown, Burlington, Wilmot.
- " 16. Upper and Lower Aylesford.
- " 18. Molvern Square.
- " 23. Nietaux (a. m.) Middleton (evening.)
- " 24, 25. Nietaux field.
- " 26. Lawrencetown.
- " 27. Port Lorne.
- " 30. Paradise, Clarence, and Bridgetown in evening


Dec. 1. Annapolis. The brethren are asked to give Mr. Stackhouse and the 20th Century Fund the right of way—if possible, according to this schedule—and to communicate at once with Mr. Stackhouse and complete the arrangements for his coming. Mr. Stackhouse, as you will see from the above has some dates left open which may be used by the churches in the vicinity where he happens to be. The Committee has done its best in this matter do you brethren do the rest!

A man named C. H. Roods, of New Brunswick, jumped off the Winnipeg train on Friday. He went to the dock, handed his watch and \$8 to a man, told him where to send them and jumped into the lake. He was drowned in a few feet of water. The body was recovered.



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**MARRIAGES.**

**BOYCE-McARTY.**—At Springhill, by Rev. H. G. Estabrook, on Sept. 3rd, Harvey Boyce to Eva McArt, both of Springhill.

**DURKEE-DYER.**—At Pleasant Valley, Aug. 29, by Rev. M. W. Brown, Edmund L. Durkee of Pleasant Valley and Lucinda S. Dyer of Provincetown, Mass., U. S.

**McKAY-STILES.**—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Sept. 2nd, by Rev. Byron H. Thomas, Clinton J. McKay of Sackville and Eva M. Stiles of Dorchester, N. B.

**ESTABROOKS-DEWITT.**—At the parsonage, River Hebert, by Pastor J. M. Parker, Sept. 3rd Clarence H. Estabrooks of Sackville, N. B., and Lizzie J., only daughter of George DeWitt, River Hebert.

**BRIGGS-WARK.**—At the bride's home, August 27th, by Rev. Charles Henderson, Wilson Briggs of North View, Victoria county, to Mary Lavinia Wark of Sison Ridge, Victoria county, N. B.

**SWERT-McARTHUR.**—At the Baptist parsonage, Springhill, on Sept. 2nd, by Rev. H. G. Estabrook, Wylie Sweet of West Branch, River Philip, to Laura McArthur of Collingwood Cor., Cumberland Co.

**BEALS-ROGERS.**—At Baptist church, Lexington, Mass., Aug. 11th, by Rev. F. A. MacDonald, Feronia E. Beals of Inglesville, N. S., to John E. Rogers of Malden, Mass.

**HASKINS-JOUDREY.**—At the parsonage, Lawrence town, N. S., Sept. 3, by Rev. W. L. Archibald, Edith Ella Haskins of Brooklyn, Queens county, to Charles R. Joudrey of Paradise.

**MATHESON-WALLACE.**—At the home of the bride's mother, St. Mary's, Aug. 6th, by the Rev. W. R. Robinson, William Matheson of Cabano, Quebec to Mamie E. Wallace.

**BRIGGS-BAILLY.**—At the residence of Bro. Geo. W. Bailly, Lakeville, Sunbury county, by the Rev. W. R. Robinson, Thos. D. Briggs and Della L. Bailly of the same place.

**RICKARD-CURTIS.**—At the Baptist parsonage, on July 16th, by the Rev. P. R. Robinson, Sidney Rickard of Gibson to Clara Curtis of Blackville, Northumberland county.

**HAINES-THORNE.**—At the home of Mr. Thos. Stickle, Gibson, by the Rev. W. R. Robinson, Frederick Haines of St. Mary's to Lillie F. Thorne of Bellenden, Queens county.

**GAMBLE-CRUSCADEN.**—At the home of the bride's mother, Gibson, Sept. 3rd, by the Rev. W. R. Robinson, George Gamble of Marysville to Maggie Cruscaden of Gibson.

**HAYES-DAVIDSON.**—At Isaac's Harbor, N. S., on the 4th inst, by Rev. W. H. Warren, Leonard W. Hayes to Carsie Davidson, both of Isaac's Harbor.

**BARR-ALRIDE.**—At Weymouth, Sept. 3, by Rev. J. T. Eaton, Otis Warren Barr to Clara Jane, daughter of Henry Alrude, Esq., of Weymouth, Digby county, N. S.

**BAKER-CROSS.**—At the home of the bride's parents, Tancook, N. S., August 31st, by the Rev. James A. Porter, Daniel A. Baker to Armenia Cross, both of Tancook, Sunbury Co., N. S.

**PHILLIPS-CLOUGH.**—On the 19th of August, at the Baptist parsonage, Pennfield, by the Rev. T. M. Munro, Douglas Phillips and Mary E. Clough, both of Black's Harbor, Charlotte county, N. B.

**MASTERS-WHITE.**—At Port Williams,

N. S., August 23, by Rev. D. E. Hatt, Harriett M., daughter of W. H. Masters, Esq., of Port Williams, to Douglas H. White of Montreal.

**SHORT-SMYTH.**—At the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. A. G. Gregory, St. John, on Sept. 4th, by Rev. W. Camp, Charles William Short of Sussex, N. B., to Frances Jean Smyth of St. John.

**HAMILTON-BARNES.**—At the Bethany Baptist Church, Roxbury, Mass., on Wednesday Sept. 3rd, by the Rev. William Bradley Whitney, Capt. James Bedford Hamilton to Mary Olivia daughter of the late Capt. Stephen Barnes of Sackville, N. B.

**DEATHS.**

**HARDING.**—At Hardingsville, N. B., Sept. 5, 1902, after a brief illness, Valentine Harding, aged 86 years and six months.

**DUMFORD.**—At Wittenburg, N. S., on the 30th ult, John Dumford, aged 71 years, a native of England. Pastor Ingram conducted the funeral service.

**BENT.**—On June 10th, at her home in Lower Granville, Annapolis county, Mrs. Mary Bourke Bent, after months of severe illness passed on to her eternal reward, aged 74 years. This dear mother in Israel, was baptized by the late Rev. John Chase at Round Hill, about 60 years ago, and through all the years of a very eventful life she was enabled to walk with God and at evening tide it was light with her. Death was a welcome messenger. For her "To live was Christ, to die was gain." She has left four daughters and one son, to whom she has bequeathed the preciousness of a good name and they all feel that their loss is mother's eternal gain.

**BLACK.**—Our brother, James P. Black passed away suddenly on the 20th of August, aged 74 years. He had been failing for some time, but no one thought the end was so near. He was a faithful member—deacon of the Cheggogin church for many years. He gave his heart to Christ when young and was baptized in his 13th year by Rev. Henry Angel, and united with Zion Baptist church, Yarmouth. In 1880 he united with the Cheggogin church and became deacon in 1885. Two words characterize his Christian life—active and faithful. He was a great temperance and Sunday School worker. His funeral was largely attended and the following pastors officiated:—D. Price, A. M. McNeuch, F. B., J. Milles and E. Crowell, P. B. A memorial sermon was preached the following Sabbath, Aug. 31st, by his pastor at Cheggogin. May the Lord comfort the widow and the three children, who have been left to mourn their loss.

**GOUDREY.**—At Port Meitland, N. S., Aug. 24, Stephen Goudey, in his 84th year. Deceased had been in failing health for several years, and was, for the last six months, confined to his bed. The end came as a welcome call from weakness and unrest to the strength and repose of the spirit's abode. Bro. Goudey was one of the earliest supporters of the Baptist cause in this community and was, in his younger years, one of the most devoted and energetic members of the church. The infirmities of his later years prevented him from that religious activity which it was in his heart to express. He maintained however, a lively interest in the things of the kingdom and ever rejoiced at tidings of Zion's prosperity. He was highly esteemed as a man and a citizen, and was honored as a Christian whose conduct squared with his creed. He leaves behind him in his own family line a widow, one daughter, two grandchildren and one great grandchild, while the circle of his other relatives is extensive. May his bereaved widow, now in advanced age, be supported and cheered during these weary, lonely days, by the strong consolations and bright promises of that gospel through which life and immortality are brought to light.

William Fougere, a seaman on the schooner Fanny Young, met with a fatal accident at Rex'on on Monday evening. He left the vessel and started to walk up the run to Burns's mill. He slipped on one of the rollers and fell, striking his

side on a timber. The deceased was fifty-seven, and belonged to Montague, P. E. Island, where he leaves a wife and six children.

An interesting parliamentary paper giving a return of the military forces employed in South Africa from the beginning to the end of the late war was issued last week. The garrison Aug 1, 1899, consisted of 318 officers and 9,622 men; reinforcements sent between then and the outbreak of hostilities Oct. 11, 1899, totalled 22,546. Thereafter the troops sent up to May 31, 1902, reached the great total of 386,081, beside 52,414 men raised in South Africa. The final casualty figures are: Killed, 5,774; wounded, 23,029; died of wounds or disease, 16,168.


Louis Cohen, of New York, was arrested in Montreal for stealing diamonds. Cohen's attorney applied for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that Cohen's arrest had been made illegally, no warrant being in existence at the time. Cohen was arrested August 27th and the warrant issued next day, on which he has since been held. Judge Mathieu, at Montreal, on Thursday, decided that even if the arrest was illegal the interests of justice required that it should be made when it was, and that the absence of a warrant was not of sufficient importance to justify the prisoner's release in view of the gravity of the crime with which he is charged. If the extradition commissioner granted extradition then Cohen's counsel could apply for a writ of habeas corpus, and the question could be decided on its merits. The decision is directly opposite to that of Judge Caron's at Quebec in the Gaynor-Greene case.

The customs revenue of the Dominion for the month of August was \$3,326,456, an increase of \$320,970 over the same time last year. The revenue for the two months of the fiscal year is \$5,929,687, an increase of \$650,134 over the same time last year.

Bert Buchanan, of Oak Hill, N. B., who was injured in a runaway accident on Saturday, Aug. 6th, died at the Chhipman Memorial Hospital on Sunday. Mr. Buchanan struck with a whip the spirited colt he was driving, and the animal, not accustomed to such treatment, ran away, overturning the carriage and throwing out Mr. Buchanan, whose skull was fractured. Deceased was about 35 years of age.

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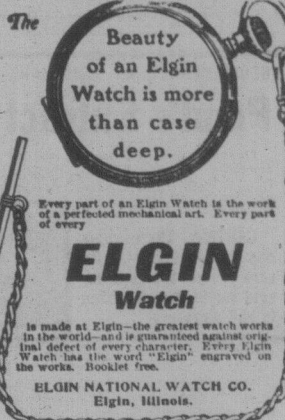
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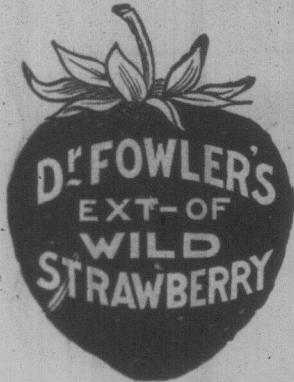
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Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum,  
Cramps, Colic, Sea Sickness  
and all Summer Complaints.

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A. COHOON, Sec'y Ex. Com.  
Wolfville, N. S., July 1.

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**COFFEE ESSENCE**

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**HATRED OF SIN.**

All the world knows how the French  
people, at the conclusion of the Franco-  
Prussian war, refused to hold fellowship  
with their foes. I stood once in a rose-  
garden, in a little town in Brittany-by-the-  
Sea, and heard an old baroness, whose son,  
a general in the French army, had recently  
been slain in battle, relate how she had  
refused to accept the courtesies of Von  
Moltke in an apartment in a railway car.  
Her eyes flashed, her bosom heaved, her  
lips trembled while she told it. "But  
Madam," said I, "why could you not  
accept courtesy even from your foe?"  
With a splendid and pathetic dignity she  
said, "Why, sir, his hands were red with  
the blood of my only son!" Would that  
we might manifest some of that spirit in  
our attitude toward sin! God hates it.  
God hates it with an utter loathing and  
abhorrence. How could it be otherwise?  
It nailed to the cross his well beloved  
Son.—Sel.

**OVERCOMING OBSTACLES.**

I am reminded of Napoleon when he  
came to that stream at the foot of the  
Alps. He was told that they could not  
get the artillery across that deep stream  
that was running so swiftly. But Napoleon  
said we must cross "this stream here or  
we cannot see Italy." This stream is the first  
thing to attend to. Devote your attention  
to this first and then we will enter Italy.  
It was Bismarck who said almost the same  
thing with reference to a marsh they had  
to cross. "Men, we must cross this marsh  
or we cannot see Paris." They devoted  
their attention to the crossing of the  
marsh, and they were afterwards able to  
see and capture Paris. They would carry  
out Christianity to perfection and live it  
to the highest degree of perfection, must  
be always doing those things which are to  
be done and in the way which prepares  
them for the kingdom of heaven.—Selected.

**ACCORDING TO HIS FAITH.**

Quite lately a large number of Russian  
criminals were standing in the court yard  
of their prison, chained together, and  
about to start for their long, sad journey  
into the Siberian wilds. Among them was  
one Christian man sharing their banish-  
ment and punishment, simply because he  
had spoken to his fellow-workmen about  
the faith that made him count all things  
as dross for Christ's sake. His fellow-  
prisoners were jeering him about it, say-  
ing, "But you are no better off than we  
are. You are wearing the handcuffs as we  
do; if your God is of any use to you, why  
doesn't he knock off your chains and set  
you free?" The man replied fervently,  
"If the Lord will, he can set me free, even  
now." At that moment a voice was heard  
calling him by name, and telling him that  
a paper had just been received, granting  
him a full pardon. He was then told to  
stand aside, and his chains were struck off.  
It is said that the prisoners were perfectly  
awe-stricken and solemnized with the im-  
pression of what they had witnessed. It  
transpired afterward that a Christian lady  
in a high position, who took an interest in  
this poor laboring man had asked and ob-  
tained pardon.—London Christian.

**A GREAT WELL.**

On Bahrein Island, twenty miles off the  
Coast of Arabia in the Persian Gulf, there  
is to be found what is perhaps the largest  
well in the world. This well, called the  
Adari, is the great sight of the Bahrein  
Island, being a deep basin of water,  
twenty-two by forty yards in size, and  
beautifully clear and full of prismatic  
colors. There has been a great deal of  
discussion as to the source of the water  
which constantly fills this great well, which  
serves to make fruitful many miles of  
desert, and cover them with date palms.  
It is now believed that the water comes  
from the far-off slopes of the Persian  
mountains, where the rainfall sinks into  
the earth and runs under the sea, and  
comes up under this little island. So  
wonderfully God has fitted the world for  
his children. But the God who took so  
much trouble to prepare for the well of  
Adari has not failed in preparing well's of  
salvation from which every thirsting soul  
may have in abundance the water of Life.  
—Ex.

**THREE SAVED.**

A few days after the wreck of the steam-  
er "Central America" sent hundreds to a

watery grave and plunged the nation in  
mourning, a pilot boat was seen approach-  
ing New York. As the vessel neared the  
harbor the words, "Three more saved!"  
ran along the streets. The news boys left  
off crying the last murder and shouted,  
three more saved!" The porter threw  
down his load, busy salesmen dropped  
their goods, bookkeepers their pens, bank-  
ers their discounts, tellers their gold, and  
shouted, "Three more saved!" If cold  
and the fish men will thus stop short in the  
quest of gain, or of pleasure, to let  
the voice of humanity speak out, and to  
express their joy that three fellow-beings  
have been rescued from the ocean depths,  
shall we deem it an incredible thing that  
the holy and loving denizens of heaven  
should rejoice when a sinner repents and  
is delivered from the abyss of hell?—Dr.  
Ide.

**MISUNDERSTOOD**

There is much in this world that is un-  
just, much that is harsh, much ingratitude,  
and all because we are not understood.  
The life of our neighbor, our friend, our  
nearest kin has its own unrevealed self.  
The proud heart suffers long and sorely  
because it refuses to unbosom its own  
happiness. The grandest spirits that ever  
lived in human form have been crushed to  
earth and have gone unwept, save by the  
blinding of their own tears, to too early  
graves, because, not being understood,  
they have been counted ungrateful and  
undeserving. Could we but read the book  
of our brother's heart, could we but raise  
the pall that hides his own secret, not to  
look for the skeleton but to see the soul  
that we misjudge, what different treatment  
would we give him? In place of harsh,  
unkind words, we would speak tenderly  
and lovingly. Instead of ostracising him  
from our society, we would clasp him to  
our breast, proud of his friendship. The  
crust of pride, the crust of friendship,  
the encasement of our own selfishness, causes  
our dearest ones to weep over their own  
loneliness. The purest diamond may be  
hidden by the dirt of the gutter, but it is  
still a pure diamond, and only requires a  
cleansing to reveal its beauty. The purest,  
noblest heart may be concealed behind the  
screen of adverse circumstances, and  
unseen because of the darkness of pride  
and prejudice, but it is still a pure and  
noble soul, and needs only the cleansing  
power of love to discover its true value.  
Oh, to be understood—not condemned be-  
cause the truth of our lives, the best of our  
lives, is hidden from our fellows' gaze.—  
William J. Duncan.

**AN UNDAUNTED BISHOP.**

Valens, the Emperor, a zealous Arian,  
went on a kind of visitation tour through  
his dominions, for the purpose of bringing  
his subjects to confess the same faith as  
himself: so he and his prefect came to  
Cæ area. The prefect sent for Basil; and,  
after a little altercation, he asked him if  
he was not ashamed to profess a different  
creed from that of the Emperor. Basil in-  
timated that he thought it better to stand  
alone by the side of truth than with all the  
world on the side of falsehood. The pre-  
fect lost his patience, and began to talk  
of other weapons than those of argument.

"Are you not afraid to oppose me?" he  
said to Basil.

"Why should I fear?" said Basil;  
"what will happen?"

The prefect, bloated with rage, and al-  
most choked with passion, gasped out con-  
vulsively: "Confiscation, banishment,  
torture, death!"

"Have you nothing else?" asked the  
undaunted bishop; "for nothing you have  
spoken has any effect on me. He that has  
nothing to lose is not afraid of confisca-  
tion; save these thread bare, tattered gar-  
ments, and a few books, I have nothing  
you can take. And as to banishment, you  
cannot banish me; for the earth is the  
Lord's, and the fulness thereof, whose  
stranger and pilgrim I am. And as to tor-  
ture, the first stroke would kill me; and to  
kill me is to send me to glory."

"No man ever spoke to me like that be-  
fore," said the crestfallen official.

"Perhaps you never met with a Christian  
bishop before," was the reply.

A widow, one of Basil's flock, threw  
herself under his protection, and he risked  
his life to ensure her safety. The Em-  
peror, with a body of soldiers, went to the

church and demanded the sacrament at  
Basil's hand; and he determined to die  
rather than dispense the emblems of  
Christ's death to one who repudiated his  
divinity. At last, a day of clouds and  
storms was followed by a calm and tran-  
quil sunset; Basil closed his eyes upon  
this scene of trouble, to open them upon  
the unbroken calm that slumbers on the  
everlasting hills.—F. J. Sharr.

**THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.**

Few People Know How Useful it is in Pre-  
serving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal  
is the safest and most efficient disinfectant  
and purifier in nature, but few realize its  
value when taken into the human sys-  
tem for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you  
take of it the better; it is not a drug at all,  
but simply absorbs the gases and impuri-  
ties always present in the stomach and in-  
testines and carries them out of the sys-  
tem.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after  
smoking drinking or after eating onions  
and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and im-  
proves the complexion, it whitens the  
teeth and further acts as a natural and  
eminently safe, cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which  
collect in the stomach and bowels; it dis-  
infects the mouth and throat from the  
poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form  
or another, but probably the best charcoal  
and the most for the money is in Stuart's  
Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed  
of the finest powdered Willow charcoal,  
and other harmless antiseptics in tablet  
form or rather in the form of large, pleas-  
ant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being  
mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will  
soon tell in a much improved condition of  
the general health, better complexion,  
sweeter breath and purer blood, and the  
beauty of it is, that no possible harm can  
result from their continued use but on  
the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the  
benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise  
Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients  
suffering from gas in stomach and bowels,  
and to clear the complexion and purify  
the breath, mouth and throat; I also be-  
lieve the liver is greatly benefited by the  
daily use of them; they cost but twenty-  
five cents a box at drug stores, and al-  
though in some sense a patent preparation,  
yet I believe I get more and better char-  
coal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than  
in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

**Wanted**



Capable and intelligent young men to  
learn Shorthand. We cannot begin to sup-  
ply the demand of such writers, and no  
class of work gives better opportunities for  
advancement.

Send for pamphlet, "Male Steno-  
graphers Wanted," showing the demand, and  
the openings a stenographic position gives  
for rising in the world.

Students can enter at any time.

S. KERR & SON,  
Oxtelford's Hall



Are a Heart and Nerve Tonic, Blood and  
Tissue Builder and Constitution Renewer  
for all troubled with weak heart or nerves.  
As a food for the blood, the brain and the  
nerves, they cannot be excelled.

If you are troubled with Nervousness,  
Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Pal-  
pitation of the Heart, Shortness of Breath,  
Weak or Fainting Spells, Anæmia, or any  
form of Debility, take

**MILBURN'S  
HEART AND NERVE PILLS.**

Their curative power is quickly mani-  
fested. They purify and revitalize the  
blood, brighten the brain and steady and  
strengthen the nerves from the first few  
doses.

Price 50c. per box or 3 boxes for \$1.50  
at all dealers or

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



**This and That**

**UPLIFTINGS.**

Blindfolded and alone I stand  
With unknown thresholds on each hand;  
The darkness deepens as I grope,  
Afraid to fear, afraid to hope;  
Yet this one thing I learn to know  
Each day more surely as I go  
That doors are opened, ways are made,  
Burdens are lifted or are laid,  
By some great law unseen and still,  
Unfathomed purpose to fulfil,  
"Not as I will."

Blindfolded and alone I wait;  
Loss seems too bitter, gain too late;  
Too heavy burdens in the load  
And too few helpers on the road;  
And joy is weak, and grief is strong,  
And years and days so long, so long;  
Yet this one thing I learn to know  
Each day more surely as I go,  
That I am glad the good and ill  
By changeless laws are ordered still,  
"Not as I will."

"Not as I will," the sound grows sweet  
Each time my lips the words repeat.  
"Not as I will," the darkness feels  
More safe than light, when this thought  
steals  
Like whispered voice to calm and bless  
All unrest and all loneliness.  
"Not as I will," because the One  
Who loved us first and best has gone  
Before us on the road, and still  
For us must all His love fulfil,  
"Not as I will."

—Helen Hunt Jackson.

**THE ART OF FORGETTING.**

Plutarch records that when Simonides offered to teach Themistocles the art of memory the latter said: "Teach me rather the art of forgetting." How much the world needs to learn that art. Paul spoke of forgetting the things that are behind. We should forget our mistakes and failures, so far as these cause discouragement. We should forget our successes if they cause pride or pre-occupy the mind. We should forget the slights that have been put upon us or the insults that have been given us. To remember these is to be weak and miserable, if not worse. He who says he can forgive but he cannot forget is deceived by the sound of words. Forgiveness that is genuine involves forgetfulness of the injury. True forgiveness means a putting away of the wrong behind the back and remembering it no more. That is what God does when he forgives, and that is what we all must do if we truly forgive.—Northwestern.

**WHAT THE PLODDERS ACCOMPLISH.**

If we were to examine a list of the men who have left their mark on the world, we should find that, as a rule, it is not composed of those who were brilliant in youth or who gave great promise at the outset of their careers, but rather of the plodding young men who, if they have not dazzled by their brilliancy, have had the power of a day's work in them, who could stay by a task until it was done and well done; who

**AN OLD WAR.**

Pretty Near Time to Stop.

Wouldn't it make your friend mad to tell her she was in reality a drunkard, but many women are drunkards unconsciously from the use of coffee, which wrecks their nervous system, and they seem unable to reform.  
A lady in Philadelphia, Pa., was very badly affected by coffee, causing her to have nervous prostration, and she finally woke up to the fact that she was in reality a coffee drunkard. Her doctor had told her that she must give up coffee, but she seemed unable to do it.  
One day she read an advertisement about Postum Food Coffee and thought she would give it a trial. She says:—"Coffee had such a strong hold on me, that at first I did not make it all Postum, but added a tablespoonful of coffee. After a while I quit putting coffee in at all, and soon found I felt much better. Continued use stopped my headaches and biliousness, and I soon noticed that my nervousness had evidently left me for good. Now I would not use anything else, and the smell of coffee makes me sick.  
I am using your Grape-Nuts also, and think it a wonderful food. I lately cured an attack of indigestion by eating nothing but Grape-Nuts and drinking Postum for two weeks and now I can eat solid food and feel no distress." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

have had grit, common sense and honesty. It is the steady exercise of these ordinary homely virtues, united with average ability, rather than a deceptive display of more showy qualities in youth, that enables a man to achieve greatly and honorably. So, if we were to attempt to make a forecast of the successful men of the future, we should not look for them among the ranks of the "smart" boys, those who think they "know it all" and are anxious to win by a short route.—Success.

**A BRAVER'S WORK.**

At the Crown Land Department are several specimens of beaver cuttings. It is generally known that beavers cut down trees of considerable size to secure timber in constructing their dams, but the latest specimen of this work received at the Department is a surprise to most people. It is a poplar tree twenty-one inches in diameter which has been cut completely in two by the industrious animals. Both ends of the trees so cut have been secured and were contributed to the specimens at the Crown Land Department by Kiljour Shives, of Campbellton.—Fredericton Gleaner.

**RUSSIAN SIBERIA.**

From time to time for much more than a century the world has been shocked by revelations of the barbarity of the Russian government toward its Siberian exiles. Just recently the Arctic explorer Dr. Windt, has given renewed voice to the fact that atrocities exist there in connection with the so-called administration of justice, that are found nowhere else. The Russian Grand Duke Boris has taken occasion to deny these reports and to assert that on the whole the Russian treatment of its convicts in Siberia will compare favorably with that of other nations. It is, of course, to be expected of a representative of the Russian government to make its case appear as favorably as possible, but there is no question but that in the main the reports of undue severity are true. The whole system is a system of absolutism. For the most part its convicts are political offenders. Oftentimes they are apprehended and convicted and transported to a condition of life and severity of treatment to which they are utterly unused, with scarce a moment's warning. That this is so, the revelations of Count Tolstoy in his "Resurrection" and other works, those of the traveler Kennan, and other authorities equally reliable abundantly inform us. Despite the assertions of the Russian Prince unquestionably the convict system of his country is severe beyond any requirements of justice. It is something that would not be tolerated in a land where the meaning of freedom was known. The light ought to be let in more and more on the reprehensible measures the absolute monarchy of the North is wont to resort to, so that there may be an increasing possibility of their cessation.—Commonwealth.

**COLERIDGE AND HIS WIFE.**

Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the poet, had many weaknesses; one of them was quarrelling with his wife and then taking his friends into his confidence. In a volume of his letters, published a few years ago, he thus describes his wife in a letter to Southey (who, however, it must be said in extenuation of the poet's action, was her brother-in-law, and therefore a member of the family): "Mrs. Coleridge's mind has very little that is bad in it; it is an innocent mind, but light and unimpressible—warm in anger, cold in sympathy, and in all disputes uniformly projects itself forth to recriminate. She is stung with the very first thought of being in the wrong, because she never endures to look at her own mind in all its faulty parts, but shelters herself from painful self-injury by angry incrimination. . . . She promises to set about an alteration in her external manners and looks and language, and to fight against her inveterate habits of pny thwarting and unintermitting dyspeathy." Dyspeathy, it may be mentioned for the benefit of readers who do not carry about with them an unabridged dictionary, is defined as "lack of passion, lack of sympathy, antipathy."—Ex.

**BOOKS THAT HAVE HELPED MARK TWAIN.**

The Critic says that Mark Twain has reached the terrible frankness of maturity and fame, and 'tells tales like Bismarck, regardless whom he hits, so long as the blow is deserved.' The example given is this "Pudd'nhead Wilson" sentence at the beginning of a chapter in his latest book: "She was not what you would call refined; she was not what you would call unrefined. She was the kind of woman who keeps a parrot."

That is indeed an illuminating instance of the working of Mark's mind. A private letter from Mr. Clements to a friend in New York who is interested in statistics affords an analogous example of candor in this passage:

"The books which have most influenced my life? With pleasure. This is the list: 'Innocents Abroad,' 'Roughing it,' 'Tramp Abroad,' 'Prince and Pauper,' 'Huckleberry Finn,' 'Tom Sawyer,' 'Yankee at the Court of King Arthur,' 'Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc,' 'Pudd'nhead Wilson,' 'Following the Equator,' and the publication of the late firm of Charles L. Webster & Co.

Yes, and that veracious story-book, "The Jumping Frog," the predecessor of all the works named, and possibly the most influential of the lot.—Harper's Weekly.

"You may be thankful for your excellent constitution. It has pulled you through many a spell of sickness." "But, doctor, if I have such a blamed strong constitution, why am I always getting sick?"—Chicago Tribune.

Sharpe: "I wonder if beef will ever be reduced?"  
Wheaton: "It is reduced now in some places."

Sharpe: "What places?"  
Wheaton: "Boarding houses. I only get half as much as formerly."—Philadelphia Record.

"Archibald, dear," his wife said, arching him in the dead of night, "I wish you would walk with baby a little while. He's going to wake up." "How can I do that, Lucinda?" expostulated the sleepy husband. "You know, I've got the ping pong ankle." "Then put him in his cradle and rock him a while." "I can't do that, either. I've got the golf shoulder."—Chicago Tribune.

**THE OLD WAY.**

Of Treating Stomach and Indigestion, a Barbarous and Useless One.

We say the old way, but really it is the common and usual one at the present time, and many dyspeptics, and physicians as well, consider the first step in attempting to cure indigestion is to diet, either by selecting certain food and rejecting others, or to greatly diminish the quantity of food usually taken.

In other words, the starvation plan is by many supposed to be the first essential in the cure of weak digestion.

The almost certain failure of the starvation cure for stomach trouble has been proven time and again, but still the usual advice, when dyspepsia makes its appearance, is a course of dieting.

All this is radically wrong. It is foolish and unscientific to recommend dieting or starvation to a person suffering from dyspepsia, because indigestion itself starves every organ and every nerve and fibre in the body.

What is needed is abundant nutrition, not less, and this means plenty of food, wholesome, well-cooked food and some natural digestive to assist the weak stomach to digest it.

This is exactly the purpose for which Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are adapted and this is the way they cure the worst cases of stomach trouble.

The patient eats plenty of wholesome food, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets digest it for him.

And this is in accordance with nature and common sense, because in this way the whole system is nourished and the overworked stomach rested, because the Tablets will digest the food, whether the stomach works or not. One of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 1800 grains of meat, eggs and similar food.

Any druggist will tell you that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is a remedy of extraordinary value and probably is the purest and safest remedy for stomach troubles.

No person suffering from poor digestion and lack of appetite can fail to be immediately and permanently benefited if they would make it a practice to take one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal.

**Soft Harness**

You can make your harness as soft as a glove and as tough as wire by using EUREKA Harness Oil. You can lengthen its life—make it last twice as long as its ordinarily would.

**EUREKA Harness Oil**

makes a poor looking harness like new. Made of pure, heavy bodied oil, especially prepared to withstand the weather.

Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes.

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SAFE—PROFITABLE.

STOCK—with 6 per cent dividend

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10-8

Christianity brings the pure joy of worthy occupation. Worthy work gives one of life's greatest incomes of happiness. Leisure tires and pleasure grows stale and insipid.—Rev. Dr. Sims.

Rejoice in the Lord. It honors religion, it proclaims to the world we serve a good Master. Cheerfulness is a friend to grace; it puts the heart in tune to praise God. Uncheerful Christians, like the spies, bring an evil report of the good land; others suspect there is something unpleasant in religion, that they who profess it hang their harps upon the willows and walk so dejectedly. Be serious, yet cheerful. Rejoice in the Lord always.—T. Watson.

The secret of a quiet heart—which is by no means equivalent to a torpid one—is to keep ever near God. Stayed on him, we shall not be shaken and our hearts shall be fixed, trusting in the Lord." We get above the fogs when we soar to God, and circumstances in their widest whirl will not suck us into the vortex if we are holding by him and know that he is at our right hand.—Alexander MacLaren.

We must be as careful to keep friends as to make them. The affections should not be mere "tents of a night." Friendship gives no privilege to make ourselves disagreeable.—Lord Avebury.

If gratitude is due from man to man, how much more from man to his Maker! The Supreme Being does not only confer upon us those bounties which proceed more immediately from his hand, but even those benefits which are conveyed to us by others. Every blessing we enjoy, by what means soever it may be derived by us, is the gift of him who is the great Author of good.—Joseph Addison.

A suit of damages was on trial in one of the divisions of the city court recently. A country lad, seventeen or eighteen years of age, was put on the stand to testify. He gave his testimony in so low a tone that the judge, pointing to the jury, said to the boy, "Speak so that these gentlemen can hear you." "Why," said the witness, with a beaming smile, "are these men interested in pop's case?"—Atlanta Journal.

Jenks: "Haven't you and that neighboring farmer settled your differences yet?"

Farmer Akers: "No, but our lawyers have settled."

Jenks: "Settled? How?"

Farmer Akers: "On our farms."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—"You have a sponge on your desk to moisten your postage stamps; I don't see how you can go to that bother."

Mr. Crimsonbeak—"I know, dear, that you would use your tongue at every possible opportunity.—Yonkers Statesman.





**Mothers' Help.**

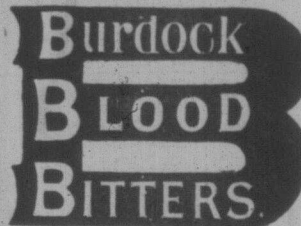
Every wearied mother finds in Surprise Soap those qualities which rob wash day of its terrors.

It does the work in half the time of other soaps; it makes the clothes clean and wholesome; it allows the housewife plenty of time to attend to other important duties.

Surprise Soap contributes more to the sum total of domestic happiness than any other article that enters the household.

For best results, follow the directions on the wrapper.

**St. Croix Soap Mfg. Co.**  
ST. STEPHEN, N. B.



**Turns Bad Blood into Rich Red Blood.**

No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and purifying properties.

Externally, heals Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, and all Eruptions.

Internally, restores the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood to healthy action. If your appetite is poor, your energy gone, your ambition lost, B.B.B. will restore you to the full enjoyment of happy vigorous life.

**Wanted Everywhere**

Bright young folks to sell Patriotic Goods. Some ready, others now in preparation in England.  
Address to-day the

**VARIETY MFG CO.**

Bridgetown, N. S.

**Individual Communion Service.**

Henry M. King, D. D., of Providence, says: "The ordinance is a spiritual joy NOW to many who shrank from it before."



Made of several materials, with or without handle.

Write for particulars.

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**BELLS**

Made of Steel Composition for Churches, Chapels, Schools, etc. In tone like Bronze Metal Bells but at much less cost. Catalogue sent free. THE ORIO BELL FOUNDRY, Cincinnati, O.

**A GUARANTEED CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA K.D.C. OR MONEY IS FOUND IN**

K.D.C. CO. Ltd. Boston U.S. and New York N.Y. & San Francisco

**New Summary.**

Indications that oil may be struck near Melrose, Ont., are promising, and the people are much excited.

Rev. Dr. Barclay, of Montreal, is regarded as likely to be selected Sept. 17 to succeed Dr. Grant at Queen's University.

At Halifax, Wednesday, John Griffin, aged seven years, while playing on the Cunard wharf, fell overboard and was drowned.

Lord Strathcona's and Lord Mount Stephen's joint princely gift of \$80,000 yearly to the London hospitals excites enthusiastic admiration.

With all the returns in it is now certain there is no choice in Vermont of governor and lieutenant governor, and the election will be thrown into the state legislature.

Advices have been received by the government that parties of Boers have been chosen to visit Canada, New Zealand and Australia to look up desirable locations.

The Bank of Nova Scotia will erect a six-story bank building at 39 and 41 King street west, Toronto. The building will be of brick, cement and steel. It will cost \$70,000.

The house and barns of Alex. Woodder, of Blissville, were totally destroyed by fire Tuesday. The fire caught in the barns and spread to the dwelling. A child playing with matches caused the fire.

Thomas Malcolm, railway contractor, says he has completed financial arrangements for the construction of the Restigouche and Northumberland Railway, which will run from Campbellton to St. Leonards, 110 miles.

Cardinal Gibbons, who is suffering from nephritis, is resting more easily. There is supposed to be calculus in the kidneys which may have to be removed. As he is nearly 70 years old such an operation is attended with danger.

The Nova Scotia Oil and Gas Company, Limited, has been organized with a capital of one million dollars. Prof. H. W. Hind, of Windsor, and Hugh Fletcher, of the geological survey, has made favorable reports on the oil prospects in the Cheverie district, Hants county.

A Boxer proclamation has been posted at Canton inciting the slaughter of foreigners. It is ascribed to the commencement of work on the Canton-Hankow railroad and to the collection of funds for the payment of foreign indemnity.

At a meeting of the United Mine Workers held at Keystone, W. Va., on Thursday, the strike of the coal miners, which has been on in the Pocahontas and other bituminous coal fields of the Virginias since June 6 last, was declared off, and all the men were ordered to return to work on next Monday.

Some excitement has been caused at St. Andrews by a find of buried treasure near the Algonquin golf grounds. One of the cadets in searching for a lost ball, found two old silver Spanish dollars. Others made a search in the same locality, and a dozen more Spanish dollars of one hundred or more years old were found.

Steamer Yare arrived at St. Lucia, 4th, from Martinique and brought the report that a violent volcanic eruption occurred on the 3rd and that about 2,000 are said to have perished. Large numbers are leaving the island. Steamer Savan, from Trinidad, was covered with dust and reports that she ran into a dense cloud of dust 20 miles south of St. Vincent.

The Standard Life Association of Canada will in June next take over from the Methodist church the Temple building, Montreal. The company holds a mortgage on St. James Methodist church and Temple building and will take over the latter in order to wipe out a portion of the obligation, conducting it on their own lines.

Preliminary enquiry of investigation into shipping disasters below the port of Quebec was begun on Thursday in Quebec under the presidency of Commodore Spain. Its other members are Captain Cliff, of Montreal, and Mr. Wm. Simons, port warden of Quebec. The evidence taken was given under oath.

The census department, Ottawa, is busy with the industrial schedules and a bulletin dealing with the same will be issued. It is understood that the industries of the country will show when the figures are issued, a large growth over 1891, notwithstanding that in the present instance there is a limit to the size of the manufacturers to be included under the present census. No factory which has not five hands has been counted, while in 1891 everything was taken in. A comparison has already been made in the case of Toronto and the industries there show a very large growth.

**BAPTIST PERIODICALS**

in FIBER and FORM interpret TRUTH

MONTHLIES		LESSON LEAFLETS	
Baptist Superintendent	7 cents	Bible	1 cent each
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	per copy! per quarter!	Primary	1 cent each
QUARTERLIES		Picture Lessons	per set! 2 1/2 cents
Senior	4 cents	Bible Lesson Pictures	75 "
Advanced	2 "	Biblical Studies, for older scholars,	
Intermediate	2 "	New (monthly), 7 cents each per	
Primary	2 "	quarter! 25 cents each per year!	
	per copy! per quarter!		
HOME DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS			
Senior Home Department Quarterly	4 cents		
Advanced Home Department Quarterly	2 cents		
	per copy! per quarter!		
ILLUSTRATED PAPERS			
Young People (weekly)	13 cents	per quarter!	50 cents
Boys and Girls (weekly)	6 1/2 "	per year!	25 "
Our Little Ones (weekly)	5 "		20 "
Young Reaper (semi-monthly)	3 1/2 "		14 "
Young Reaper (monthly)	2 "		7 "
	(The above prices are all for clubs of five or more.)		
Good Work (monthly)	25 cents per year;	In clubs of ten or more,	20 cents per year.

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NEW ENGLAND HOUSE, 256 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

**AGENTS WANTED**

**CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION**

Wants two or three reliable men to act as Agents for the Province of New Brunswick. Liberal contracts to good men.

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Prov. Manager,  
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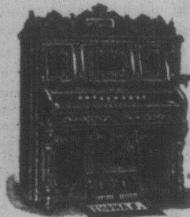
Do you want an ORGAN of Superior workmanship. Beautiful in design, made of the best materials and noted for its purity and richness of tone? If so you want the

**"THOMAS"**

for that instrument will fill the requirements.

**JAMES A. GATES & CO.**  
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Middleton, N. S.



**THE WHEAT SITUATION.**

The report that the greater part of Manitoba's crop has been harvested comes as a relief in the anxiety of the season, and it is supplemented by the news that no serious damage resulted from the recent dip in temperature. Although the harvest is unusually late, there are excellent prospects of escaping the threatening frost. In fact, a large part of the crop still to be harvested is now out of danger, and although there will no doubt be some prevented from ripening by the early frost, the amount thus damaged will be inconsiderable. The result of the good news from the wheat areas of the west was a break in wheat futures on the Chicago Exchange, but the quick rally showed a faith in the demand of the world's markets.

The wheat crop of the world is estimated by Beerbohm at 358,000,000 quarters of eight bushels, as compared with 350,000,000 quarters last year. This might be regarded as likely to lower the present quotations, but the markets seem able to sustain an unusually strong demand. While proper conditions and a comparatively high standard of living continue in Britain and other wheat-consuming countries, the abundant crop is not likely to break quotations. There was a

slight weakness in the New York Stock Market yesterday, in comparison with the record prices of the past week, but the cause can be found in the prospects of the money market. The cotton crop will be small and will not bring the usual volume of money back from European sources. It is known that gold will be imported, but the least suspicion of a stringency is sufficient to weaken stock quotations.

Steamer Westphalia, on her way to Montreal on Thursday night, collided with the schooner Mary Ann, near Quebec. The schooner was cut in two, and her captain, X. Boosvert, and Pilot Vandreuil drowned. A sailor named Voisvert was saved by a boat from the steamer.

**MESSRS C C RICHARDS & CO.**

Gentlemen,—In June '98 I had my hand and wrist bitten and badly mangled by a vicious horse. I suffered greatly for several days and the tooth cuts refused to heal, until your agent gave me a bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, which I began using, and the effect was magical. In five hours the pain had ceased, and in two weeks the wounds had completely healed and my hand and arm were as well as ever.

Yours truly,  
**A. E. ROY.**  
Carriage maker, St. Antoine, P. Q.

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