

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,
VOLUME LX.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,
VOLUME XLIX.

Vol. XIV.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1898.

No. 36.

The Atlantic Steamship Service. Among recent contributions to a discussion of an improved Atlantic Steamship service in the interest of Canada, is a pamphlet from the pen of Mr. George H. Dobson. The writer regards such a service as highly important. He believes that the immensely larger immigration to the United States than to Canada, during the past half century, is in part to be accounted for by the fact that that country has possessed a vast advantage over us in respect to the speed and convenience of ocean travel. He shows that while the fast lines running to New York cross the ocean now in half the time required for the voyage by the best steamers of fifty years ago, comparatively little advance in the matter of speed has been made since 1857 in the boats running to Quebec. In connection with this, it is shown that in 1850 Canada received 32,292 immigrants, and the United States received 310,000. In 1880, Canada received 27,544 and the United States, 622,252, while in 1891 the figures were for Canada, 24,409, and for the United States, 665,000. It is doubtful, however, if improved means of transportation, by means of a Canadian line, would have done a great deal to turn the tide of immigration toward this country. As it has been, the Canadian lines have brought a great many thousands of people to Canada who simply passed over our territory into the United States. However, it is probable that the next half century will see a very considerable change in the direction which immigration will take on this continent. "In establishing a Canadian fast line," Mr. Dobson says, "it is necessary to use ocean tracks, affording equal speed to that obtained on the New York routes." And this, he holds, it is quite hopeless to expect by the Belle Isle and St. Lawrence, the present summer route. The great objection to this route is not its length, since the distance from Liverpool to Quebec is, by that route, considerable shorter than the distance from Liverpool to New York. What renders the Belle Isle-St. Lawrence impracticable for a fast line, Mr. Dobson holds, is the icebergs which abound during the summer season in the Arctic current to the east of Belle Isle and in the straits, and the fogs which are said to prevail in that region, during the summer months, about one-third of the time. This combination of ice and fog, it is easy to see, must make navigation in the highest degree dangerous, so that vessels on this route are sometimes delayed for days at a time. "The difficulties and hazards, of the St. Lawrence for high speed are well known to English capitalists, and this accounts for the failure of every attempt to raise the necessary funds to float a 20 knot guaranteed speed." In order to give Canada a satisfactory fast line service, a route must be adopted free from ice, and there must be an Atlantic port of call. Mr. Dobson advocates the adoption for a Canadian line of the same lane routes on which the fast and regular passages between New York and Liverpool are made, diverging from that route at the meridian of Cape Race. From that point of divergence to North Sydney—which he would make the Atlantic port of call—the distance is short and through unobstructed waters. From the port of call the mails and such passengers as so desired would be conveyed westward by rail, reaching Ottawa some thirty-three hours earlier than they could by way of Liverpool and New York. With a 22 knot service, for passengers who should land or embark at North Sydney, this would involve an ocean voyage of less than four days. From that port the steamers could proceed at a safe rate of speed, by way of the Gulf and the river St. Lawrence, to Quebec. Of course such a service as Mr. Dobson advocates would cost something. He thinks that a subsidy would be necessary from Canada of \$750,000 or \$800,000 annually, supplied by an Imperial subsidy of 50 per cent. additional, and it is not likely that his estimate is too large.

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will be, by the help of God," the Czar concludes, "a happy presage for the century which is about to open. It would converge into one powerful focus the efforts of all states sincerely seeking to make the universal peace triumph over the elements of trouble and discord; and it would at the same time cement their agreement by a corporate consecration of the principles of equity and right, whereupon rest the security of states and the welfare of peoples."

Principal Grant's Contribution.

Another contribution to the Fast Line discussion comes from the pen of Principal Grant, of Kingston. Dr. Grant has been spending a holiday in Newfoundland, and has been impressed with the practicability of making the trans-insular railway a link in the line of trans-Atlantic travel. Like Mr. Dobson, he rejects the Belle Isle-St. Lawrence route as impracticable for a fast line service, and for the same reason. Icebergs and fog make it impossible to run steamers regularly by that route at the required rate of speed. But Principal Grant proposes to improve upon the plan advocated by Mr. Dobson, by taking another day off the ocean voyage. With three days steaming from Galway, or some port in England, he would reach Green Bay, a deep inlet of Notre Dame Bay, on the east coast of the island. Landing at Green Bay, passengers and mails would be taken by rail, in seven or eight hours, to Port aux Basques, on the west coast, and thence by steamer to North Sydney in six hours. "This route," Dr. Grant says, "would be perfectly practicable during the passenger seasons, from May to December, and for the remaining months of the year, Halifax would be the Atlantic terminus. The winter tracks used by the fast liners; are to be the south of Sable Island, and an Atlantic chart shows that in spite of "the SS. Bruce" having made North Sydney an open port all the year round, Halifax is the best eastern port for the winter service, and Halifax is now only one day distant from Montreal. A little examination into the merits of this proposed highway, as compared with the St. Lawrence route, will at least demonstrate that the Canadian government should "go slow" in inviting tenders again for a fast Atlantic service by the St. Lawrence route, and in offering for it an enormous annual subsidy."

What Does it Mean.

The Czar's overture has, of course, attracted world-wide attention, and is everywhere being discussed with deep interest. Naturally, suspicion is not wholly wanting of some sinister design on the part of Russia, but judging from the cabled utterances of the English press upon the subject, there appears to be a rather general disposition in Great Britain, at least, to accept Russia's proposal in good faith. There is every reason to believe that the present Czar is a man of peace, whose grand desire and purpose is the internal development of the great country over which he rules, rather than the enlargement of its borders by means of war. The Czar is also so intimately connected by marriage with the royal family of England that there must be very strong reasons, on that ground, why he should desire to avoid war with Great Britain, the only nation which is in a position to dispute Russia's march of empire, or which seems likely to do so. Nor, so far as the Czar's advisers and the general policy of government in Russia are concerned, does there appear to be any good reason for suspicion that the Czar's proposal has not been made in good faith. There is every reason why that nation, at the present juncture, should desire a permanent peace. By securing open sea ports on the Pacific, Russia has succeeded in one grand object of her ambition (and, considering her great possessions and interests, one cannot deny that it was a legitimate object). She has also obtained a hold upon a vast extent of territory in Northern China, which, if not interfered with, she will make a part of her own empire. In order to complete her great Siberian railway, to organize these new provinces which are falling to her, and thus make her position secure in Eastern Asia, Russia requires time and assured peace, with deliverance from the tremendous burden of keeping up a constantly increasing armament on land and sea. On one side of it, therefore, this proposal may be regarded as another masterly stroke of Russian diplomacy. At the present time England probably possesses the power to spoil Russia's programme in the east and deprive her of the foothold which she has gained on the Pacific, but it is a question for how long this supremacy over Russia in the east could be maintained, and whether it would be worth to Great Britain what it would cost. It would seem that the Czar's proposal must involve the partition of China among the European powers, which of late has seemed inevitable as things are. But there are other matters which it would seem must be settled before Europe would be prepared to ring in the days of universal peace. There is France's long cherished revenge on Germany, and the question as to spheres of influence in Africa, the Turkish question, etc. Probably the conference to which Russia invites the nations will be held, and in spite of the difficulties in the way of a secure basis for permanent peace and consequent disarmament, it is not impossible that good may come of it, for all the nations want peace rather than war, and the present system of competitive armaments involves burdens now quite too grievous to be borne, with the prospect of indefinite increase. From such burdens it seems imperative that relief in one way or another shall be found.

The Czar is for Peace.

The most noteworthy occurrence of the past week in the world of international politics is Russia's note addressed to the representatives of other nations at St. Petersburg, inviting the powers to take part in an international conference, as a means of assuring a real and lasting peace and of terminating the progressive increase of armaments. It has been assumed in some quarters, on insufficient data it would seem, that the Czar has proposed a general disarmament of the nations. So far as we can discover, the note which Count Muravieff has issued, by the authority of the Czar, does not contain such a proposal. Russia's object appears to be to bring about such relations between the powers and to establish such mutual confidence in each other's peaceful intentions as to secure the basis for a permanent peace. This would not necessarily involve a general disarmament, but it would at least render it unnecessary for the nations to go on playing the ruinous game of increasing their armaments in competition with each other. The maintenance of permanent peace making possible the reduction of excessive armaments, the Czar holds to be in accordance with the interests and the legitimate views of the powers. It is in order to preserve peace that states have formed alliances and burdened themselves intolerably with the expense of vast military establishments. To put an end to the incessant increase of armaments, and to seek means of warding off the calamities which are threatening the whole world from this cause, is regarded as the supreme duty imposed upon the nations. "This conference

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Our Message and Our Mission.

Notes of the Address Delivered by Rev. E. M. Keirstead, D. D., on His Retirement from Office as President of the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces for 1897-98. Pronounced at Amherst, Aug. 20th, 1898.

Mr. President and Members of the Convention:

It is a joy to greet one another in our annual meeting. If as your officer I express this joy at the renewal of fellowship on the part of those who annually gather in Convention, I shall speak with your especial concurrence when I say that it gives us delight to welcome again two of our devoted band of missionaries, the Rev. George Churchill and Mrs. Churchill, who for twenty-five years have, with great fidelity and earnestness, amid keenest trials, ably represented us abroad as they have given the gospel in its purity to the Telugus of India. We all trust that these fellow workers may find help and refreshment among us and we assure them of our continued esteem and of our appreciation of the sacrifices, toils and cares of the brethren and sisters who as our missionaries are zealously laboring in the regions beyond. The Lord bless them all.

For several years your Presidents have forcibly addressed you on the special work of the Convention. If I depart to some extent from the immediate work of the body in its several departments, it must not be inferred that I consider the problems of our Convention in connection with our educational and missionary enterprises have been solved. The future of Home Mission work in these provinces and the strengthening of our work in India, the place of our Associations in our arrangements for our denominational activities, the questions relating to the ordination of ministers, the office and service of the individual church, will demand your best deliberation. Then, while the praiseworthy efforts of the body to increase its funds for the educational equipment required has already met with deserved success, enough remains to complete the task to call for earnest endeavors. As, however, many of these subjects will come before you in connection with reports of Boards and Committees, I wish to use the time allotted to this address in discussing the relation of our body to the Divine Message and the Divine Mission with which it is charged.

Apart from the direct, supernatural work of the Spirit it seems to me a denomination's power may be said to be the power of its message multiplied by its personality. This is what Paul says to Timothy, "Take heed to thyself and to thy teaching. Continue in these things; for in doing this thou shalt save both thyself and them that hear thee." As to the personality and individuality of our body, if we may so speak of it, there is already provision for its growth. As in other countries, Baptist principles bear fruit among us. Each member believes in Christ for himself; each has his life with God; each bears his measure of responsibility and so there is formed a marked individuality on the part of many. Then the common bond of an open Bible whence we draw the nourishment for our spiritual life, the common observance of the ordinances of Christ, the voluntary contributions for Christian effort, the uniting force of Christian literature, all tend to give unity to this part of the commonwealth of Israel. The increase of numbers, intelligence, wealth, social and political influence, the manifold activities of our churches give mind and character so that our denomination may be said to have a somewhat marked personality. Whatever message, therefore, it seeks to utter or whatever work it tries to do will have the impulse of a body that is able to receive the large gifts of Christ and to impart them to the world.

Now this organization assembled today, strengthened by united effort for more than fifty years, is not, it seems to me, a mere aggregation of private societies or clubs fitted to discuss some topics of general interest and unite in some efforts for the welfare of mankind. It is more. It is an assembly that holds direct relation, by its intelligent faith and its loyal obedience, to the God over all, blessed forever; by this relation it possesses a divine message which it is bound to declare and the declaring of which gives it existence, life, influence; and it has a divine mission to the world in which it lives.

These propositions are, I believe, warranted by the words of our Lord in his great prayer, when He said, "The words which thou gavest me I have given them," and, "As thou didst send me into the world, even so send I them into the world." True these words were spoken to the first disciples, but as He prayed not only for them but for those who should believe on Him through their word, that is for us, so the message and the mission are ours also.

Now when our Lord says, "The words which thou gavest me I have given them," He gives us assurance that words have been given to men which are in their origin and communication eminently divine.

Into the depths of that mysterious process and transaction wherein the Father gave words to the Son I cannot of course enter, and therefore cannot ask you to follow me in seeking to unfold its nature. Something profound there surely was in it. Back of all that is phenomenal is God. And in Him, the source of all things, originated

this message—our Lord Jesus Christ says this. What deep significance in that. Let your thoughts go back as far as possible—to Him who originates, sustains, controls all things—and in that Being is the origin of this message. There is sublimity to begin with, and a basis in harmony with our deepest thinking—truth, like nature, is from a personal God.

But these are not only divine in origin but also in their communication. "The words which thou gavest me I have given them," says Jesus. Here again we are on holy ground. Of old the prophets came with their messages saying, "The word of the Lord came unto me," but now the Word Himself, the *Logos*, the Manifested God, comes and delivers His own messages.

On one side He was in heaven; on the other side He was among men. On the one side He was divine and received directly from the Father the words of truth and life; on the other side He was human and unfolded to His disciples the words that had been given Him. So we have divine teaching, divine in origin, divine in communication.

So, brethren, we do not get all our truth by induction and from the lips of our fellow men. We indeed prize most highly the wisdom that comes from every human source, whether we derive it from the study of words of a language long unspoken that tells of our ancestors of primeval days, or from the evidence of buried cities now recovered, or the teaching of men of science of whom the world was not worthy, or from the heart songs of generations that have faded away like streaks of morning mist, or the philosophic musings of Plato and kindred spirits. We are profoundly grateful for the books bequeathed us, the precious life blood of master spirits treasured up unto a life beyond.

But it is ours who boast a spiritual descent to lift our eyes away from this stream of knowledge up to Him who sits in the heavens, and to behold in Him the real source of our highest and best knowledge—that which is universal. "In Him are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge," so the fight about inspiration has deep meaning. The "words" of which our Lord speaks include those He had already spoken; and as He promised the inspiration of the Spirit to guide those disciples into "all the truth," I understand the words coincide in extent with the New Testament—the inheritance of our race indeed.

"And so the Word hath breath and wrought
With human hands the creed of creeds,
In loveliness of perfect deeds
More strong than all poetic thought,
"Which he may read that binds the sheaf,
Or builds the house, or digs the grave,
And those wild eyes that watch the wave
In roarings round the coral reef."

As to the doctrines taught in this Book, I cannot even name them, so limited is the time; but we all believe it contains the religion necessary for men of all generations. But this truth is to be apprehended only with all saints; it is to be developed in its application by the disciples under the guidance of the Holy Spirit. Its apprehension by men has been marked by distinct stages. It is thus the task of the disciples of any age to unfold the truths of revelation into the thoughts of their own time. It is not enough to speak a message which is the result of the religious thinking of a former generation in the words and forms of thought of that generation. The words of Christ are spirit and life and to have genuine power they must come in the thought of today. We must think with our time and for it, so that the message may not only come unto us, but also come out from us winged with whatever earnestness and power we possess. We are to receive of this divine message which is life and give it to our fellow-men. Every Christian thus mirrors his Lord however imperfectly.

"Only that which made us,
Meant us to be mightier by and by,
Set the sphere of all the boundless
Heavens within the human eye,

"Sent the shadow of Himself the boundless,
Through the human soul;
Boundless inward in the atom,
Boundless outward in the whole."

The Christian has his value by virtue of the message he is thus able to bear. As the thousand tiny stalks of the field of wheat tremble under the weight of grain they bear and fear, so to speak, as they are blown by the winds lest their strength will fail before the life of the past harvests which they bear, and which has the promise and potency of all succeeding harvests, has been gathered, so we may tremble under our responsibility to this message, which is the essence of all past centuries, and which has in it the promise and potency of the life of generations yet to be.

Our work is not done until our message has been uttered. "We must know that our mission is to supply thought that shall enrich the life-blood of the world."

Ruskin mourns that with all our machineries of civilization, our railways, telegraph, newspapers, and societies, we have so few thoughts of worth, so little of life worth sending over these means of communications. It is well for us to build houses of worship, to organize for service, to equip our churches; but of what use is all this if we have no great message, no deep knowledge of

God, no currents of lofty life, no streams to make glad the city of God? If we know our opportunity we shall not want for power thus to develop our truth.

A great student of Comparative Religion tells: The religions of Persia, Egypt, Greece, Rome, have come to an end; having shared the fate of the national civilization of which each was a part. The religions of China, Islam, Buddha and Judaea, have all been arrested and remain unchanged and seemingly unchangeable. Christianity alone of all human religions, seems to possess the power of keeping abreast with the advancing civilization of the world. As the child's soul grows with his body, so that when he becomes a man it is a man's soul and not a child's, so the Gospel of Jesus continues the soul of all human culture. It continually drops its old forms and takes new ones.

Christianity blossoms out into modern science, literature, art, children who indeed often forget their mother and are ignorant of their source, but which are still fed from her breasts and partake of her life. Christianity, the spirit of faith, hope and love, is the deep fountain of modern civilization. Its inventions are for the many not for the few. Its science is not hoarded, but diffused. It elevates the masses, who everywhere else have been trampled down. The friend of the people, it tends to free schools, a free press, a free government, the abolition of slavery, war, vice, and the melioration of society."

II. The Divine Mission.

Let me turn now from this divine message to the divine mission. As the Father sent me into the world, so I also sent them into the world.

Into all the meaning of this passage I will not try to enter, but trace a few points only in reference to our immediate purpose. As He prayed for us so He sends us into the world.

1. It is a fact we are sent by Christ. If it were not for this as soon as we have believed He would take us home. When Paul was converted he was on the way to Damascus to persecute the Christians. He asked what the Lord would have him do, and he was told to go into the same city only now he was to preach Christ. So is every Christian sent of God into the world to bear witness for Christ.

2. As Christ was sent into the world to become one with us, so we are to be one with our fellow men. How deeply He took on him our nature—the incarnate God—bearing our nature forever, taking part in our shame, hanging there on the cross with us, one with us for better or worse—all worse. Now of course it is not in our power to give ourselves in this unique way in which Jesus give Himself. But He does let us follow in his steps. When Tyndall visited Carlyle, as the great seer was 'turning again home' and asked for some final word, Carlyle said: "Give yourself royally." That is the message of our best literature:

"Nearer in hold of God who gives,
Than of his tribes that take,
I must believe."

3. Christians are sent into the world to exhibit the typical moral life of the world. Not from the teachings of science, valuable as these are, but from men and women moved by the divine spirit and enlightened by the divine word, must come the ethical life of the world. The springs of life are ethical, and Jesus gives a new and divine impulse, as well as a new ideal.

4. Christians are to exhibit something of the divine. This is to some a hard saying. They can take a few particles of matter about them, and so unite them as to make an explosion that has almost superhuman power; they can create a current that seems next thing to omnipotent, so near are divine forces to the control of man. The poets can see the vision of God in the flower, in the "crannied wall," yet many can see nothing of God in God's own children. Still the work of God is seen by anointed eyes, and is always effective. Christ sent forth the apostles who builded better than they knew, "who built the Nineteenth Century." And Christ's power was not exhausted in the apostolic age. We have a divine message and a divine mission.

5. We have not applied this message fully to all the conditions of life of our time. The significance to us of the demands of socialism, and kindred doctrines, is that we should seek to put an eternal reason back of all organization of society and every administration of justice.

We have not developed the doctrine of God too fully; but we have left almost untouched large portions of the doctrine of man; we have not had too much theology, but too little of sociology; we have done right in preaching love to God, but have not set forth enough the love required to man; we have had of the best devotional standards, but still more perhaps of ethical standards with a revelation of ethical power; justification by faith is necessary, but justice among men is most desirable also; we have our hearts inspired at sight of the preacher's sacred desk, but we must learn also that the merchant's desk is sacred; we know that men must be saved as individuals, but society as such must also be pervaded with saving energy of truth; we have, as some are pointing out, the Saviourship of Jesus, but we need to complete that gracious doctrine, the Kingship of Christ to preach; we must have the best heart worship,

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but this must not displace divine service; we have, as has been said, reverence for the Lord's Day, but we need to know that we are living in the year of our Lord; we must, as a positive force, not only bid men to look up, but by God's strength lift them as He gives us power.

It is not enough even to give vows to God, unless we use our votes aright for the relief of man's estate. And an occasion for us thus to bear our message, and to fill our mission in some degree, is before us in the vote to be taken on prohibition on Sept. 29th.

In view of all we have known of the evils of intemperance, and of all we have suffered from them; in view of the legislation restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, and the tendency to increase the stringency of such legislation; in view of the repeated action of our representative gatherings, notably of this Convention, I need scarcely say that we should urge our people and all citizens we can influence, to vote in favor of a prohibitory law for Canada, and thereby strike our strongest blow "for God and home and native land."

State of the Denomination.

A condensed statement from the report prepared for the Convention on the state of the Denomination, by Mr. B. H. Eaton, Halifax:

Total number churches reported in 1897. . . . 414
Organized during the year, 2

Less the names of churches dropped from Roll:
From N. B. Western, 4
" " Eastern, 2

Present number, 410
Total membership reported in 1897, 50,424
" " " now, 50,468

Number of baptisms in 1897, 2,324
" " " 1898, 1,677

Six preachers have been ordained:
Lewis F. Wallace, B. A., Aug. 30, '97, Lawrencetown, N.S.
Simeon Spidell, B. A., Sept. 23, 1897, Homeville, C. B.
E. P. Churchill, B. A., Sept. 28, 1897, Bridgewater.
C. N. Barton, October 20, 1897, Springfield, N. B.
O. P. Brown, June 1, 1898, Mauderville, N. B.
C. W. Jackson, B. A., August 3, 1898, Cavendish, P. E. I.

New houses of worship have been opened at Little River, Halifax Co.; Midgie, N. B.; Truro, N. S.; Seal Harbor, Guysboro Co.; Hartland, N. B.; Avondale, N. B. Two houses of worship were burned,—at Forbes' Point, Shelburne, N. S., and Windsor.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS OF THE CHURCHES. Table with columns: Association, No. of Churches, Church Members, Baptisms, Contributed for Den. work.

The Sunday School statistics are as follows:

STATISTICS OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS. Table with columns: Association, No. of Schools, Scholars Enrolled, Average Attendance, No. Teachers, Adult Pupils, No. Baptized.

These figures are approximate. Many churches fail to send in to the association their statistics.

A paragraph of the report referred to the question of substituting District or County Boards and Quarterly meetings for the Associational gatherings.

My Joy.

My soul shall be joyful in my God, Isa. 61:10. I do not have to search for joy! My joy is in my heart! A joy the world cannot destroy, And only God can e'er impart. My joy came with my perfect life, From Christ, my dearest love, And here below, 'mid carnal strife, It gives the peace of Heaven above. For time, and for eternity, My joy is life and home! God and His work unite in me, No more, no more, my heart can roam? August 19th. ADDISON F. BROWN.

Alcohol and Crime.

1. The substratum of human nature rests upon the connection of man's physical frame with the animal world. The crown of human nature is found in the connection of man's spiritual essence with the being and nature of God. These are not theological treatises, and we are not seeking to use precise theological terms, but the facts are as if a spiritual cutting were grafted upon a sensual stock, so that the whole tree is capable of either of two kinds of fruit, according as it is cultivated from the stock or from the graft.

Apart from the influence of his higher nature, man is capable of a crude bestiality, tremendously intensified by his superior intelligence. This undercurrent of animalism is recognized in theology as original sin, and is identified in anthropological science as reversion to type. Common experience acknowledges it as an important factor in life, as when Wesley, in hymn 132, speaks of "The beast and devil in my soul;" or Shakespeare in Othello makes Cassio say to Iago, "O that men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains; that we should, with joy, pleasure, reveal and applaud, transform ourselves into beasts!"

2. This under-nature in man is, in varying degrees, controlled by restraints imposed by the necessities of social life, by the laws promulgated by governments, by the decencies and self-respect cultivated by education, by the self-control promoted by moral ideas, and, most completely, by the regenerating grace of true religion. In proportion as a man is thus under superior control we measure his civilization; and in so far as the divine ideals of the New Testament are realized in a man's conduct we acknowledge his religion.

3. The physiological mechanism of this control is found in the brain, the centre of all the higher nervous functions, the seat of the intellect, the abode of thought, feeling and will.

4. Our heaviest indictment of alcohol is that, by less or more paralyzing the brain it less or more nullifies this control, and sets loose, unbridled, the animal passions.

Rev. William Spiers says: "We understand well enough how all this may be explained. We know how nerves and brain are excited and reason dulled, how the fear of consequences is drowned, and even the will dethroned, until the animal passions, like a mad dog released, foam and rage against all that opposes them. Character, reputation, home, natural affection, parental duty, all are overwhelmed in the ruin into which the confirmed drunkard falls. Link after link the chain of habit is forged, stage after stage in the hardening process is gone through, till he is dead to every feeling save the intense craving for drink." "What is the meaning of it all, save that the will has become enslaved? When this dreadful stage has been reached, there is hardly any crime that is impossible."

Alcohol is thus, as the late Lord Chief Justice White-side called it, "The Parent of Crime"; or, to quote the Archbishop of York, "Drink is the best stalking horse the devil has got"; or, to quote our own Dr. Adam Clarke, "Strong drink is not only man's way to the devil, but the devil's way to man."

5. Out of the immense mass of testimony of the most competent observers we take some of the most condensed utterances on this subject.

The late Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, at Liverpool Assizes, 1892, said: "At a moderate estimate something like 19-20ths of the crime that has to be tried in courts is due to drink."

Lord Justice Kay, at Manchester Assizes, 1883: "Most crimes of violence in this country result from the fatal vice of drunkenness."

Mr. Justice Hawkins, at Gloucester Assizes, 1891: "Of every 100 persons who got into crime he believed 80, either directly or indirectly, assigned their fall to drink."

Mr. Justice Grantham, at Liverpool Assizes, 1889: "The crimes of murder, of manslaughter, wounding, robbery with violence—nearly all of them have originated in drink."

Late Lord Justice Lush, at Durham Assizes, 1876: "In the great majority of the cases in which I have had to pass sentence of death, strong drink has played the leading part in causing the offence."

Baron Dowse: "The measure of alcohol consumed in a district is the measure of the degradation of the people."

Sir James Hannen: "Seventy-five per cent. of the divorce cases originate in drinking."

Mr. Justice Deasy, Armagh Assizes, 1871: "Drunkenness is the parent of all crimes committed in Ireland."

Mr. Justice Murphy, Ulster Assizes, 1895: "Of the cases to be tried more than three-fourths of them have had drink as the originating force."

Archbishop Croke, 1895: "If it were not for drunkenness there would be no crime in Ireland at all."

General Booth: "Nine-tenths of our poverty, squalor, vice and crime spring from this poisonous tap-root"

These testimonies might be continued for page after page.

6. There is one other obtrusive point of equal importance. It is this: Drunkenness (with all its fruits) is

the manufactured article of the drink trade, and crime the inevitable product of the public-house.

Mr. Justice Grantham, Liverpool Assizes, 1889, spoke of publicans thus: "Who, for the purpose of ill-gotten gain, go on giving drink so long as they can get people steady enough to give them money for it."

Late Mr. Justice Grove: "Men go into public-houses respectable and respected, and come out felons."

Late Right Hon. Justice Denman: "Burglary, poaching, house-breaking, and similar crimes, are almost invariably plotted in public-houses."

Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker: "The public-house is the gate to hell. Oh! the misery, the heartbreak, the desolation, the orphanhood, the murder, the suicide, the madness, for which that accursed house is responsible."

Recorder of Dublin: "I have been for a whole week trying cases such as no Christian judge ought to have to try, every one of which originated in public-houses."

Right Hon. Lord Russell, Lord Chief Justice of England, Liverpool Assizes, 1895: "I observe that the diminution of drunkenness synchronises with the diminution in the number of public-houses."

Late Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, Durham Assizes, 1877: "Crimes of violence, which, in a large proportion, indeed, fill the calendar with which we have to deal, without a single exception, have begun in public-houses, and are due to drunkenness."

7. Magistrates who grant and renew the licenses, under which this crime-producing trade is carried on, incur a heavy moral responsibility for the resultant crime.

His Honor Judge Orr, at Newry Quarter Sessions, November, 1897, said: "It was a terrible thing, at recurring sessions, to see magistrates coming forward and voting for the increase of these plague-spots—of which there were about 140 in Newry—voting as if these places did no harm. He thought that every man who voted for a public-house, under ordinary circumstances, was a criminal himself."

8. In concluding this lesson, it may be pointed out that wherever, by the benevolent tyranny of a sensible landlord, or by the exercise of prohibitory legislation, the drink trade has been banished from a locality, drunkenness, poverty and crime have almost completely disappeared. Space forbids the quotation of instances, which are easily accessible both for Ireland, England, and especially America.

9. God hasten the time when a righteous Christian indignation shall arise to destroy this work of the devil, and to sweep "this horrid traffic" (Justice Grantham) from the soil of the United Kingdom! Let us do our part.—The Christian Guardian.

Facts and Figures.

"There's one little public house that every one may close, It is the little public house just underneath his nose."

A magazine of facts, from the National Temperance Almanac of the United States for 1894.

Direct cost of intoxicating liquors, \$1,000,000,000. Indirect cost. Lost labor caused by drinking, \$440,000,000. Lost labor of liquor dealers, \$300,000,000. Sickness caused by liquors, \$100,000,000. Crime caused by liquor, \$37,500,000. Insanity caused by liquor, \$17,000,000. Pauperism caused by liquor, \$8,000,000. Total \$902,500,000.

Compare with this list of large expenditures the following table, showing what is spent in the United States for the ordinary necessities of life:

Bread, \$505,000,000. Meat, \$303,000,000. Wollen goods, \$237,000,000. Cotton goods, \$210,000,000. Boots and shoes, \$196,000,000. Sugar and molasses, \$155,000,000.

THE BAR.

Young man! has not your eye been frequently attracted to a sign having the following ominous word on it?—"BAR." Avoid the place; it is no misnomer. The experience of thousands has proved it to be:

- A bar to respectability. A bar to honor. A bar to happiness. A bar to domestic felicity. A bar to heaven. Every day it proves to be: The road to degradation. The road to vice. The road to the gambling hell. The road to the brothel. The road to poverty. The road to wretchedness. The road to want. The road to robbery. The road to prison. The road to the gallows. The road to the drunkard's grave. The road to hell.

A brand of whiskey is called "Horn of Plenty." On this a temperance writer remarks that they have chosen the name wisely, for out of the thing designated shall come

- Plenty of poverty, plenty of pain, Plenty of sorrow, plenty of shame, Plenty of broken hearts, hopes doomed and sealed, Plenty of graves in the potter's field.

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The Plebiscite.

On the 29th day of the present month the electors of the Dominion will be asked to say by their votes, to be recorded at the polls, whether or not they are in favor of a prohibitory law for Canada, and a good deal may depend for the future of the country upon the answer which they shall give. It is not to be doubted that the men who are getting their livings or making their fortunes out of the liquor business are a good deal concerned as to the result of the plebiscite. If they are not making themselves very prominent in the campaign now going on, it is no doubt because they judge that a still fight will be more effective in their interests. The men who are growing rich on a business which is destroying so much of the country's manhood and wealth do not court an encounter with their opponents on the battlefield of public discussion. It is not their way to call public meetings for the purpose of setting forth the benefits which the liquor business confers upon the country and the interest which the people have in supporting it. They understand very well that the more the nature and the fruits of their business are made known, the more cogent will appear the reasons why that business should not exist, and that to invite fair and open public discussion of the subject were but to invite defeat. The liquor men doubtless think that it is good policy to let sleeping lions lie and are trusting a good deal to the inaction of the temperance people in the matter. They hope that there are a very large number who, for one reason or another, will not take the trouble to vote in the plebiscite, although more or less strongly opposed to the evil business. But it would be a great mistake to suppose that the liquor interest of the country is not making its hand felt strongly in connection with the campaign. It is doing a good deal through the press in connection with papers whose publishers are more or less under its influence and whose columns are for sale in its interest. But even in the press it is seldom that an attempt is made to uphold the liquor business as being in the best interests of the country. The fight is made by securing the publication of the utterances of men in prominent positions, who, though opposed to the liquor traffic and all its works, yet do not believe (or at least have doubts) that the evils connected therewith are most effectively corrected by means of a prohibitory law. These good men, we may be sure, have not wished to do anything to fortify the liquor business, but it is still true that they have furnished to the hands of the liquor party some of their most effective weapons for this campaign. Still more effective, perhaps, in the liquor interest is the bugbear of direct taxation as a necessary result of the loss of revenue to be suffered by the prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic drinks. Such an argument ought not to have much influence with the great body of independent electors in this country. At best it appeals to a mercenary spirit, which places a small personal advantage above the great interest, moral and material, of the whole people. The argument, too, is easily answered. It is easy to show that there will probably be no need of a resort to direct taxation to make up the necessary revenue, and that, even if that were the case, the immense saving of wealth now wasted in the production and consumption of strong drink would many times reimburse tax payers for any slight increase they may be called upon temporarily to contribute to the public treasury as a result of surrendering the revenue from alcoholic drinks. Nevertheless, it is not to be doubted that the taxation argument will have its effect. There are few things at which the average Canadian elector is more apt to take alarm than the prospect of increased taxation, and especially if it is proposed to make it

direct. He has indeed acquired the ability to take pretty large doses of it by using the vehicle of a protective tariff, but if he is asked to take his taxation "straight", it seems to him a very noxious draught, only to be submitted to in the last extremity. There is still another quiet, but still more direct and effective, way of fighting prohibition in the plebiscite, which it may be expected will be freely employed when the time for voting comes. It must not be forgotten that the liquor interest is a monied interest and that it has much at stake in this question to which the electorate of Canada is to give its answer on the twenty-ninth. It is not to be supposed that the liquor interest will be restrained by any scruples of conscience from using its money freely to produce the result desired. If the electorate is as corruptible as it is frequently represented to be, the money which the liquor men are likely to put into the fight is certainly a factor to be reckoned among the forces that the temperance party have to contend with.

All these considerations go to show that the temperance people of every province in Canada, if they expect an affirmative vote in the plebiscite, and one large enough to have decisive influence with the Government and Parliament of the Dominion, will need to be fully alive to the interests of the cause and the duty of the hour. It will not do to conclude that because not much is being heard from the liquor men, therefore there is not much strength on the anti-prohibitionist side, and that a large affirmative vote is certain to be recorded. This is by no means certain unless every elector who desires the abolition of the evil business shall see to it that his condemnation of it is recorded.

A Message to the Self-Indulgent.

The man from whose writings the Bible lesson for the current week is taken, describes himself as "no prophet neither a prophet's son, but a herdsman and a gatherer of sycamore fruit." Amaziah, the priest of Bethel, would have silenced the voice of the courageous preacher, but Amos asserts his right to speak, not by virtue of any natural inheritance or human authority, but because he was commissioned by the Lord, who had taken him from following the flock, and bidden him "Go, prophesy unto my people Israel." Like Paul, he did not claim an apostleship derived from man or through man. But neither the man from Tekoa nor the man from Tarsus, had any doubt of the genuineness of his call to preach. Neither have the people of God in all subsequent generations, doubted their call. A man who had no connection with a prophetic guild or school, might yet be a true prophet of the Lord; a man who was not numbered among the Twelve, might still be a true apostle of Jesus Christ, and quite as truly, in these modern days a man who has no standing among the clergy, may be as really a minister of God, as he would be if he were able to trace his clerical pedigree in unbroken succession back to Peter. Not human ordination, but divine inspiration, is the significant thing. The man who has God's message as a fire in his bones, is God's minister, and all that men have to do about it, is to recognize that fact and receive his message.

One of the lessons which we may learn from the prophecy of Amos is, that a condition of material prosperity is no certain indication that all is going well. The reign of Jeroboam II, in whose time Amos lived and prophesied, marked the highest point in the rise of the Northern Kingdom of Israel. Its borders were enlarged, it enjoyed peace, wealth accumulated, and the nation indulged a sense of peace and security which it had never before known. But wealth and peace and the easy, prosperous life which they made possible, led to luxurious living, to various forms of hurtful self-indulgence, to effeminacy and to indifference in regard to the supreme duties which men owe to God, and those duties, only less important, which they owe to society.

Because this condition of things existed, the prophet saw clearly that the judgments of God were impending over the nation, and therefore uttered his message of stern warning in the ears of Israel. It is well for us to enquire whether, in our time and in our own country, there is not a strong tendency to a similar condition of things. Living in a country of great natural resources, whose wealth is constantly increasing, and all the results of modern

invention at our command, we find ourselves in a position to indulge in countless luxuries which were unknown to our fathers. These easy conditions may not be positively bad in themselves, but they offer a temptation to moral and spiritual laxity, against which we need to be on guard. We are in danger of finding so many ministries to comfort and enjoyment, in our home and social life, we are touched on the intellectual and aesthetic sides of our being by so much that ministers to enjoyment, that we are in danger of losing all disposition to rouse ourselves from our couches of luxury, in order to be about our Master's business. Material prosperity is apt to lead to luxurious living, and luxurious living corrupts the heart and destroys the strength of a nation.

But this truth has its application to families and individuals as truly as to nations, for it is indeed through the individual and the family that peoples are built up or destroyed. Let the family life be pure and wholesome, and the nation's pulse will beat true and strong. Let the homely rugged virtues fail from the family life, to give place to profligacy and self-indulgence, and in the same proportion the power and prestige of the nation must fail. There is great danger in these days, when wealth increases and the means of indulging expensive appetites and luxurious tastes abound, that the sterner virtues which have made the homes of this country nurseries of vigorous, wholesome manhood and womanhood, shall give place to conditions far less favorable to the development of vigorous life and national power. There is perhaps nothing in regard to which at this present time there is more need of our being warned. Worldliness, like a miasma, penetrates all the atmosphere of life. It creeps upon us insidiously through all the avenues of society, and before we are aware we are succumbing to its influence. It steals into our homes and our churches. On every high hill and under every green tree the altars of Mammon are erected. There is now, just as there was in the days of Jeroboam, a strong tendency to forsake the service of the Lord for those that are no gods. How hard for men to hear and obey the call of God to self-denying service! But how easy to live worldly, self-indulgent lives, to stretch themselves on luxurious couches, to drink wine, to listen to voluptuous music, to scoff at religion and duty and to shut their ears to every voice that summons them to do anything in the name of God!

Editorial Notes.

—The North church, Halifax, has lost one of its veteran standard bearers in the person of Deacon Norman McDonald, a man of sterling Christian character, a faithful member and officer of the church, whose death occurred on Wednesday last. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved relatives, of whom there are a large circle. A suitable obituary notice will appear in another issue.

—It is stated in a Winnipeg despatch that all available land in the Western Mennonite reserve, recently thrown open to settlement by the Dominion government, has been applied for, and officials in the land office are engaged notifying fortunate ones of the acceptance of their applications. The land is equal to the best in the province and is situated in a well settled district. Among the parties coming to settle is one consisting of seventy farmers and their families from North Dakota, who have notified the Dominion lands agent that they will move over in a body this fall with considerable stock and effects.

—The many friends of Rev. G. O. Gates and Mrs. Gates will be glad to hear of their safe arrival in this country. They reached Halifax early last Saturday morning. It had been hoped that Mr. Gates would reach home so as to occupy his pulpit again on the first Sunday in September, but arriving so near the end of the week, and suffering from the fatigue of the voyage, he felt it better to rest with friends in Truro over Sunday and resume his labors here under more favorable conditions next Lord's Day. Mr. and Mrs. Gates arrived in St. John on Monday evening and were warmly greeted by their friends. The church has arranged for a public reception to the pastor and his wife on Thursday evening of this week.

—Although the Czar's "peace note" was a great surprise to the world generally, it may not have been so much of a surprise in certain diplomatic circles outside of Russia. When Lord Salisbury went to the Continent for a holiday a few weeks ago, in the midst of the excitement respecting the relations between Great Britain and Russia in China, it is not unlikely that he had an inkling of what was to be proposed, and that, as a matter of fact, the relations between the two governments were much less strained than they were supposed to be. No doubt there is a good deal of information in the Foreign Office, which is not confided to the newspapers of London and the correspondents, whose business it is to furnish European news for American readers. There seems to have been

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no question in the mind of either Lord Salisbury or Mr. Balfour, (who is the acting Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Premier's absence), but that the Czar's proposal was something to be hailed with cordial satisfaction.

—Rev. A. J. Vining, of Winnipeg, Superintendent of Missions for Manitoba and the Northwest, informs us that he will be glad to give any information within his power to Maritime Baptists who may contemplate removal to the Northwest. As Mr. Vining travels extensively over the country, he naturally becomes pretty well acquainted with all portions of it, and particularly is in touch with communities where there are Baptist churches or mission stations. He is, therefore, in a position to give information both as to the material and the religious advantages which different localities afford. It is to be presumed that Baptists would desire to locate in places where they can enjoy the privileges of fellowship with people of their own denomination and where their families may be under the influence of Baptist teaching and association. Many a struggling cause in the Northwest would rejoice at the help which brethren coming from the east to cast in their lot among them might bring, and it ought to be a great satisfaction to any of our people who may go out to settle in that country of great possibilities if they can assist in building up a strong Baptist interest in the community in which they make their home.

—Despatches from London and Cairo, published in Monday morning's papers, gave news of a great battle between the Anglo-Egyptian forces, commanded by Sir Herbert Kitchener, and the Dervishes of the Soudan, in which the latter were defeated with great loss. The Khalifa's stronghold, Omdurman, was taken, and the victory won by Sir Herbert appears to be decisive of the issue of the campaign. The loss of the Anglo-Egyptian forces is considerable, being estimated at 500 men, of which the British contingent lost 100 men and two officers. The Dervishes are said to have fought with great bravery, returning again and again to the charge with the most impetuous and reckless courage, but the English quick-firing guns mowed down the Khalifa's warriors with terrible effect. The slaughter of Dervishes was great, the estimate of the number slain varying from 8,000 to 15,000. General Kitchener cables that the remnant of the Khalifa's force has surrendered, and that the Khalifa himself, with about 140 fighting men, is supposed to be making his way toward Kordofan, with a force of British cavalry on his track. The victory won by the Anglo-Egyptian army and the successful issue of the campaign of course causes great satisfaction in London.

The Convention.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

A motion by Rev. F. H. Beals, tabled at the morning session, was taken from the table. The resolution was as follows:

Whereas, the functions of the District Meeting in our denominational life is not clearly understood, and Whereas, the use of the Associations as now organized has been questioned, and Whereas, it is the province of the Convention to advise respecting such matters, Therefore Resolved, That a committee be appointed consisting of one from each of the seven Associations in the Constituency, to report at the annual meeting of this Convention recommending a form of reconstruction, if found necessary, in connection with our representative organizations which will better fit them to advance the Redeemer's kingdom among us.

The report of the Committee on Ordinations was presented by Rev. Dr. Steele.

Rev. Dr. Carey read a communication from the Venerable Archdeacon Brigstocke, of St. John, having reference to religious training in the public schools. The matter was referred to the Committee on Communications.

TUESDAY.

The report of the Foreign Mission Board was presented by its Secretary, Rev. J. W. Manning.

The report makes reference to the departure in November last of Rev. W. V. Higgins, Mr. John Hardy and Miss Mabel Archibald for the foreign field and their safe arrival in India late in December. Mrs. Sanford, Mrs. Higgins and Miss Gray have been on furlough during the year. Miss Gray's health is not yet sufficiently established to admit of her returning to India. At her own request her furlough ceased in May. Mrs. Higgins' health is so much improved as to warrant the hope that she may yet be able to rejoin her husband. It is possible that Mrs. Sanford also may be ready to return to India before long. Rev. George Churchill and wife, who have seen 23 years of missionary service in India, are now in this country. Their presence is an inspiration. They deserve and ought to have a good rest. At the time of the Convention last year the Board expected that Mr. C. H. Schutt would

accompany Mr. Higgins to India. In this it was disappointed and it was determined to send Mr. Hardy instead who takes the position of a missionary evangelist under the direction of the Telugu Conference, not having charge of any station unless the Conference shall so recommend. Miss Helena Blackadar has been accepted as a candidate for appointment on the missionary staff, but hesitated to make the appointment last year on account of a depleted treasury. The Executive of the W. B. M. U. then pledged what was needed for outfit, passage and support, but before the information could reach Miss Blackadar she had closed an engagement as a teacher in Wayland Seminary, and will remain in this country for another year at least.

The Chicacole field which was too large to be worked from one station has been divided and a new station established at Tekkali, of which Mr. Higgins will have charge. The Compound secured is well situated, and there are buildings which answer a temporary purpose as a missionary residence, but a bungalow for permanent residence is needed. Mr. Hardy will probably reside with Mr. Higgins. The outlook on this field is encouraging.

The Board asks that again next year the last Sunday in March be observed as "Foreign Mission Day;" that all organizations connected with the church observe the same with such exercises as may be best adapted to further the end in view, and that at all such meetings special offerings shall be taken for the work whenever practicable.

As to finances, the Board reports that the need for more money in carrying on the work is clear enough.

There is however, the report says, "a growing interest in the work of a world's evangelization." This is evident in many ways—in bequests, in special donations and in the references to the work from the pulpits and in the gatherings for prayer and praise. There have been no special agencies employed during the year.

The work has been kept before the churches through the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, and to some extent by the visit of the Secretary to the churches, District Meetings and Associations. The total receipts have been \$16,234.20, and the total expenditures have been \$18,965.77, which includes the deficit of last year of \$962.15, less the balance on hand of the famine relief fund, \$108.93, which leaves a net deficit of \$2,731.57. This is larger than was expected, and it may be accounted for, in part, from the fact that \$900 were withheld by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U. because that sum had not been expended by the Board for the purposes for which it was voted, and also by the effort made to increase the endowment of Acadia University by what is known as "the Forward-Movement."

The amount received from the Treasurer of Convention for N. B. and P. E. I. has not been so large as for the preceding year, though P. E. I. has done better this year.

The contributions from the churches in N. S. through the denominational treasurer show quite a decrease from those of last year. The sum of \$1,740.46 has been received as special donations sent direct to the treasurer, which have been most helpful to him in meeting his constantly increasing obligations.

The interest received from the Bradshaw trusts (I. and II.) has amounted to \$2,536.43, of which \$1,677.62 was from trust No. 1, and \$858.80 from trust No. 2.

There has been paid to the Treasurer of the New Brunswick Convention the sum of \$323.03, after deducting the expenses connected with the management of that trust for the past six years and other necessary expenses, to be expended by that body for Home Mission work in New Brunswick.

There has been paid to the Treasurer of the Home Mission Board of the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces \$79.06, after deducting the expenses connected with the management of that trust for the past six years and other necessary expenses to be expended for Home Mission work in New Brunswick.

As to the result of litigation the report says: Since our last report the judgment of the Judge in Equity refusing the plaintiff's motion for a new trial in the case of Bradshaw against your Board has been published. The judgment, covering forty-six pages of the New Brunswick Equity Reports, is in every particular in favor of the defendants, your Board. In this judgment the learned judge, after referring to the charges of fraud and undue and improper influences alleged by the plaintiff and her solicitor in opening the case, says: "I think I shall be able to demonstrate from the evidence that not only is the statement without foundation in fact, but the inference sought to be drawn that any influence was either exerted, or attempted to be, to induce Mr. Bradshaw to make these gifts is wholly unwarranted."

After referring to the finding of the jury in favor of the defendants, the judge further says: "I have perused the evidence in this case most carefully, and have given it every possible consideration, realizing fully the large amount involved and the importance of the interests at stake. Having arrived at the conclusion that upon the authorities I have cited, and upon the application of the principles which they have laid down, this motion ought to be refused; I shall endeavor with as much brevity as possible to give my reasons for coming to this conclusion. In the first place, I may state that the findings are entirely in accord with what I think they should have been on the evidence. Had the verdict been the other way I should have thought it altogether unwarranted by the evidence, and one upon which this court ought not to act. Tested by those rules by which courts judge of the accuracy of human testimony, I should say it was in the highest degree probable that in doing what he did Mr. Bradshaw was acting as an entirely free agent, without fetter of any kind, and carrying out in his own way an intelligently formed design of devoting a large portion of his fortune to objects and purposes represented by these defendants.

The Board feels that because of the damaging charges in connection with this matter which were publicly made against your Board, and against many of our ministers as well, the final judgment of the court has fully justified them in declining to make any settlement or compromise of the matter, but to have the matters fully enquired into by the court and to abide by their decision.

The expenses of the suit, including the plaintiff's cost of appeal and the costs of her application to the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, have been taxed at \$562.00, and the Judge in Equity has ordered the same to be paid out of the corpus of the 1st and 2nd funds pro rata.

Legacies have been received during the year amounting in all to \$423.13.

The reports from the several stations contain many matters of interest which it is impossible to note here. It is encouraging to observe that the number of baptisms reported is greater than for any preceding year, and to know that the missionaries are beginning to reap more abundant fruits from their long labors.

In connection with the report from the Bobbill field Mr. and Mrs. Churchill were especially invited to speak, and responded with a few words. When the report from the Vizianagram field was under consideration, Mr. Churchill spoke in warm appreciation of the value of the work which Mr. Sanford is doing on that field. The Board has certainly made no mistake in granting his request that he might return to India.

A review of the field shows that there are seven churches, with a membership of 288; that 103 of these were added by baptism during the year; that there are 49 native helpers, of whom 19 are preachers, 7 are colporteurs and 14 are Bible women. There are 10 out-stations.

The native Christians have contributed Rs. 764. The report closes with remarks as to the growing success and hopefulness of the work in India, and an appeal for the funds needed to carry it forward.

TUESDAY EVENING.

A public meeting in the interests of Foreign Missions was the order of the evening. The first speaker was Rev. H. Morrow, who has spent many years laboring among the Karens of Burmah, in connection with the American B. M. Union. Some months ago he returned to America in broken health, and since his return has been part of the time very ill. Though not yet strong his health is improving. Mr. Morrow is one of our own men. He is a native of P. E. Island and a graduate of Acadia. He has not lost his interest in the land of his youth, and his friends here have a hearty welcome for him. Mr. Morrow spoke of the Karens as quite different from the Burmans or the Telugus. As an illustration of their language he repeated the Lord's prayer in Karen. No doubt the Lord can hear and answer prayer when expressed in any language, but it is to be hoped that when the Karens get to heaven they will be able to speak in more melodious tones. Mr. Morrow spoke briefly of the progress which the Karens were making. He had endeavored to educate the native Christians in the duty of self support, and he was pleased to be able to say that they were advancing in that direction.

Rev. W. E. Boggs, who is a son of Dr. W. B. Boggs, and also a missionary of the American B. M. Union among the Telugus, now on furlough, gave a brief address. Mr. Boggs spoke of his visits to our missionaries in India. The Maritime Baptists, he said, had a grand equipment in India. The mission stations were wisely chosen, foundations had been well laid and the outlook was most hopeful. For our missionaries he had nothing but praise. They are a noble and heroic band. The growth of the mission had been slow, but this Mr. Boggs regarded as a healthy indication. The converts won were the more valuable. In his own mission it was easy enough to get Telugus to profess conversion. The difficulty was rather to keep them out of the church until they were fit to enter it. The character of the converts was more important than their numbers.

Rev. George Churchill spoke of his vivid remembrance of the Convention held in Windsor on the eve of his first departure with others to foreign field and of another Convention held when he was home on furlough some years ago. It was to him a great pleasure and comfort to meet with his brethren here and to feel the assurance of their sympathy. The prophet of old said of Christ that he should not fail nor be discouraged. We sometimes feel discouraged. But if we ask the Lord, "Shall we give up the work?" Can we believe that He would say "Yes?" It is necessary to repeat the gospel message to the people many, many times before they begin to take it in. There have been and still are many discouragements, but the conditions are becoming more hopeful. The people are beginning to understand the message. Now the people are saying, "The doctrine is good, but we could never live up to that. Mr. Churchill related experiences to show the interest which the people are feeling and the success which is attending the missionaries' work.

Rev. J. A. Gordon's name was also on the programme as a speaker, but as the evening was well spent he excused himself from giving an address.

Rev. D. H. Simpson moved the hearty thanks of the Convention to the people of the Amherst church and congregation and friends of other denominations for their generous hospitality. This having been seconded by Rev. W. B. Hinson, was adopted, and the President presented the vote of thanks to Pastor McDonald and his people. Mr. McDonald made fitting reply. The thanks of the Convention were also at this time or subsequently voted to the choir for the excellent music furnished; to the R. R. and S. S. companies for reduced fares; to the President for the courtesy and ability with which he had presided over the meetings, and to the preacher of the Convention sermon, with the request that a copy of it be furnished the MESSENGER AND VISITOR for publication in its columns.

Business being resumed, the report on Ordinations was taken from the table. After prolonged discussion, in which it appeared that the recommendations of the report did not fully satisfy the Convention, it was resolved that the Committee have leave to withdraw its report, with the view of presenting another at the next annual meeting.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The Convention opened with Rev. Dr. Steele in the chair, President Spurr having obtained leave of absence. The resignation of A. W. Stearns, of Charlottetown, as a member of the Board of Governors of Acadia University, was accepted.

A notice of motion, given by Rev. J. B. Morgan last year, to change the Constitution in respect to membership in Convention, (see Year Book p. 30) was taken up on Mr. Morgan's motion to adopt. The motion was opposed by Revs. J. W. Bancroft, Dr. Kempton, D. H. McQuarrie,

(CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHT.)

* * * The Story Page. * * *

Uncle Nelson.

BY BERTHA G. WOODS.

"I'm a pilgrim, and I'm a stranger,
I can tarry, I can tarry but a night."

It was a quivering old voice from an upstairs room. Grand-uncle Nelson sat there alone by the window. He and Aunt Martha had often sung the sweet old hymn together in the years when they wished that their pilgrimage might be a long one. She had reached the city of which her Redeemer was the light, and ever since her going he had been glad that he, too, could tarry but a night.

In the hammock, under the elm trees, a girlish voice hummed somewhat abstractedly the refrain. He leaned his white head from the window.

"That you, Barbie?"

"Yes, Uncle."

She looked up for a moment, then down again at the book in her lap. Its printed pages suddenly acquired new charms, for she was afraid that he was in a conversational mood, and she did not feel like listening to him just then. The day was hot, and she was tired. There had been so many things to look after. What a difference it did make when mamma was gone, if only for a day. Uncle Nelson was sometimes tiresome, especially in his reminiscent moments, and his memory was poor. He told the same thing over and over again. So she kept her eyes fastened on her book.

How pretty her brown head looked resting on the cushion of the hammock, Uncle Nelson thought, and her little slippered foot, too, as it touched the ground now and then, to keep up a gentle swaying motion. There was a soft play of light and shadow on her face, made by the thick, stirring branches of the elm trees.

"That's a snug little place you've got."

He wanted to get her to talking. He loved to watch her bright young face; somehow it rested his old eyes.

"How are your posies getting along, Barbie?" he asked.

"Pretty well, Uncle Nelson. I weeded my garden this morning."

"Did you? I used to be a great hand to fuss about a garden myself. Your Aunt Marthy and I always had a nice posy bed."

He adjusted his glasses and leaned a little further from the window.

"You've got your sweet pea vines all trained, ain't you? Did it all yourself, Barbie?"

"Yes, all myself."

"They'll be in bloom soon, won't they? Sweet peas always put me in mind of the bunch I took your Aunt Marthy one time when I was a-courting her, Barbie. I can see this minute how pretty she blushed when I said she was sweeter than the whole bunch of 'em put together."

He was quiet for a minute, with a far-away smile on his lips, then he began again.

"That's a nice little hammock you've got, isn't it, Barbie?"

"Yes, and this is such a good place for it. I got a headache from being out in the sun, and it's so cool here."

"So it is. If I didn't feel kind of weak myself, I'd come down and sit with you a while, Barbie. My head aches, too."

"Does it, Uncle?" and now Barbara looked up quickly. "I'll come up and sit with you in just a few moments, if you'd like to have me. I just want to finish this story first. It's a German story, you know, and I make it a rule to read something in German every day, so that I won't forget what little I know. Some of the girls come back in the fall with their tongues all out of practice and half the words they knew before forgotten. I'll come up and see you just as soon as I get through."

"I'd be real glad to have you, Barbie."

Uncle Nelson withdrew his head from the window, and sat back in his cushioned chair, an expectant smile upon his face. The German story was not quite finished, when the gate opened and Gail Wetherall came hurrying up the walk.

"Barbara, put on your hat just as quick as you can. Sue Merrill's home. She astonished all her family by walking in on them today. She said she got so homesick she couldn't stay away another hour. Esther is over there, and I promised to come and get you. She is wild to see you."

Barbara sprang from the hammock.

"Wait for me a minute, Gail, till I get my hat."

Half-way to the door, Barbara stopped short, a thought of Uncle Nelson and her promise to him entered her head. There was a moment's indecision, then she turned resolutely to Gail.

"I'm just as sorry as I can be, Gail, but there's something I forgot, something I've promised to do. I can't go to Sue's till I've done it."

"Oh, Barbara, can't you put it off?"

"Really, I oughtn't to, Gail, but I'll come over the

moment I can. You'd better not wait. She will be so anxious for you to get back, and you can tell her I'm coming just as fast as I can."

Up the stairs to Uncle Nelson's room she hurried as soon as Gail was out of the gate. There was a bright little smile on her face. Uncle Nelson must not know how much she would rather be somewhere else. The faded old eyes answered quickly to the smile in the bright young ones.

"You're a good little girl, Barbie. Bring your chair up here to the window, where we can talk easier. There, that's right. Didn't I hear somebody talking to you a minute ago?"

"Yes, Uncle, Gail Wetherall was here just for a minute, but she's gone."

"Oh, then, I ain't a keeping you from any of your friends. I was afraid maybe I was, and I wouldn't want to do that, Barbie. I'm glad I ain't, because somehow I wanted to see you more than common."

"And I'm glad to be with you, Uncle Nelson. How is your head feeling now?"

"Just aches a little, Barbie, nothing much."

His trembling hand had wandered to her hair, and rested there for a moment in the thick, wavy masses. She put up her own hand to meet it. Something in Uncle Nelson's face touched her strangely. How very old he looked and what was that vaguely floating through her mind. "Neither shall his place know him anymore?" Would that be true soon, of Uncle Nelson?

His voice broke in on her thoughts.

"You look a bit like your Aunt Marthy, Barbie, every now and then; the way she looked sixty years ago."

"Do I, Uncle?"

Her "Aunt Marthy!" No other topic of conversation was quite so sweet to him, Barbara knew.

"May I get out her daguerreotypes, Uncle, and look at them again?"

"Certainly, certainly," with pleased promptness, "you know where to find 'em, Barbie? In the little blue box in the dark—she had taken it out so often for Uncle Nelson to inspect the precious contents."

"Her face is very sweet, isn't it, Uncle? Her eyes look so bright and pretty."

"Bright—I should say so! They were just like stars, Barbie, when that first one was taken. She wasn't more than seventeen then. She was the prettiest girl in Springvale."

"I wonder what there is about my face that looks like her face," Barbara said, scrutinizing the quaint portrait gravely.

"I guess it's your whole expression, Barbie, a kind of pleasant, bright look."

The examination of the daguerreotypes and the reminiscences suggested by them occupied a half-hour at least.

"Would you like to have me read to you, Uncle Nelson?" Barbara asked, when the little blue box was at last put away.

"Thank you, Barbie, I don't care if you do. You might read a piece from John if you feel like it. The Bible's there on that little stand. My eyes didn't feel quite equal to it myself. You might read my favorite chapter, Barbie, the fourteenth."

"Yes, Uncle Nelson."

He listened with a dreamy, contented look on his face as the girlish voice read the beautiful chapter. His loud regular breathing made her look up just as she reached the closing verses. He had fallen asleep, soothed by her voice, and she laid the big Bible back on the stand, and stole noiselessly from the room.

There was kissing and embracing a half-hour later, when Barbara made her appearance at her friend's house.

"Put yourself in that chair," Sue commanded, "and let me look at you Barbara. You can't think how I've missed you. I feel as if I had been gone a year at least."

"It seems an age to me, too," and Barbara pressed her pretty lips again to Sue's cheek.

"It was queer the way I happened to come over here today," said Esther, "I was just passing by when it occurred to me that I would run in and ask Mrs. Merrill if she had any idea when Sue was coming back, for she hadn't said a word about the time in her last letter. When I came up on the porch, whom should I see but Sue herself."

How fast the time flew by! There were so many things to talk over that had somehow not found their way into the girls' voluminous correspondence, and just as the visitors were thinking that they really must tear themselves away, Sue proposed a game of tennis. It was late in the afternoon when Barbara reached home.

"I'll just run up to Uncle Nelson's room for a minute," she thought, "and take him these sweet peas. I don't see why Sue's should blossom so much earlier than mine."

The sweet peas and the tender thought of Uncle Nelson brought back his favorite hymn:

"I'm a pilgrim, and I'm a stranger"

she hummed, as she ran up the stairs.

"I can tarry, I can tarry but a night."

Of that City to which I journey"

The door was open. She gave a light tap to announce

her coming and crossed the threshold. He was still sitting by the window, his face turned toward the tall, blowing trees. His mind must be far away, thought Barbara, not to hear her coming. She would slip softly to him and put the sweet peas in his hand, and a kiss on his forehead. He was so fond of her it would please him.

Still he did not stir, though she came close up to his side, and the hand into which she gave the flowers were very cold. His mind was far away. His soul had slipped out from the tired body. The night of his tarrying was over.—New York Observer.

Grandma Holden's Debut.

BY CORA S. DAY.

John Holden had at last snatched a week from business and come from his distant Western home to spend the vacation with Mr. and Mrs. Richard Holden, Grandma Holden and the little Holdens, and though the latter—there were four of them—voted him the best of uncles and listened with delight to the Western yarns he told, somehow he managed to spend most of his time with grandma in her little, old-fashioned sitting room, beside the open fire which she loved to watch as her still nimble fingers made her knitting needles fly and shine in its light.

Perhaps it was only natural that he should feel most at home there, for he was grandma's youngest son—"her baby" she had called him when he first came. They had only caught a glimpse of the tears in her fond old eyes, for "the baby" had folded her small form in his big, strong arms as if he would never let her go, while his own eyes grew strangely bright.

So most of the time while Mrs. Holden was busy with household affairs, Mr. Holden with the business of the big farm, and the children at school, John sat in grandma's room. He almost felt that he was a boy again, as they talked of the days that he had spent in work and play on this very farm which his oldest brother now owned and tilled.

He told her, too, of his life since he had been grown up and away from the old home; and asked her many questions of how the years had gone with her.

From her answers he learned something that he had already more than half suspected, though never a word of discontent or complaint passed their lips.

He had asked her if she did not get very lonesome sometimes, and she had answered:

"Yes, of course. But I always have my fire and my knitting and Bible, you know. And the children are so good to me."

A little quiet observation showed John that the children's "goodness" consisted in coming to her when they wanted something done for them that their mother was too busy to attend to; and in being a little less noisy (under strict orders from their father) when she had a headache or was taking a nap.

John came to the conclusion that while unkindness or neglect were farthest from the thoughts of these people who really loved her, grandma must nevertheless often be dull and lonely in her cozy sitting-room. Here she spent most of her time "so that she would not interfere with the housework or the children's play," as she innocently told him.

When the end of the week drew near he boldly proposed that "mother" go home with him for a visit, which should be as long or short as she might wish.

The family was speechless with astonishment, and the little old lady was really frightened at the rashness of the plan. But gradually, as he talked more and more about it, she grew accustomed to the idea, and the long journey seemed a little less dreadful when she told herself, "John would be there with her to take care of her."

Almost before she realized it she had consented to go, her simple preparations were made in a flutter of nervous excitement, the good-byes were said over and over again and at last they were off.

A pang of regret seized her as the train steamed slowly out of the familiar home village; but John guessed the feeling, and made himself so entertaining that it soon wore away.

He took such good care of her that the long, unaccustomed journey tired her very little. Even that little was forgotten in the warm welcome that met her at the end from the daughter-in-law and grandchildren whom she had never before seen.

John had explained things in a letter sent on ahead, and he, his wife and two bright young daughters fairly vied with each other in gentle, kindly attentions to their guest.

Grandma Holden was at first slightly overawed by the luxurious city home, with its elegant appointments and the fashionable dresses and fashionable friends of the inmates.

But, beside from their desire to make her happy and comfortable, the dear little old lady, with her refined, old-fashioned manners and sweet gentleness, soon won

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their hearts and completely captivated those of their friends who were fortunate enough to meet her.

Besides, not every one in this new, bustling, Western town could boast so sweet and lovable a grandmother, and before long Grandma Holden found herself, to her innocent surprise, the centre of attraction at various quiet, select and quaint little teas and receptions given in her honor.

All her social, hospitable instincts so long lain dormant, were aroused, and it is to be doubted if ever before in her quiet, uneventful life, she had been so complete a social success.

What of the home she had left?

At first the children, felt a guilty, unconfessed sensation of relief, for now they would not have to be quiet while grandma took her afternoon nap.

Then one day Bob cut his finger and rushed in to his mother to have it tied up. She, busy as usual, began hurriedly:

"Oh, I'm busy. Run into—" and then she stopped suddenly as she remembered. Grandma's sitting room was empty, and Bob discovered that he had lost a sympathetic friend.

As the days passed and childish troubles had to be attended to personally and childish stockings had to be darned, Mrs. Holden found that she had lost a helper, whose aid had been rendered so quietly and unobtrusively that she had never realized how great it was.

Mr. Holden could not bear to enter the silent, empty room, for somehow he could not help thinking of the time, not so far distant, perhaps, when it would be silent and empty of the familiar presence forever, because its gentle inmate had gone on the long journey from which she would never return.

He thought how pleasant it would be if they could all gather in the evening around the open fire in grandma's room and spend the after-supper hours in cozy, social chat.

He wondered, half-remorsefully, why they had not made a practice of this, instead of doing it only at very irregular intervals. And how pleased she had seemed when they did it.

Letters came from grandma and John, filled with the story of the delightful times they were having—letters which, as they read, made them grow half-jealous of these people who had taken her from them and appropriated her so completely.

They felt resentful, too, of the fact that she seemed so happy and contented away from them, and they planned counter-attractions for her when she should come back.

They began to wonder if she would come back, as the weeks passed and she still stayed. Their hearts filled with the fear that perhaps they might not regain the treasure they had just learned to fully appreciate.

Then a letter came that turned fear to joy, for it said she was coming home. Yes, "home"—for in spite of the kindness and all the attention paid her, the Western country was a strange land, and home-sickness seized upon her at last. She grew quiet and pensive, in spite of all her efforts to be bright and cheerful.

John suspected the cause and questioned her gently, and she confessed that her heart was longing for the old home where her life had been spent.

Regretfully they gave her up and John took her home. Such a home-coming! John had no fears in leaving her alone now.

And, as the days passed filled with loving ministry to her every need, Grandma Holden wondered how she ever came to imagine herself lonely or dull in her little sitting room, which she was now sure was the brightest and cheeriest room in the house.—The *Presbyterian*.

Pussy's Big Playmate.

The superintendent of the Central Park menagerie at New York, the other day found in the rhinoceros cage his large black cat, Snyder, which had been missing for a week. While going through the elephant house, in which Smiles, the old rhinoceros, is kept, Superintendent Smith saw the missing cat coiled up in the hay beside the big beast. The rhinoceros was licking the cat's paw with its tongue. Superintendent Smith watched the pair for a time, and tried to coax the cat out; but it would not leave Smiles. A keeper informed him that the two had struck up a strong friendship in the past week; and, when the rhinoceros was asleep, the cat would frequently perch itself on Smiles' back and keep watch.

"In its native state," explained Superintendent Smith, "a bird known to hunters as the rhinoceros-bird keeps watch over the rhinoceros when sleeping, and pecks at its ears to arouse it at the approach of danger. Nature perhaps, is working on the same lines in bringing Smiles and Snyder together; but it's a queer friendship, and I shall not disturb it."—Alliance.

A lady desired Dr. Johnson to give his opinion of a work she had just written, adding that, if it would not do, she begged him to tell her, for she had other irons in the fire, and, in case of it not being likely to succeed, she could bring out something else. "Then," said the doctor, after turning over a few leaves, "I advise you, madam, to put it where your irons are."—E.

The Young People

EDITORS, J. D. FREEMAN, G. R. WHITE. KINDLY ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS FOR THIS DEPARTMENT TO REV. G. R. WHITE, FAIRVILLE, ST. JOHN.

Prayer Meeting Topic—September 11.

B. Y. P. U. Topic.—A temperance meeting. Isaiah 5: 11-24.

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday, September 12.—Isaiah 32. A new king to reign, (vs. 1). Compare Zech. 9: 9. Tuesday, September 13.—Isaiah 33. The true stability in troublous times, (vs. 6). Compare Ps. 56: 4. Wednesday, September 14.—Isaiah 34. The cause of the desert waste, (vs. 8). Compare Isa. 63: 4. Thursday, September 15.—Isaiah 35. Rejoicings in the desert. Compare Isa. 32: 14, 15. Friday, September 16.—Isaiah 36. A challenge to faith, (vs. 18). Compare Acts 4: 13. Saturday, September 17. Isaiah 37: 1-20. The prayer of faith, (vs. 20). Compare Dan. 9: 18.

Notes on the Seventh Annual Convention of the Maritime Young Peoples' Union, held at Amherst, Aug. 18-22.

The first session was held Thursday evening, Aug. 18th, President A. E. Wall in the chair. After the opening exercises a cordial welcome to delegates and visitors was extended by Mr. Martin, President of the Amherst B. Y. P. U. President Wall made a fitting reply in which he referred to the splendid record of the Amherst Union, in connection with the C. C. work. The excellent addresses of Rev. J. B. Morgan and Dr. Chivers, which followed were reported at some length in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR of Aug. 24th.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Dr. Chivers again addressed the Young People, subject "Our Christian Culture studies." The importance of these studies was clearly set forth. That these courses are being taken hold of and appreciated is shown by the fact that over 14,000 examination papers have been sent in this year. In some sections it would seem that the Sacred Literature Course was the only one pursued. A plea was made for the Bible Reader's and Missionary Conquest Courses. The Sacred Literature Course for the coming year, is to embrace a series of lessons on fundamental Christian doctrines.

FRIDAY EVENING.

On Friday evening the fine auditorium of the church was again thrown open to the young people. A duet at the opening of the service by Messrs. McLean and Lawson was much appreciated. The programme for the evening consisted of three strong addresses: "Our Baptist Young People and Education" by Rev. Mr. Hatch of Wolfville; "Our Baptist Young People and the Evangelization of our own Country" by Rev. J. A. Gordon of St. John; "Our Baptist Young People and the Temperance Problem" by Rev. W. B. Hinson of Moncton.

EARLY MORNING MEETINGS.

Of these there were four; two of them Worker's Conferences on "Our Christian Culture Studies" and "Junior Union Work" respectively, and the other two consisting of A Young Peoples' Model Prayer Meeting, under the leadership of Mr. A. E. Wall and "A Young Peoples' Model Thanksgiving service" with Rev. David Price as leader. These early services were well attended and proved very stimulating and helpful. Special mention should be made of the Conference on Junior Work under the leadership of Rev. G. R. White, when the following carefully prepared papers were presented: "The Importance of Junior work," Rev. G. R. White; "Junior Unions as a means in Junior Work," Miss Whitman; "How to organize a Junior Union," Miss West; "Some ways of conducting Junior Unions," Miss Thompson.

An address by Rev. H. F. Adams on the "Young Peoples' prayer meeting," was full of suggestion and a very entertaining "Blackboard Talk" illustrating work that could be carried on with Juniors was given by Rev. J. B. Morgan.

Officers elected for ensuing year: President, Judge Emmerson; 1st Vice Pres., Rev. H. Carter, Murray River; 2nd Vice Pres., C. L. Martin, Amherst; Sec'y Treas., Rev. G. A. Lawson, Halifax; Assistant Sec'y, H. C. Henderson, Fredericton; Auditor, C. H. Perry, Sussex. Transportation leaders, Rev. J. B. Morgan, N. S., I. J. Yeo, P. E. I., Arthur Porter, N. B.—Associational Secretaries, P. E. I., R. H. Jenkins, Charlottetown; N. B. Eastern, Chas. Bulmer, Salisbury; N. B. Western, F. W. Porter, Fredericton; N. B. Southern, Fred A. Dykeman, St. John; N. S. Eastern, G. H. Lawrence, Acadia Mines; N. S. Western, Rev. G. W. Schurman, Bear River; N. S. Central, H. G. Harris, Kentville.—Junior Sup't, Miss Ethel Thompson, Sackville.

The business sessions unfortunately had to be held at odd intervals, with the result that many matters had to be disposed of hastily. Among the items of business transacted were the following.

1. Concerning the B. Y. P. U. column in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, Bros. Corey, White and Steeves were appointed a committee to confer with the managers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR with reference to the B. Y. P. U. column, with the result that the Board of the Maritime Publishing Company offered to take charge of this column with the understanding that all original matter that the B. Y. P. U. should deem necessary be supplied through any arrangement its executive might make, all other matter for the column to be sent direct to the editor of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. This proposal was accepted and Rev. J. B. Morgan was appointed supervisor of the column on behalf of the B. Y. P. U.

2. Reports.—Reports of the Executive Committee, the Treasurer Rev. H. G. Estabrook, the Ass't Sec'y Rev. G. A. Lawson, and one on Junior work, by the retiring Junior Sup't. Miss Jessie West, were read and on motion adopted, the first mentioned after some alterations. The report of the Treasurer showed the receipts for the year to be \$178.55, and the expenditure \$176.13, leaving a balance of \$2.28, with some four societies yet to report on receipts taken at the rallies addressed by Dr. Chivers.

3. Recommendations.—On motion it was resolved that each Young Peoples' Society be requested to contribute to the funds of the Maritime Union an annual sum equal to three cents per member.

4. Votes of thanks.—A vote of thanks was extended to Rev. H. G. Estabrook for his faithful labors as Sec'y-Treas. for the past two years. A vote of thanks was also tendered to the Baptist people of Amherst for their splendid hospitality.

H. C. HENDERSON, Assistant Sec'y.

Immanuel B. Y. P. U., Truro, N. S.

The interest in the B. Y. P. U. meetings has been very marked during the summer months. We regretted having to accept at the first of the season the resignation of our esteemed president, Miss Jessie C. Smith, who resigned on account of ill-health. But the work has been successfully carried on by her successor, J. A. Lawrence. We are looking forward in the near future to the re-opening of our "Literary Society," that was so successfully and profitably carried on last winter under the leadership of our pastor, H. F. Waring, by which we come in touch with the lives and works of the leading authors of the day.

August 29.

The Liquor Problem.

The report of the U. S. Commissioners of Labor, on the "Economic Aspects of the Liquor Problem," although the statistics are not as full or as clear as one would like them to be, contains much that will be carefully studied by those who are always on the alert for any idea that promises to lessen the terrible evils of alcohol. The Bureau of Labor sent out a circular letter to 30,414 employers of labor, embracing almost all branches of industry, asking for information as to whether men addicted to the use of intoxicants were employed as readily as non-drinkers, whether there was more drinking among those who worked at night, etc., and asking for suggestions as to the best way to lessen the consumption of intoxicants by wage-earners. Replies were received from 7,025, representing 1,745,923 employes. 5,363 of the replies stated that preference was given to non-drinkers, and gave various methods adopted to ascertain the habits of applicants for employment. Eight large employers of labor, all in the transportation line, required bonds for the sobriety as well as for the honesty of all their employes. In a number of establishments no man who drinks at all is employed, some saying the rule had been found necessary to "guard against accidents," and others that it was made necessary by the "responsibility of positions." According to answers from 1,659 employers of men engaged in night work, the popular impression that there is more drinking among night-workers, is erroneous. The number who stated in their replies what means they had taken to learn the use of intoxicants among their employes was comparatively small, and the number, reporting result of these efforts was still smaller. 1103 expressed the belief that prohibition was the best remedy; 769 that a refusal to employ drinking men was the best remedy; 445 the imposing of a high license, and 180 that the education of the young was the best and surest way to put a permanent end to intemperance.

Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U.

MOTTO FOR THE YEAR:

"We are laborers together with God."

Contributors to this column will please address MRS. J. W. MANNING, 178 Wentworth Street, St. John, N. B.

PRAYER TOPIC FOR SEPTEMBER.

Thanksgiving for God's blessing during the past year. That the good influence of the Conventions just held may result in more devotion and zeal in carrying forward the work of the Lord.

Notice.

At Havelock, N. B., on September 11, at 3 p. m., a public missionary meeting will be held under the auspices of the W. M. A. S. Addresses will be given by our returned missionary, Rev. G. Churchill, and others.

During our Convention in Truro we were delighted to have brought before us a Model Mission Band. This was one of our most interesting and profitable exercises. The following little poem was written by one of our Mission Band girls in Carleton for the occasion:

Cry of the People.

Do you hear the people weeping, O my sisters,
In their home so far away?
Waiting, watching for the morning,
For the dawn of Christian day.

Crying,—Send us light, we live, we die in darkness;
Dark, without one ray of light,
Let the brightness of the message
Chase away the shades of night.

Blindly still our heathen gods we vainly worship,
Though they never hear our prayers,
Tell us, is there One, who loves us?
One, who for His children cares?

Some, but oh how few, have heard there is a Saviour;
We would hear of Him as well,
Help us quickly, ere we perish,
Haste! the wondrous story tell.

Christians, ye who know the love of Christ the Saviour,
Hear, oh hear, our pleading cry;
We are groping in the darkness,
Come and help us, or we die.

—ETHEL MAY CROSSLEY.

Report of Wright Willing Workers Mission Band, Fredericton.

Last October our Mission Band was re-organized, after the holidays, under the leadership of Miss Isabel Babbitt. The meetings were held every Monday night at 7.30. The time before Christmas was devoted to Home Mission work and sewing in preparation for a box which we decided to send to Rev. Mr. Mueller, Winnipeg. On December 10, a barrel, containing warm winter clothing, books, toys, Christmas cakes and candies, was sent to Mr. Mueller. Since Christmas, Mrs. J. W. Spurdin has been our leader. Foreign missionary work was commenced and we decided to prepare a box to send to India the first opportunity. Business meetings were held every fortnight, and the sewing meetings every alternate night. The lessons were given at the business meeting. The first country which we studied was China. Each member was asked to find out all she could about that country and its people, and when lesson night came a very interesting programme had been prepared by the leader, consisting of papers on the geography, people, products and missions of China, appropriate recitations and songs. Japan was studied in the same way. The leader was careful to make the lessons profitable to the older members and within the understanding of the youngest. Once or twice object lessons were given by some friend of the Band, and once we heard an account of the work done by ladies among the poor children of New York city. One evening the ladies of the Band prepared a surprise for the girls, and after the lesson we were treated to ice cream and cake, and a very social time was spent. In May a Doll's "At Home" was held. The ladies parlor and primary class room of the church were very prettily arranged. Along the walls were arranged tables on which some interesting scenes were depicted. On one side there was a log cabin scene, beside it was a school—desks, books, slates, blackboard, teacher and pupils, in miniature. Directly opposite was a hospital, containing some thirteen patients, suffering from various diseases. A doctor was just performing an operation, a nurse in uniform was attending, and a college girl was looking on. Two other nurses were on duty. The whole was a most exact and complete imitation. A large doll house, made especially, was fitted up with four compartments—parlor, dining room, bed room and kitchen, each furnished appropriately. On another side of the room a

young couple were being married. The bride was very becomingly attired in white, and the groom and minister looked interesting. Further along the bridal party was going away. There was the coach with the trunks, the train, the rice, and old slippers. In the middle of the room four dolls were having a tea party, and partaking of tiny biscuits, cakes, blanc-mange and tea from very tiny dishes. Four old ladies, with knitting, sewing, etc., sat round a table having an afternoon chat. There was a large doll on a very small bicycle, dolls in carriages, perambulators, beds and cribs. There was also a very pretty bed room with white furniture; beside it was a very life-like picnic scene. In all there were about one hundred and twenty dolls. The rooms were open three afternoons and evenings; admission ten cents. Home-made candy, ice cream and lemonade were for sale. A music box provided entertainment as well. The "At Home" was well patronized and the proceeds amounted to \$46, \$20 of which has already been sent to aid in erecting the Tekkali building. Great pains has been taken by the leader and ladies of the Band to make the meetings instructive and enjoyable, and great interest is taken in it by the girls. The Band was closed in June for the holidays. It was thought that some little account of our work the past year might be helpful to other Bands.

ETTA G. PHILLIPS,
Sec'y "Wright Willing Workers."

Moneys Received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U. from August 13 to August 30.

St Stephen, Mission Band, F M, \$25; River Hebert Mission Band, toward Mr Morse's salary, \$5 60; the daughters of the late Mrs Silas Corbett, Amherst Point, in memory of their mother, \$25; Gibson, F M, \$1; Mrs Clinch, F M, \$2 50; Germantown, F M, \$4; Miss Gray, New Annan, toward Tekkali building, \$3; Sackville, Tidings, 25c; Cape Tormentine, Tidings, 25c; Salem branch of 1st Hillsboro, F M, \$8.70; Cavendish, Mission Band, support of Amelia, Miss Clarke's Biblewoman, \$13.20; collections, annual meeting, Truro, F M, \$7.22, H M, \$15.60; Special offerings toward Home Mission deficit, \$17; Pennfield Centre, F M, \$5; White Rock, F M, \$5 25; Parrsboro, Miss Jenks' S S class, G L M, \$1; Rockland, F M, \$2 50; Forest Glen, F M, \$5 75; Sunday School, F M, \$1; Brookfield, Tidings, 25c; Billtown, Mission Band, toward Mr Morse's salary, \$7; Homeville, Tidings, 25c; Middlefield, S M W thank offering, toward Tekkali building, \$2; Canard, to constitute Mrs Edward Eaton a life member, F M, \$25; Doaktown, F M, \$3.75.

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

CORRECTION.—Mr. Nelson Forest's gift acknowledged in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR recently should have read wives instead of wife. It was in memory of both the first and the second Mrs. Forest.

The Convention.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIVE).

Dr. Keirstead and others, and the Convention finally adopted a motion offered by H. C. Creed to the effect that Mr. Morgan's resolution with the whole question of the desirability of reducing the membership in the Convention, and the method of doing so, if done, be referred to a committee of three to report next year.

Rev. Dr. Carey being called to the chair, Dr. Steele presented his report on the Grande Ligne Mission work. The report showed that for various reasons data were not obtainable for a statement of the work of the year. More funds were needed and it was proposed that the Sunday Schools should be called upon for a contribution to the funds of the Mission during the coming year.

Rev. R. O. Morse said he had obtained information which showed that the Grande Ligne work had prospered during the year. After some remarks from Revs. Dr. Saunders, A. Colborn and B. H. Thomas respecting the French work in Digby County, the report was adopted.

The Committee on Communications reported through Rev. G. J. C. White on the letter from Archdeacon Brigstocke in reference to religious teaching in the public schools as follows:

In reply to the request of the Committee of the Synod of the diocese of Fredericton, asking for a Committee to be appointed by this Convention to confer with Committees of other religious bodies in regard to the matter of teaching religion in the public schools, the Committee report that, in view of the historical attitude of this body respecting the relations of Church and State, the Committee does not deem it advisable to comply with the request.

The report was adopted.

In reference to the enquiry of Mr. R. G. Haley respecting the disposal of certain Home Mission moneys in his hands, Mr. H. was authorized to pay the same over to the Treasurer of the N. B. Convention, to be applied in payment for Mission work performed while the Committee for Mission work was acting in concert with the Board of the N. B. Convention in Home Mission work.

The tabular report of the Treasurer of the F. M. Board was taken from the table, and, after some explanations from Mr. Manning in reference to certain items in the account and answers to questions in respect to the Bradshaw trust funds, the report was adopted. It was stated by Rev. J. A. Gordon that, though there had been shrinkages in the value of certain of the securities held by the Board, there had not been any loss resulting from investments made by the Board.

The following notice of motion was given by Rev. J.

B. Morgan: That the following be substituted for Sec. 2 of Art. III. of the Constitution:

Each church connected with any of the above named Associations and contributing annually toward the objects of the Convention shall be entitled to send one of its members to represent it at any meeting of the Convention and an additional delegate for every fifty dollars contributed to those objects during the year; but no church shall be entitled to send more than five delegates.

In connection with the report of the committee on Home Missions in Manitoba and the Northwest, some discussion arose. Rev. A. J. Vining spoke at some length on the work and its needs. He urged the necessity of larger contributions from the Maritime Provinces. President Trotter and others of the brethren, while sympathizing very heartily with the Northwest and British Columbia work, felt that no canvass should at present be entered upon on behalf of those interests which would be likely to interfere with the success of the effort to secure the \$75,000 absolutely essential for the educational work.

Rev. B. H. Thomas gave notice of motion to change the Convention scheme so as to give 15 per cent. of the denominational funds to the Northwest and British Columbia.

Convention adjourned shortly after twelve o'clock and a large number of delegates took the afternoon trains for their homes.

Contributions to Port Elgin Church Debt.

Mrs. C. P. Allen sends to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR for publication, a list of contributors and the figures indicating the amount contributed by each, to assist in paying the interest on the Port Elgin church debt. The total amount contributed is \$39.60. Contributions of those giving one dollar and upwards are as follows:

R T Keilor, \$5; J W Hicks, \$2; F Magee, \$2; A Friend, \$1; J Hamilton, T Magee, Mrs. C P Allen, C Chappell, W W Wells, S McC. Black, J G A Belyea, O Keith, A F Brown, Thomas Ogden, Miss Clark, each \$1. The balance, being in small sums, would take a larger amount of space than can be afforded to acknowledge individually. The list can be inspected at this office by anyone interested.

Sunday School Convention.

On Sunday, August 27, the Queens County District Baptist Sunday School Convention was held at Thorn-town. Reports were received from the Sabbath Schools, showing one addition since last session, and the others in the district, with one exception, actively engaged in the work.

An excellent paper was read by Miss Mary J. Hetherington, on "The Duty of Baptist Sunday Schools in connection with the coming Plebiscite," and on motion of the convention was submitted for publication.

At the evening session Rev. A. B. MacDonald gave an opening address. F. W. Patterson spoke on The Secret of Success in Sunday School work. A paper on What and How to Teach in the Sabbath School was read by E. G. MacLean. Rev. E. K. Ganong then addressed the meeting, his subject being, Value of Christian Training. Music was furnished by the choir. Collection amounted to \$1.88.

The sessions were interesting, instructive and encouraging to Sabbath School workers; and we trust that their influence may be felt throughout the Sunday Schools of the District.

ANNIE L. BRIGGS, Sec'y-Treas.

The Pall Mall Gazette says it has received from a source in which it has every confidence, information showing that the Anglo-German agreement was signed this week by Mr. Balfour and the German ambassador on behalf of the respective powers. Continuing, the Pall Mall Gazette says that while the agreement is restricted it embraces an offensive and defensive alliance in certain eventualities. The Gazette adds: "This new and momentous departure in our foreign policy comes as a natural development of the European situation."

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September

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and very soon my hair ceased to fall out and a new and vigorous growth made its appearance. My hair is now abundant and glossy."—THOS. DUNN, Rockville, Wis.

Notices.

The 13th annual Sunday School Convention for the Province of Nova Scotia will be held at Bridgetown, Oct. 11-13 next. The programme is now in course of preparation, and it is expected that clergymen and laymen interested in advanced Sunday School methods including representatives of the International, will be present and address the convention. All our live and progressive Sunday Schools will be represented, and it is hoped that there will be a large representation.

The next session of the Hants County Baptist Convention will be held with the church at Brooklin, Kings Co., on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 13th and 14th. Will all churches, Aid Societies, Union's and Sunday Schools, kindly appoint delegates and send their names to Walter Hutchinson, Lockhartville, Kings Co., N. S. The usual reduction in fares will be granted over the D. A. R. provided a sufficient number attend. A. A. SEAW, Sec'y.

The Baptist Sunday School Convention of N. B., will be held at Havelock, Kings Co., N. B., Sept. 9th. First session to open at 2.30 p. m. 1. Prayer for Sunday Schools, 20 minutes, led by Pastor M. Addison. 2. Model Lesson, II Kings 13: 14-25, 30 minutes taught by Pastor P. W. Patterson. 3. Primary Lesson, Amos 6: 1-8, taught by Miss Mary Geldard. 4. Reports from Superintendents of schools and Parish Conventions. Evening session open at 7.30. 1. Devotional service, 30 minutes, led by Deacon Cottle. 2. The Great aim of Sunday School work, 15 minutes, by Pastor Davidson. 3. The object and benefits of a Baptist S. School Convention, 15 minutes, Pastor Bynon. 4. The relation of Parents to Sabbath Schools, 15 minutes, Pastor E. K. Ganong. 5. Collection. Provision is being made to have suitable music for the occasion. S. H. CORNWALL, Sec'y of Convention.

All friends and delegates intending to be present at the New Brunswick Convention at Havelock, Sept. 9-12, will please forward names at earliest convenience to the undersigned. Please state whether you will come by road or rail. Havelock. FREDERICK T. SNELL.

The Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska Co's Baptist Quarterly meeting will convene with the Baptist church at Andover, on the 2nd Friday in Sept., 9th, at 7.30 p. m. Preaching by O. R. Merritt, Lic.; Missionary sermon by Rev. C. Currie; Quarterly sermon, Rev. I. C. Blakney. As this will be the annual meeting, and officers will be appointed for the ensuing year, it

is desirable that a large delegation be present. Woodstock. THOS. TODD, Sec'y-Treas. July 13.

The fifth Annual session of the N. B. Baptist Convention, will be held with the Havelock Baptist Church. Commencing Saturday Sept 10th at 10 o'clock a. m. On Friday preceding the opening of Convention the N. B. Baptist S. School Convention will meet. The evening session will be a S. S. rally addressed by different speakers. The Women's M. A. Societies will have a public meeting to be addressed by various speakers—Probably on Sunday p. m. On Monday p. m. Sept. 12th the annual meeting of the Baptist Annuity Association will take place. Let all churches and societies to be represented see that delegates be sent. Travelling and other arrangements will be announced later. S. D. ERVINE, Sec'y.

The next annual meeting of the Baptist Annuity Association located in New Brunswick will be held with the New Brunswick Baptist Convention in the Havelock Baptist church, Kings County, N. B., on Monday, the 12th day of September next, at 2 o'clock p. m. HAVELOCK COV, Recording Sec'y. August 16th.

Denominational Funds N. S. from Aug. 3rd to Aug. 10th.

Milton church, Yarmouth Co, \$24; Mahone and North West, \$11.72; Isaac's Harbor church, \$26; Lunenburg church, \$11.30; do, special, \$1; Lunenburg B Y P U, \$6; Advocate Harbor church, \$48.80; Spencer's Island, \$6.20; Donald McDonald, Margaree, \$1; Caleb Ross, do, 50c; King-ton church, \$19.50; East Jeddore church, \$5; Upper Stewiacke church, \$9.80; Helping Hand, Mission Band, Head of St Margaret's Bay, \$4.20; Gabarouse, \$2; Grand Mira, \$1.50; 1st St Margaret's Bay church, French Village, \$3.28; Bridgewater church, \$18; Kempt church, per Quarterly Meeting, \$8.05; Great Village church, \$4.32; Wolfville church, \$3.79. Total, \$215.96. A. COHOON, Treas. Den. Funds, N. S. Wolfville, N. S., Aug. 16th.

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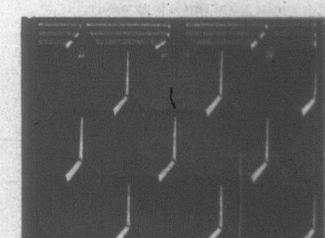
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We have a stock of music required for the above Examinations. J. W. SHAW & CO., 2774 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

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Disordered Kidneys.

Perhaps they're the source of your ill health and you don't know it. Here's how you can tell—
If you have Back Ache or Lame Back.
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If you have Dizzy Spells, Headaches, Bad Dreams,—Feel Dull, Drowsy, Weak and Nervous. Then you have Kidney Complaint.

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The Home

A Misunderstanding.

'My sweetest grandchild, Margaret—What's put the child in such a pet? Come, quickly now the cause reveal.' 'Papa won't let me have a wheel,' Maid Margaret sobbed, with streaming eyes.

Her grandma listened with surprise. 'Won't let thee have a wheel, my dear? That certainly is very queer! How can my son be such a goose? Perhaps he thinks it's not for show, And that thee wants it just for use. That's his opinion, well I know.'

'No, papa says he can't afford, And will not hear a single word. Now, grandma, isn't it a sin, For if I had one, how I'd spin!' 'Well, well-a-day, it is a shame!' Exclaimed the dear old Quaker dame. 'But thee shall have thy wheel, my dear, So wipe away that needless tear. I do not see the reason why Thy father frowns at industry; For in the good time, long ago, Each maiden had her wheel, I trow. A blooming lass her wheel beside, Is surely sight to view with pride. So here's the money, sweet, for thee. Go, buy thy wheel right speedily.'

Alas for gray-haired innocence! The dame, with horror most intense, Espied, upon the following day, Maid Margaret spinning blithe and gay. Her task she never loitered at, But it was on her wheel she sat. Erect stood grandma's tresses gray, And then she fainted dead away! —Lena C. Kraetzer, in 'Youth's Companion.'

Irritating Daily Tasks.

In the programme of daily tasks there are some, very naturally, for which even the enthusiastic home-maker has no taste. Perhaps she even shrinks from the performance of these tasks, and would like to shirk them altogether, if her pride in her own housekeeping would permit her to do so; and yet she knows that they are just as important and essential as the more pleasant duties in making up the sum of her daily work.

The unloved duties are the trying points of each day's work, and are often left to the tired end of the day, when they are doubly annoying. Taken one at a time, while we are fresh, and absolutely conquered, they no longer serve as the bitter drop to our labors. The tasks we call unpleasant often show us the weak points in our characters; they are the duties which call for special patience or caretaking, or a marked concentration of thought and skill for a certain time, and perhaps a perseverance we are unwilling to give before perfection is reached.

A group of young housekeepers, talking of their home-making, are almost certain to intersperse their conversation with the things they "hate to do." "Harry likes pie, but I almost never make them, for I can't bear to make the crust," says one. "How I do hate to clean the lamps," adds a second. "Is there anything more tiresome than dusting?" continues a third. Yet all these young women have won prizes in school, perhaps have stood high in scholarship in college, and not one-half the conquering force would be required to learn to make good pie-crust, not a third of the patience would be called for in dusting beautifully polished new furniture, or the immaculate shining of lamps, which they have applied for years to tasks of a different nature. Every unloved task raised from its humble position to that of successful accomplishment, and the pleasure which always accompanies such results, adds just so much to the complete rounding of our characters. Achievement, after honest effort, is one method of drawing up the dropped stitches of life.—Constance Conard, in Woman's Home Companion.

A Wise Mother Says

That we should keep up a standard of principles, for our children are watchful judges.

That what are trifles to us are often mountains to our children; and that we should respect their feelings.

That we should bear in mind that we are

largely responsible for our children's faults, and be patient with them.

That if you say, "No," you should mean "No." Unless you have a good reason for changing a command, hold it.

That we should take an interest in our children's amusements, for mother's share in what pleases them is a great delight.

That we should be honest with the children in small things as well as great, and if we cannot tell them what they wish to know we should say so, rather than deceive them.

That we should interest our boys and girls in physiology, and when they are sick try to make them comprehend how the complaint arose, and how it may be avoided in the future.

That many a child goes astray not because there is want of care and training at home, but simply because home lacks sunshine; that a child needs smiles as much as flowers need the sunbeams.

That as long as it is possible we should kiss the children good-night after they are in bed. They will enjoy it, even after they profess to have outgrown it, and it will keep them close and loving.

That children look little beyond the present moment. That if a thing pleases they are quick to see it; that if home is a place where faces are sour, and words harsh and fault-finding, they will spend as many hours as possible elsewhere.—Philadelphia Record.

The Morning Toilet.

The finest compliment we ever heard paid to a woman was by her husband, and he said, in speaking of her: "We always think of her as a morning-glory, because she looks so bright and cheery and pretty at the breakfast-table."

How many breakfast-tables are presided over by women who make no effort to be dainty! The claim that household duties keep women from looking well in the morning is easily disproved, for in many a household, where the lady gives a helping hand in the kitchen, a big apron will thoroughly protect her dress, and then, too, cooking, unless one makes it so, is never dirty work. That woman commits an error who looks uncared for and badly dressed in the morning. The other woman, who wears any old thing to the breakfast table, is also making a mistake, for that is the time when the men of the household ought to see a woman at her best, and not specially rely on her appearance in the evening, when the soft and charitable light of the gas will hide many defects.—Household.

A Popular Home Work.

Successful Only When the Diamond Dyes are Used.

In thousands of happy and thrifty homes in the Dominion and in the colony of Newfoundland the work of rug and mat making is becoming very popular. Homemade rugs and mats are more highly esteemed just now than imported goods. This is not surprising when we remember the fact that the home articles are the best wearing and prettiest.

The Diamond Dyes have given a great impetus to the work of making homemade rugs and mats. In former times the troublesome part of the work was the dyeing. With the old fashioned and poorly prepared dyes the dyeing operation was long and unsatisfactory. The introduction of the Diamond Dyes with their special colors for wool, and for cotton and mixed goods, has been a boon to womankind. Old and faded rags and yarns for mats and rugs can now be dyed any beautiful and brilliant shade with the Diamond Dyes—shades that are perfectly fast to sun and soap.

If you wish to be at all times successful in dyeing for rug and mat making, we here utter a warning note against the use of adulterated package and soap grease dyes that only produce muddy and streaky colors that cannot possibly stand an ordinary washing. Ask for the Diamond Dyes, use them as per directions, and your success is sure.

If you are ill you need a doctor in whom you have confidence.

If you need a remedy you want one that has been tested for years; not an obscure, untried thing that is urged upon you, or on which you save a few cents—that is no consideration as against health.

For wasting in children or adults, Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites has been the recognized remedy for twenty-five years.

50c. and \$1.00, all drug stores. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

ENGAGEMENT BIRTHDAY WEDDING RINGS

JEWELS, JEWELLERY.

GIFTS FOR BRIDES

Pudding Dishes, Fruit Dishes, Pitchers, Trays, Cake, Baskets, Bon Bon Dishes, Butter Coolers, Castors, Clocks, etc., etc.

WATCHES

Gold, Gold-filled and Silver.

SPOONS, FORKS, KNIVES.

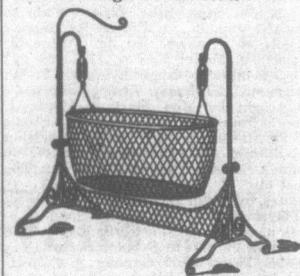
Write for particulars if you want anything in the Jewellery line.

M. S. BROWN & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Jewellers, HALIFAX, N. S.

MONT. McDONALD
BARRISTER, Etc.
Princess St. St. John.

The "LITTLE BEAUTY HAMMOCK COT."
Agents Wanted.



PATENTED

NO HOUSE with CHILDREN should be without one. Made of Enameled Iron and Wire. LIGHT, ARTISTIC and DURABLE! Three Gentle Motions Combined.

Write for particulars to

The Geo. B. Meadows
Toronto Wire Iron & Brass Works Co. LIMITED
117 King Street West TORONTO
Manufacturers of all kinds of Wire and Iron Work. Wire Forms and Display Stands for Milliners. Store and Office Fittings, etc.

BIBLE

Abridged from

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Lesson XII. Sept.

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The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes.

Second Quarter.

CAPTIVITY OF THE TEN TRIBES.

Lesson XII. Sept. 18.—2 Kings 17: 9-18. Read 2 Kings 17: 1-23; Amos 6; Hosea 5. Commit Verses 13, 14.

GOLDEN TEXT.

If thou seek him, he will be found of thee; but if thou forsake him, he will cast thee off forever, 1 Chron: 28: 9.

EXPLANATORY.

THE MORAL CAUSES OF THE FALL OF ISRAEL.—Vs. 9-18. These verses are the summary of the causes that led to ruin. It is the divine epitaph on the nation. The sum of it is that the people had come into that condition in which "it was impossible to destroy the sin without at the same time destroying the sinner." This is the state wherein is no hope. God had done all that wisdom and love could do to save them, without success. There was only one thing left to do,—to root out the sin by destroying the sinner.

First, Forgetting God. They forgot God and all he had done for them (v. 7). Hence came sin and weakness. They lost their confidence in God's wisdom and power to defend them as he had done in days of old. His authority waned. His commandments were forgotten or set at naught.

Second, Hypocrisy. 9. DID SECRETLY. Literally, "they covered." They cloaked or covered their idolatry with pretenses that it was a worship of Jehovah. Hypocrisy is always weakness and death.

Third, Idolatry. BUILT . . . HIGH PLACES. Altars in groves on a hill, for worship, sometimes for worship of Jehovah, but often for the licentiousness and revelry of the worship of idols. FROM THE TOWER OF THE WATCHMAN. In lonely spots, to guard vineyards and flocks.

10. IMAGES (R. V. "pillars"), perhaps carved in some figure, but often only obelisks, representing some idol. GROVES. Asherim, wooden images, carved on pillars, of the goddess Asherah, corresponding to the Grecian Venus.

11. WHOM THE LORD CARRIED AWAY, into captivity by the Assyrians. These nations were nearer Assyria, and first attacked, and yet Israel did not take warning, but did the very things which brought evil upon others.

Fourth, Resistance to Good Influences. 13. YET THE LORD TESTIFIED AGAINST (R. V. "unto"). BY ALL THE PROPHETS. Those who speak forth what God would say to men. AND BY ALL THE SEERS. Those who see visions which God reveals. Prophets of every kind were sent.

14. BUT HARDENED THEIR NECKS. A metaphor derived from those oxen who, in spite of all efforts to guide them, hold their necks set and firm in the way they determine to go. It expresses unbending obstinacy and self-will.

Fifth, Unbelief. THAT DID NOT BELIEVE IN THE LORD. They of course knew his existence, but they did not trust in his guidance, in his wisdom and goodness, so as to do what he commanded. They did not commit their ways, their interests, and their future into his hands, but thought their own way was better.

Sixth, Disobedience. 15. THEY REJECTED HIS STATUTES. The natural result of unbelief. AND HIS COVENANT. So the law was called, because it was an agreement between God and his people, he to preserve and defend them, they to obey. (See Deut. 29: 1, 9, 13). HIS TESTIMONIES. His law, which is the testimony he bears for truth and against iniquity. AND . . . FOLLOWED VANITY. Nothingness. Idols who were absolutely powerless to help them. BECAME VAIN. Weak, helpless, with no power to resist attacks.

16. A GROVE. An Asherah. (See on v. 10).

Seventh, Cruelty and Crime. 17. CAUSED THEIR SONS . . . TO PASS THROUGH THE FIRE. Not merely "made them pass through the fire for purification," but burnt them with fire, as is said of Ahaz (2 Chron. 28: 3; see 2 Kings 17: 31; Ezek. 16: 21). This was done in the worship of Molech. "The Rabbins tell us that this idol was made of brass, and that the head was that of a calf with a crown upon it. I was made hollow, and a furious fire was kindled within it. . . . When the arms were red hot, the victim was thrown into them, and was almost immediately burned to death, while its cries were drowned by drums." This horrible custom was grounded in part on the notion that children were the dearest possessions of their parents (who should offer their best to God), and in part that as pure and innocent beings, they were the offerings of atonement most certain to pacify the anger of Deity. DIVINATION AND ENCHANTMENTS. These were different ways of seeking to know future events, and of

imposing upon the people. AND SOLD THEMSELVES TO DO EVIL. The metaphor is taken from the practise of men selling themselves into slavery, and so giving themselves wholly up to work the will of their master. This was a widespread custom in the ancient world.

The Result was captivity (v. 18). How could it be said that God removed them out of his sight, and that the ruin of Israel came from moral causes? (1) God permitted it to be done. He would have warded off the enemy if the people had obeyed him. Unseen moral forces are under God's control, as the world and the stars are held in their places by invisible forces.

(2) Irreligion brought weakness. There was no longer any high moral devotion to a great cause, which gives strength almost unconquerable. A guilty conscience is always weakness. (3) Immorality led to degeneracy. It made them physically weak, and it divided the counsels of the nation.

ADDITIONAL PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

1. No nation, and no individual, can attain the highest good from life without supreme consecration to God, a lofty ideal, and a holy enthusiasm in the service of God and man.

2. Sin is ungrateful and mean as well as wicked. God's goodness, which has ever blessed our lives, which has done more for us than we can ask or even think, should lead us to love and serve him with our whole heart.

Illustration. A gentleman once said to a wicked man, "You do not look as if you had prospered by your wickedness." "I have not," cried the man. "With half the energy I have spent I might have been a man of property and character. I am a homeless wretch, have been twice in State's prison, and made acquaintance with all sorts of miseries; but 'my worst punishment is in being what I am.'"

3. God does all that is possible to save men from sin and ruin. He puts every kind of obstacle in their path,—warnings, mercies, punishments, entreaties, love,—to make the way of transgressors so hard that they will forsake it and live.

4. There is a limit to probation. There comes a time when it is too late to change; when, as in the case of Esau, repentance, though it be with bitter tears, cannot restore the lost birthright. The flames have gone so far that the building cannot be saved.

Illustration. Men can ill-treat their bodies, and disregard the laws of health, up to a certain point, and yet recovery be possible. But there is a point, to go beyond which is incurable disease and death. No medicine, no nursing can save them. So with strong drink, there is a time while the habit is forming when it is possible, however difficult, to leave off. But if the drinking goes on, the habit is so confirmed, the disease of the body is so inwrought, the will so weak, that the drunkard may pray and strive with bitter tears for release, and yet go straight to his cups again. The same is true of all bad habits.

Mr. Birch, an English evangelist, tells of a dying infidel whom he visited by request. The man had long been ill and in great need. Mr. Birch, with Christian liberality, had supplied his wants, and now the dying man told him he had sent for him, not to speak about religion, for he didn't believe in it, but to thank Mr. Birch for his great kindness to him and his. Mr. Birch then said: "Will you answer me one question?" "Yes," said the dying man, "provided it is not about religion." Lifting his heart in prayer to God, Mr. Birch said: "You know I have to preach to-night; many will be gathered to hear—mostly poor people, who will soon have, like you, to face death; I ask you, What shall I preach about?" Silence for awhile; then, with tear-dimmed eye and trembling voice, the unexpected answer was given: "Mr. Birch, preach Christ to them; preach Christ." And then, utterly broken down, the dying sinner sought mercy from God for his own soul.—Young People's Paper.

* * *

As the result of a runaway at Fortune Bridge, P. E. Island, Frank McDonald and John Reilly were seriously injured. McDonald's arm was crushed to jelly and necessitating amputation. Both of Reilly's feet were badly injured.

OUR TWO PUBLICATIONS BALANCE OF THE YEAR



FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

We will mail THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, beginning with the next issue (October number), to January 1, 1899, also THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, every week, from the time subscription is received to January 1, 1899, for Twenty-five Cents, for the purpose of introducing our weekly with our well-known monthly.

The regular subscription price to THE SATURDAY EVENING POST is \$2.50 per year. It was founded in 1728, and published by Benjamin Franklin up to 1765, and has been regularly published for 170 years—the oldest paper in the United States. Everybody knows THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, with its 800,000 subscription list. The Post will be just as high a grade of literature and illustration, but entirely instinctive in treatment and in kind. The best writers of the world contribute to both of our publications, and the illustrations are from the best-known artists.

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

From the Churches.

OAK BAY, N. B.—Rev. W. H. Morgan has resigned his charge over the Oak Bay field, resignation to take effect Oct. 30th.

ROCKPORT.—This church is without pastoral labor, but a prayer meeting and Sunday School are well sustained.

August 31st.

CLEMENTSVALE.—I want to give expression to God for His rich grace and mercy to us. He has given us many kind and helpful friends, a good degree of spiritual power and enjoyment in most all our prayer meetings and preaching services.

WEST YARMOUTH CHURCH.—Our church preserves an intelligent missionary spirit. We have a monthly missionary concert arranged by a committee or president of Young Peoples Union.

PORT HILFORD AND WINE HARBOR.—We are glad to report that the Master continues to bless His work among us. Last Sabbath morning we baptized Miss Lidia Metherall and Mrs. R. F. Scott, at Port Hilford.

DORCHESTER N. B.—On Sunday evening, the 28th of August, our church at "The Corner" was filled, every available space being occupied.

two daughters, another wife and mother whose husband is at sea, but was before he left received for baptism and will be baptized on his return, a husband whose wife has long been a member of our church, the son of our late pastor, the Rev. S. W. Kierstead and two maidens in the bloom of youth.

Shelburne Quarterly Meeting. The regular session of Shelburne County Baptist Quarterly Meeting met with the 1st Sable River church at 2 30 p. m. Aug. 9th and 10th.

FALL GOODS. We have opened several lots of new goods for Fall and Winter wear, which we would like to show you.

A. GILMOUR, Merchant Tailor. 68 King St. St. John, N. B. Established 1841.

Home in Florida. Is there an individual in your family to whom the rigor of our climate is a merace and who would be benefited by a residence in the South?

FOR SALE. On easy terms of payment—One of the best properties in the Province of New Brunswick.

\$6.25; S. C. West, \$2; Isa. Annis, \$2; Miss F. E. Peck, \$1; R. Woodworth, \$1; Wm. Sanders, \$1; Rev. T. Bishop, \$5; A. Prosser, \$1; Frank Carney, \$1; Ida F. Peck, \$1; Mary E. Bray, \$1.25; Collection, Hopewell N. B., \$1; Mr. Bray, \$1; Wm. H. Graves, \$1; R. L. Blake, \$1; N. J. Taylor, \$1; I. S. Steeves, \$1; Chas. Wood, \$2; Dr. McDonald, \$5; Willis Newcomb, \$5; N. T. Jones, \$1; J. C. Osman, \$10; Gilford Peck, \$2; Isaac Anderson, \$5; Rev. C. C. Burgess, \$10; Rev. T. A. Blackadder, \$5; Miss D. Tingley, \$1; Mrs. J. Harrison, \$10; Miss E. B. Spurr, \$1; F. C. Kinney, \$7.50; W. H. Crandall, \$3; Rev. E. A. Allaby, \$5; John E. Mader, \$1; J. F. Mader, \$1; B. Hume, \$5; H. W. Rogers and wife, \$25; F. B. Seelye, \$1; L. Estabrooks, \$5; Geo. R. Burt, \$1.25; Miss M. Everett, \$1; F. E. Good, \$10; Collection, Centreville N. B., \$3.10; Rev. C. Henderson, \$5; A. L. Treadwell, \$1; Mrs. C. W. Shields, \$2; H. E. Harrison, \$2. Total \$355.85. S. B. KEMPTON.

Dartmouth, Aug. 26th. CORRECTION.—Instead of "Mrs. T. or E. Cunningham," under date of Aug. 4th, please put Mrs. Eleanor Cunningham, \$5.

New Brunswick Convention Receipts. Tobique River Sunday School, H. M., \$3; Forest Glen church, H. M., 46c; F. B. Seelye, H. M., \$2. F. M., \$2; Stoney Creek section of 2nd church, H. M., \$4; Surrey Valley church, H. M., \$4.57; 1st St. Martins church, H. M., \$5.94; 1st Springfield church, H. M., \$3.50; Cary B. Smith, H. M., \$5; Treasurer of W. B. M. U., H. M., \$135.60; 1st Chipman church, for Baptist Annuity Association, \$2; 2nd Chipman church, for Baptist Annuity Association, \$12; J. and J. S. Titus, 1st St. Martins church, B. A. A., \$2; J. and J. S. Titus, 1st St. Martins church, G. L. M., \$3; Rev. J. W. Manning, H. M., \$176.74; 1st Hillsboro church, H. M., \$21; A. W. Allaby, Lawrenceville, H. M., \$2; Buctouche church Sunday School, H. M., \$3; York and Sunbury Quarterly Meeting, H. M., \$4.23; F. M., \$2.15; Mrs. Samuel Bates, F. M., \$1; 2nd Springfield church, H. M., \$3; Proceeds of the Bradshaw Trust Fund, H. M., \$323.03; 2nd Cambridge church, H. M., \$8.35; Havelock church, H. M., \$4.39; 1st Grand Lake church, H. M., \$3; 2nd Grand Lake church, H. M., \$3; 2nd Chipman church, H. M., \$10; Bayside church, H. M., \$1; Cambellton church, H. M., \$1.40; 1st Coverdale church, H. M., \$1.40. Total, \$754.96. Before reported, \$1,842.63. Total, \$2,597.59. J. S. TITUS, Treas.

Mrs. Smilax—"Henry, I really believe Freddy is going to be a doctor when he grows up. I heard him tell Mary that she must be careful of her health, and that pie was considered hurtful." Mr. Smilax—"It looks to me as though he is more likely to become a lawyer. I noticed that he had two pieces of pie at supper last evening."—(Boston Transcript.)

Notice of Sale. To Christopher J. Weldon, Eleanor P. and Peter Weldon and Emma G. Philips, all the persons whom it may or doth concern: Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the Fourth Day of May, A. D. 1881, and made between the said Christopher J. Weldon, therein described as formerly of Dorchester, in the Province of New Brunswick, but now residing at Pasadena, Los Angeles County, in the State of California and United States of America, Gentleman, and Eleanor P., his wife, of the first part, Maria A. Street and Louisa E. Street, both formerly of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Spinners, of the second part, and duly registered in the Records of the City and County of Saint John in Libro 38 of Records folio 541, 542, 543, 544 and 545, said mortgage having been duly assigned by said Maria A. Street and Louisa E. Street to the undersigned Alexander M. Philips, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by said mortgage, default having been in the payment of the principal, interest and other moneys secured by said mortgage, be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, the TWELFTH day of NOVEMBER, next, at the hour of Eleven o'clock, in the Forenoon, at Chubb's Corner, so-called, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, the lands and premises mentioned and described in said indenture of Mortgage as follows, namely: "All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in that part of the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, which was formerly called Portland, heretofore leased by one Ann Simon to one John Gregg, by indenture of lease bearing date the first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and therein bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the junction of the Indian town Road (now Main Street) and Douglas Road, thence running westerly along Indian town Road thirty feet, six inches, thence southerly and parallel with said Douglas Road one hundred feet, thence easterly and parallel with the said Indian town Road thirty feet, six inches to Douglas Road, and from thence northerly along the western line of said Douglas Road to the place of "beginning," together with all buildings, erections and improvements thereon being, and the rights, members, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any manner appertaining, together also with the leasehold interest in said lands and premises mentioned and described in said mortgage and assigned to the undersigned Alexander M. Philips by said mortgages. Dated this fifth day of August, A. D. 1888. ALEXANDER M. PHILIPS, Assignee of Mortgagees.

St. Martins, N. B., Aug. 31st.

Home in Florida. Is there an individual in your family to whom the rigor of our climate is a merace and who would be benefited by a residence in the South? I can offer a good house with 120 acres of land, about three acres of Orange trees, a large Suppernong Grape Arbor in full bearing, shade and ornamental trees, borders on a small but beautiful lake. Will sell or exchange for good property. Address, Box 75, St. John N. B., where photograph can be seen.

FOR SALE. The Latest System of Business Practice.—The Isaac Pitman shorthand. Send for Catalogue to S. KERR & SON.

Good Words From Old Students. No. 13. Without the course of study which I took at your College I could not have taken the position which was offered me here. J. ARTHUR COSTER, Head bookkeeper for Messrs. Macanlay Bros. & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods.

Use in place of Cream of Tartar and Soda. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. More convenient, Makes the food lighter and more healthful. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Mrs. Smilax—"Henry, I really believe Freddy is going to be a doctor when he grows up. I heard him tell Mary that she must be careful of her health, and that pie was considered hurtful." Mr. Smilax—"It looks to me as though he is more likely to become a lawyer. I noticed that he had two pieces of pie at supper last evening."—(Boston Transcript.)

Notice of Sale. To Christopher J. Weldon, Eleanor P. and Peter Weldon and Emma G. Philips, all the persons whom it may or doth concern: Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the Fourth Day of May, A. D. 1881, and made between the said Christopher J. Weldon, therein described as formerly of Dorchester, in the Province of New Brunswick, but now residing at Pasadena, Los Angeles County, in the State of California and United States of America, Gentleman, and Eleanor P., his wife, of the first part, Maria A. Street and Louisa E. Street, both formerly of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Spinners, of the second part, and duly registered in the Records of the City and County of Saint John in Libro 38 of Records folio 541, 542, 543, 544 and 545, said mortgage having been duly assigned by said Maria A. Street and Louisa E. Street to the undersigned Alexander M. Philips, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by said mortgage, default having been in the payment of the principal, interest and other moneys secured by said mortgage, be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, the TWELFTH day of NOVEMBER, next, at the hour of Eleven o'clock, in the Forenoon, at Chubb's Corner, so-called, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, the lands and premises mentioned and described in said indenture of Mortgage as follows, namely: "All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in that part of the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, which was formerly called Portland, heretofore leased by one Ann Simon to one John Gregg, by indenture of lease bearing date the first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and therein bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the junction of the Indian town Road (now Main Street) and Douglas Road, thence running westerly along Indian town Road thirty feet, six inches, thence southerly and parallel with said Douglas Road one hundred feet, thence easterly and parallel with the said Indian town Road thirty feet, six inches to Douglas Road, and from thence northerly along the western line of said Douglas Road to the place of "beginning," together with all buildings, erections and improvements thereon being, and the rights, members, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any manner appertaining, together also with the leasehold interest in said lands and premises mentioned and described in said mortgage and assigned to the undersigned Alexander M. Philips by said mortgages. Dated this fifth day of August, A. D. 1888. ALEXANDER M. PHILIPS, Assignee of Mortgagees.

Home in Florida. Is there an individual in your family to whom the rigor of our climate is a merace and who would be benefited by a residence in the South? I can offer a good house with 120 acres of land, about three acres of Orange trees, a large Suppernong Grape Arbor in full bearing, shade and ornamental trees, borders on a small but beautiful lake. Will sell or exchange for good property. Address, Box 75, St. John N. B., where photograph can be seen.

FOR SALE. The Latest System of Business Practice.—The Isaac Pitman shorthand. Send for Catalogue to S. KERR & SON.

Good Words From Old Students. No. 13. Without the course of study which I took at your College I could not have taken the position which was offered me here. J. ARTHUR COSTER, Head bookkeeper for Messrs. Macanlay Bros. & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods.

September 7 MILLNER-TRIM Rev. S. Langille, at ener to Maggie Tri Clements, Annapolis POTTER-LAWTHER by Rev. S. Langille Lawthrop, all of C. Co., N. S. BUCK-STILES, 16th, by Rev. C. and Ineva Stiles, DE BOUTLIER.—Bl daughter of Mr. an July 25th, Hockm SMITH.—Mrs W from Portsm suddenly ill on Sun and passed away She was the daugh Cogswell St., and two little children to mourn. She w of the North Baptis BERRY.—At Port July 23rd, Mr. Cha Clements, N. S. W away hay in the b ladder to come dow der broke and Mr. floor, only to live a few hours. It w sorrow stricken w the God of all gra them DUMPHY.—At N at the home of her on July 21st, in her Mrs. Caroline Dur years ago baptized profession of her fr membership in the exemplary life in t impress on the loved ones who de cease sorrow not BOUTLIER.—At Aug 21st, after a of consun not long survive h Blanche. A man disposition, he sh Christian faith by was a faithful mem church. He leav who never will fo of his Christian ch MANTHORNE.— August 13th, after Annie daughter, aged 20 years. T last March under G. Colborne, T suddenly, it did n She resigned her peacefully passce and frie their loss. The f ducted by Rev. M. HALEY.—At th Forest street, Y short illness, on Maud May, only Ann Haley, in f fell asleep in J Monday her mor to their last re Cemetery, by a l who sympathize brothers in their ceased was a fait Church, and will our meetings. F assured us by the KRITZ.—At B 15th, of typhoid I Ezra Keith, aged baptized by Rev 23rd, 1894, and r Ridge church. I parted this life, I for his Master, e As a student he was much esteem his death seeme the community, on Sunday morn

MARRIAGES.

MILLNER-TRIMPER.—June 30th, by Rev. S. Langille, at Victoria, Burton Millner to Maggie Trimper, all of Victoria, Clements, Annapolis Co., N. S.

POTTER-LAWTHROPE.—At Clements, by Rev. S. Langille, Adam Potter to Lena Lawthrope, all of Clements, Annapolis Co., N. S.

BUCK-STILES.—At the parsonage, Aug. 16th, by Rev. C. C. Burgess, Bedford Buck and Ineva Stiles, all of Dorchester, N. B.

DEATHS.

BOULIER.—Blanche, the 7 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willis Boulhier, July 25th, Hockman Ave., Halifax N. S.

SMITH.—Mrs Wm. Smith, visiting Halifax from Portsmouth N. H., became suddenly ill on Sunday evening, Aug. 14th, and passed away on Tuesday evening. She was the daughter of Nathanael Smith, Cogswell St., and leaves a husband and two little children with many dear friends to mourn. She was a consistent member of the North Baptist church.

BERRY.—At Portsmouth, N. H., U. S., July 23rd, Mr. Charles P. Berry, of Waldec, Clements, N. S. While in the act of putting away hay in the barn, and getting on the ladder to come down to the floor, the ladder broke and Mr. Berry was dashed to the floor, only to live in an unconscious state a few hours. It was a hard blow to the sorrow stricken widow and children. May the God of all grace comfort and sustain them.

DUMPHY.—At Nashwaak Village, N. B., at the home of her son, Marvin Dumphy, on July 21st, in the 82nd year of her age, Mrs. Caroline Dumphy. She was many years ago baptized by Dr. J. E. Bill on profession of her faith in Christ. Her long membership in the church, her quiet yet exemplary life in Christ has left a lasting impression on the community, and the loved ones who mourn because of her decease sorrow not as those without hope.

BOULIER.—At Willow St. Halifax, Aug. 21st, after a lingering illness, J. E. Boulhier, of consumption, aged 67. He did not long survive his little granddaughter, Blanche. A man of few words and retiring disposition, he showed the strength of his Christian faith by his peaceful death. He was a faithful member of the North Baptist church. He leaves a widow and family, who never will forget the sweet influence of his Christian character.

MANTHORNE.—At Seal Harbor, N. S., August 13th, after only two days illness, Annie daughter of John S. Manthorne, aged 20 years. This sister was converted last March under the ministry of Rev. A. G. Colborne. Though death came so suddenly, it did not find her unprepared. She resigned herself to the divine will and peacefully passed away, surrounded by relatives and friends who deeply mourn their loss. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Hall.

HALRY.—At the residence of her parents, Forest street, Yarmouth, N. S., after a short illness, on the evening of Aug. 26th, Maud May, only daughter of Samuel and Ann Haley, in her 20th year, peacefully fell asleep in Jesus. On the following Monday her mortal remains were followed to their last resting place in Mountain Cemetery, by a large concourse of people, who sympathized with the parents and brothers in their bereavement. The deceased was a faithful member of Temple Church, and will be much missed from all our meetings. Her present blessedness is assured us by the Spirit in Rev. 14: 13

KEITH.—At Butternut Ridge, N. B., July 15th, of typhoid fever, A. A. Keith, son of Ezra Keith, aged 21 years. Bro. Keith was baptized by Rev. Isaiah Wallace, Dec. 23rd, 1894, and received into the Butternut Ridge church. Since then until he departed this life, he was a earnest worker for his Master, ever attending to his duty. As a student he was very successful, and was much esteemed by all who knew him, his death seemed to bring a gloom over the community. The funeral took place on Sunday morning, the 17th, and was

one of the largest ever witnessed here. The service was conducted by Pastor F. T. Snell. After the burial a fitting and excellent sermon was preached to a crowded house of earnest listeners.

JACKSON.—At Upper North Sydney, C. B., Aug. 13th, Porter Bancroft, infant son of Peter J. and Annie W. Jackson, aged eight weeks.

FLOYD.—At Princeville, Clements, May 21st, Mrs. David Floyd, aged 78 years. Sister Floyd upwards of 40 years ago was baptized into the fellowship of the Baptist church at Bridgewater, some years after on moving to Milford, she together with her husband united with the church at Milford of which she continued a consistent member until the Master suddenly called her home. May the Lord sustain the sorrowing sons and daughter who in a few months were called upon to mourn the loss of both father and mother.

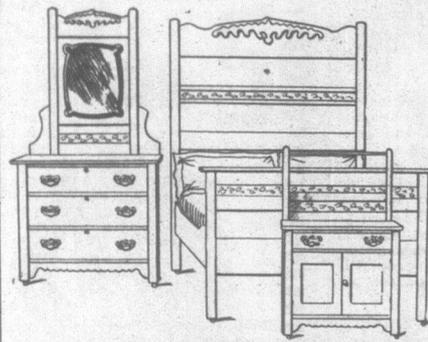
WRIGHT.—At Princeville, Clements, July 24th, Mrs. David B. Wright, aged 57 years. Although never publicly confessing faith in Jesus for many years she entertained a secret hope in Christ as her Saviour. After a long and tedious illness, which she bore with meekness and patience, she passed away confidently affirming she was going to be with her Lord. Her dying request for her children was that they all might give themselves to Christ and meet her in Heaven. She was one of the few mothers, having raised a large family of children, that could say, "I never had a saucy word from one of my children." May the God of all grace comfort the lonely and sorrowing husband, bless and save all the children.

WRIGHT.—At Virginia, Clements, N. S., Aug. 13th, Thomas S. Wright, aged 66 years. Bro. Wright was converted in his youth. For many years a good and faithful member and supporter of the Clements Baptist church, in him the pastor has lost a very helpful friend. He was not only a Bible reader but a Bible student, it might be said of him he knew his Bible in his life. He much dreaded the approach of death, but when the end drew near the Lord in a most wonderful manner gave him evidence of His power and presence, rejoicing he passed away and rests from his labor. May the Lord sustain the son, daughter and grandchildren who mourn their loss.

CLOUD.—June 15th, at 7.30, Susie Winifred Cann, wife of Charles Cloud, closed her eyes to earthly scenes, and those who knew her feel keenly the loss of a warm friend, a kindly neighbor, and above all a Christian character. She was born at Hebron, N. S., on June 14th, 1870. Four years ago she came to California, and the last half year she ministered as a loving wife in a cozy and happy home. Truly "in the midst of life we are in death," and the call came which summoned her to the Father's Home, when the home on earth was hardly begun. Since Easter she has been a patient sufferer, but the young, happy woman never complained nor lost faith in her God. So passed from earth one of God's dearest children, one who by her Christian life, her quiet virtues carried with her an atmosphere of peace and happiness. Her bright example is still with us to cheer and beckon. To follow in her footsteps will lead us safely to the Heavenly City. She leaves behind a sorrowing husband, and his saddened mother, brother and sister; in the far east a broken hearted mother, four brothers and two sisters. To these we extend our sympathy and commend them to the God who is over all. The funeral services were held in the Congregational church on Friday June 17th.—Redwood City Democrat.

STEVENS.—At Forest Glen, Colchester County, N. S., Aug. 24th, Maggie, beloved wife of Deacon Ezra Stevens, aged 52 years. Though our sister had been ill for some months, she was not supposed to be in an immediately dangerous condition until within a few days of her death, when she rapidly became worse and on the date mentioned peacefully fell asleep in Jesus. Sister Stevens experienced a change of heart in the fall of 1861, was baptized by the late Rev. T. H. Porter, and received into the fellowship of the Brookfield Baptist

BEDROOM SUITES



We are now showing a splendid range of low priced BED ROOM SUITS, well made and finely finished in every way. Illustration above shows our \$10.50 Suit, Fancy Shaped Mirror 16x20 in. Write for Catalogue

Manchester Robertson & Allison

FRED. De VINE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY, PUBLIC, Etc. Office: Chubb's Building Cor. Prince Wm. and Princess Streets SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Psychic and Magnetic HEALING

BY E. W. ELLIOTT, 28 Germain Street, St. John, N. B. Cases of long standing cured in a short time, many by one treatment in a few minutes.

CONSTIPATION.

In the summer especially should the bowels be kept free, so that no poisonous material shall remain in the system to ferment and decay and infect the whole body. No remedy has yet been found equal to B.B.B. for curing Constipation, even the most chronic and stubborn cases yield to its influence.

"I cannot say too much in favor of Burdock Blood Bitters, as there is no remedy equal to it for the Cure of Constipation. We always keep it in the house as a general family medicine, and would not be without it." MRS. JACOB MOSHER, Pictou Landing, N.S.

B.B.B. not only cures Constipation, but is the best remedy known for Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Kidney Disease and Blood Humors.

WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE

From choicest Concord grapes is the unfermented wine so largely used by the churches. Send One Dollar to Mr. C. W. Saunders, the agent of this paper at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and he will send you Three (3) Pint Bottles by express.

church, of which she remained a consistent and active member till her death. Few have more deservedly and universally enjoyed the love and respect of every portion of the community. She will be sorely missed. Missed by the pastor, for whom she always had a kind and appreciative word; missed by the church, of which she has for several years been Clerk and the interests of which were so dear to her heart; missed by the Sunday School of which she was a regular attendant and most efficient teacher; missed by the W. B. M. A. Society of which she was president and also a life member; missed by her family for she was a faithful wife and a tender and loving mother. The funeral, which was largely attended, was held on Friday Aug. 26th, the pastor preaching an appropriate sermon from Num. 23: 10. Her remains were laid to rest in the cemetery at Forest Glen, to await the resurrection morn. May God comfort and support the bereaved ones.

Severe rheumatism of nine years standing cured by one treatment by E. W. Elliott. PAUL ROBINSON, Hopewell, Albert County, N. B. Rheumatism of three years cured by E. W. Elliott in three minutes. JAMES MCCOLLUM, Cor. Peter and Waterloo Streets, St. John. Cramps and rheumatism cured by one treatment by E. W. Elliott. JOHN A. CAMERON, 109 Acadia St., St. John, N. B.

International Exhibition

1898 Sept. 13 to Sept. 23. 1898

THIS GREAT ANNUAL MARITIME EXHIBITION WILL THIS YEAR BE LARGER and BETTER Than Ever

\$13,000.00 is given for Prizes to Live Stock and Agricultural Products.

Large Prizes are given in the Fishery Department, and also in the New Agricultural Department.

There will be high class attractions on the Grounds and in Amusement Hall.

7 Nights of Magnificent Fireworks.

Entries are fast coming in for what promises to be

Canada's Banner Exhibition.

Cheap Excursions from everywhere.

For Prize Lists, etc., address

CHAS. A. EVERETT, Manager and Secretary. WARD C. PITFIELD, President.

'TIS CLAIMED

AS BEING A PURE CREAM OF TARTAR BAKING POWDER.

Devoid of all injurious ingredients. Will invariably give satisfaction.

The American "Journal of Health" says: "We have had a careful examination made of this product. Its worth has not been overdrawn."

Testimonies are overwhelmingly complimentary to

WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER.

Walter Baker & Co., Limited.

Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A. The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of

PURE, HIGH GRADE Cocoas and Chocolates



on this Continent. No Chemicals are used in their manufactures. Their Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup. Their Premium No. 1 Chocolate is the best plain chocolate in the market for family use. Their German Sweet Chocolate is good to eat and good to drink. It is palatable, nutritious and healthful; a great favorite with children. Consumers should ask for and be sure that they get the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods, made at Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A. CANADIAN HOUSE, 6 Hospital St., Montreal.

place of Tartar Soda.

ING BAKING POWDER

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NEW YORK.

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August, A. D. 1888.

ANDER M. PHILLIPS,

signe of Mortgagees.

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is offered me here.

THUR COSTER,

Messrs. Macaulay Bro.

id Retail Dry Goods.

THE SUMNER

COLLEGE

WARR & SON.

News Summary.

At Appin Road, P. E. Island, Monday Mrs. Paul McPhail while milking fell over dead. She was about 60 years of age.

Cecil Rhodes has been elected to represent Barkly West in the Cape parliament. He was returned by a large majority.

The leading magazines and the newest books may always be found at the Colonial book store, corner Germain and King Streets, St. John.

Hartland Advertiser: The water is getting very low in the river, and the old scow has to be resorted to for ferrying, the first time for two years.

The plant of the London, Ont., General Electrical Company was badly damaged by fire Tuesday morning. Loss, \$25,000. The city will be without electric light for two weeks.

The ambulance ship Shinnock, from Montauk Point with 271 sick soldiers on board, has arrived at New York. Of 271 men only 20 are well enough to be granted furloughs.

W. W. Buchanan, the prohibition champion of Hamilton, Ontario, opened the campaign at Moncton Sunday, addressing large meetings in the Central Methodist and Baptist churches.

The Independent party of North Simcoe, Ont., has nominated Leighton McCarthy, of Barrie, to contest the riding in their interest at the approaching election. The candidate is a nephew of the late Dalton McCarthy.

News has just been received from Wrangel by the steamer Horsa of a rich strike on the Hootalinqua river. D. D. Lawney has found gold paying \$25 to \$40 per day to each man and a big stampede has commenced.

The Aberdeen high school, Moncton, was formally opened on Saturday afternoon by Lieutenant Governor McClellan. Speeches were made by Premier Emmerson, Dr. Stockton, Dr. Inch, Dr. Harrison, Dr. Allison and Principal Oulton.

President A. B. Ryan, of the Electro-Marine Salts Co., has started up the machinery installed at Lubec, Me., in order to experiment with the accumulators, still having faith in the process of extracting gold from sea water.

Lord Russell, of Killowen, was once sitting in court when another barrister leaning across the benches during the hearing of a trial for bigamy, whispered, "Russell, what's the extreme penalty for bigamy?" "Two mothers-in-law," replied Russell.

On Saturday Fishery Warden Chapman, accompanied by Local Inspector LeBlanc, captured upwards of twenty cases of lobsters in the vicinity of Three Brooks, near Cape Bauld. They also destroyed three camps in the woods used for illegal packing.

Andrew McGuire, of Wells' post office, Kings county, is a patient in the hospital. His eyes are terribly injured and it is feared he will lose his sight. The injury is the outcome of a row with a neighbor, a man named Fox, who, according to McGuire's story, inflicted the terrible injury with his finger nails.

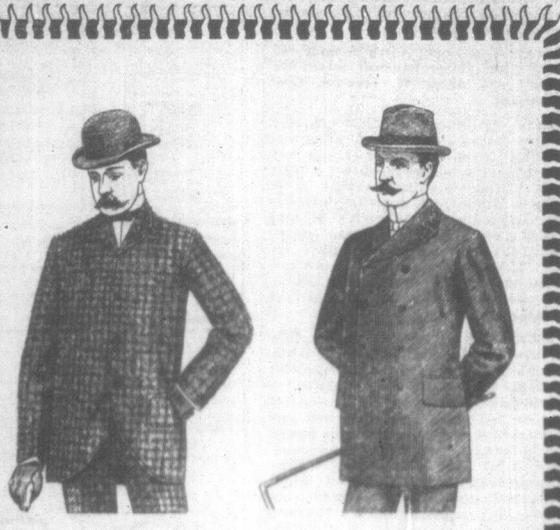
Capt. Bowes, of the barque Fremont, which has arrived at San Francisco from Behring sea, says that a hurricane has been blowing inside Unamak island since July 14. When the Fremont sailed Mount Shishaldin was very active and the lava was running in streams 4,000 feet long down its sides.

Mr. Arthur Pease, Liberal-Unionist member of Parliament for Barlington, died Sunday in his sixty-first year. Mr. Pease was Mayor of the borough of Durham in 1873-74, and at the time of his death was an alderman and chairman of the County Council of Durham. He was a colliery owner and iron master.

At Yarmouth Tuesday morning Hon. John Lovitt was driving on Main street, when his horse started up on the sidewalk in front of the Bank of Nova Scotia to avoid the car and another team. Senator Lovitt was thrown out upon his head and was badly shaken up. The horse ran away and finally smashed up the carriage in Green street.

A Richibucto despatch says: Messrs. Thos. Lebel and J. A. Benoit, of River du Loup, are here for the purpose of cutting and curing sea grass. They intend curing it like hay, pressing it in bales and shipping it to the United States and Canadian markets, where it will be used as material for upholstering and packing. The gentlemen intend to employ from 50 to 60 men.

The Montreal Star's special cable: Lord Minto and Countess Minto and staff sail on Dominion liner Scotsman from Liverpool for Canada on Nov. 3. The chief part of the governor's establishment sails on Allan line Laurentian on Oct. 27, and it depends on arrangements at Ottawa whether they will disembark at Quebec or Montreal. Appointments to the staff of the governor are not yet complete.



At the beginning of this new season we invite you here to see what we have done for you this fall and coming winter.

The most important thing of all you must not forget; we are in business to make money; and we'll sell you all the clothes we can, and yet we never want you to be sick of your bargain--that is to say, "sick" of us for we want to see you again and again at this store.

We are often called "foolish," "generous," "over particular," for dealing as we do.

Wrong! It's business. You've paid us, say, \$15.00 for a suit. Don't we owe you \$15.00 worth of something.

You shall have your money's worth or your money back.

Therefore if any "Fit-reform" garment sold last season has failed to come up to the mark, now is the time (before you buy your fall suit) to have our debt paid.

"Fit-reform" suits, overcoats, trousers are backed up by the maker and must fit, and wear and keep their color.

- TROUSERS - \$3, \$4, \$5.
- SUITS - 10, 12, 15, \$18, \$20.
- OVERCOATS 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, \$25.

Sole agents
Scovil Bros. & Co. **Scovil & Page,**
 SAINT JOHN, N. B. HALIFAX, N. S.

A YOUNG GIRL'S ESCAPE.
 Saved from being a Nervous Wreck

BY
MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS.

For the benefit of Canadian mothers, who have daughters who are weak, pale, run down or nervous, Mrs. Belanger, 128 Rideau Street, Ottawa, Ontario, made the following statement, so that no one need suffer through ignorance of the right remedy to use: "My daughter suffered very much from heart troubles at times. Often she was so bad that she could not speak, but had to sit and gasp for breath. She was so extremely nervous that her limbs would fairly shake and tremble. Frequently she would have to leave school, and finally she grew so weak that we were much alarmed about her health. I gave her many remedies, but they did not seem to do her any good.

Then I heard of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and got a box of them, and they have indeed worked wonders with her. I can recommend them very highly as the best remedy I ever heard of for complaints similar to those from which my daughter suffered."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills never fail to do good. They cure palpitation, faintness, dizziness, smothering sensation, weakness, nervousness, sleeplessness, anemia, female troubles and general debility. Sold by all druggists at 50c. a box or three boxes for \$1.25. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ontario.

LAXA-LIVER PILLS act on the system in an easy and natural manner, removing all poisons and impurities. They cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliouness, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Jaundice and Liver Complaint. Price 25c.

Cruel Consumption Can be Cured

Most people believe that consumption is incurable. Not so with that eminent scientist and chemist, Dr. Slocum, who stretches out the hand of help to those who suffer from this king of diseases and the kindred evils that belong to the consumptive family. Heretofore, wealth has been a necessary part of consumption cure, wealth to take you to far distant climes and expensive sanatoriums, but now, under the Slocum Cure, all have an even chance to be saved from the clutch of consumption, la grippe, lung or throat troubles. The Slocum Cure builds up the tired and worn out bodies of those who suffer. It drives out the germs that are living on the vital strength. It makes rich, red, rosy blood; and rich blood means health and strength. The Slocum Cure is fully explained in a pamphlet containing many testimonials, and will be sent to all persons suffering from consumption, lung or throat trouble, general debility or wasting away, with three free sample bottles of this remarkable cure. Just send your name, full address and express office to the T. A. Slocum Co., Limited, 186 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, and mention the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, and the free samples will be sent to you at once. Don't delay, but give it a trial.

Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American and English papers will please send to Toronto for free samples.

Coughs and Colds

The consensus of opinion of respected and well-known people is universal in praise of the great modern and renowned Cough and Cold remedy.

PynyPectoral

Big Bottles . . . 25c. If taken in time it will cure the most distressing Cough or Cold in a few hours, and for all affections of the throat it is invaluable.

FORSALE BY
 All Medicine Dealers.

Davis & Lawrence
 Co., Ltd.
 MONTREAL
 AND
 NEW YORK

PLEASANT TO TAKE
 And with the curing powers of no other like remedy PNYN PECTORAL will meet the requirements of the best cough cure in the world.

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The Farm.

Liming the Soil.

Excessive amounts of lime, especially on light soils, may have an injurious action. The instances in which liming is undesirable are stated as follows by Dr. H. J. Wheeler, who has thoroughly investigated the action of lime in the soil at the Rhode Island station:

Freshly slacked lime upon light sandy soils containing but small amounts of organic matter hastens unduly the decomposition of the organic matter and thus renders the soil more open and less retentive of fertilizers and moisture than before. If freshly slacked lime must be used upon such soils, it should be applied in small amounts and at not too frequent intervals. Clay marls are much better adapted than other forms of lime for the improvement of such soils. In lieu of such marl, wood ashes or lime which has been exposed to the action of the air for a long time might be preferable to lime freshly prepared.

Before the advent of complete fertilizers it was a common adage that liming "makes rich fathers and poor sons." If lime is used alone, it serves to liberate potash, nitrogen and perhaps sometimes phosphoric acid, and the extra drain of increased crops on the soil naturally leaves it finally in a worse condition than at the outset. In other cases the soil reverts after many years to its former state of unproductiveness without appreciable injury.

Continued success from liming can only be obtained by the use of the other essential manurial fertilizing constituents in connection with the lime. Few if any cases are on record where soils originally in need of lime have failed to continue to give good results from liming when care was taken to maintain a supply of the other essential constituents and where lime was applied in moderate amounts.

There are impure forms of lime which after burning will harden like cement and which on this account may have an injurious action upon the soil. If pulverized without burning, they are capable of yielding good results.

Dolomitic (magnesian) limestone contains widely varying percentages of magnesia and lime. Such stone if containing high percentages of magnesia may sometimes prove objectionable if used exclusively. When such material is applied to soils, the lime is removed by crops and the drainage water more rapidly than the magnesia, and if the lime thus becomes practically exhausted the residual magnesia in the soil may have an injurious action. This can, however, be overcome by adding more lime. Rather than use such lime for long periods of years on the same land it would be preferable to alternate frequently with lime containing little or no magnesia. Some magnesia in lime is by no means objectionable and may on certain soils prove positively beneficial.—Ex.

Agricultural Brevities.

A fine surface will hold down water. Hawkweed is receiving notice as a dangerous and threatening pest.

Our native sparrows are said to be weed destroyers, weed seeds forming an important part of their winter food.

For regions infested with Hessian fly Country Gentleman advises a wise rotation of crops and the use of varieties of wheat having stiff flinty stems which are more resistant than other varieties to the attacks of this insect.

"Lime in the form of carbonate of lime, as in marl, wood ashes, etc., can usually be applied with safety in the spring or at any other season of the year, but autumn is always the safest time to apply caustic or slacked lime," says good authority.

W. W. Rawson of market gardening fame in Massachusetts is quoted by Rural New Yorker to the effect that in planting a late crop of peas there is little danger of mildew if early varieties like Nott's Excelsior, American Wonder or Little Gem are used.

To Kill Canada Thistles.

In regard to killing Canada thistles a correspondent of Farm, Field and Fireside says: I manured the patch very heavy in the fall, so it would raise about 75 bushels of corn to the acre. Then I plowed it up very early in the spring and harrowed it till it was fine and nice. Then I sowed it to hemp and harrowed it in well. It soon came up and grew right along. When about five feet high, it completely smothered the thistles out, as there was not a particle of vegetation on the ground but the hemp. One good crop of hemp will totally destroy them if the ground is made rich.

The Dignity of Farming.

It is a splendid ambition, which leads man to be a skilful farmer.

One cannot help admiring such ability when it is shown in the neat, well-kept house and grounds, the spacious well-painted barns, and out buildings, good fence, well bred farm animals and a thorough system of farm management.

Such men are true artists; they have the artistic sense and ability to construct a fine farm picture. Their neighbours can learn something from them every day. There is an unconscious tuition which goes out from their lives and example.

Such farmers are a blessing to their community and their state. "May their tribe increase." How much finer and larger in every sense is it for a young man to have the ambition to be such a farmer than to enter the over crowded professions. The towns are full of men who come from the farm, who might have been a success there. Many such a man has spoken to us bitterly of the folly of his youth in leaving the farm. Modern agriculture, with its machinery, improved live stock, its books, experiment station reports, dairy schools, colleges and strong intellectual force at work on every problem, is a different thing from that of 50 years ago.

A young man of education and ability can find, on the modern farm, opportunity for all the brain power, all the skill and energy he can muster. The rewards in money, health, comfort and true independence of character, as well as the respect of his fellows are greater here than in the town.

It is a larger field, full of the fascinating mysteries of animal and vegetable life.

Wise is the young man who says early in life: "I propose to make of myself a first class farmer. I will take all the advantages that wide reading and study can bring me. I will show my ability and my skill in the appearance and outcome of my farm. I will establish a neat, tasty farm home that will show the passer by that a man of taste and intelligence lives here. My farm shall be my pride as well as my profit."

Such a man will make a grand, good citizen as well as a farmer.—Hoard's Dairyman.

For The Aged.

Paine's Celery Compound gives the needed stimulus to good digestion and assimilation, and keeps the blood pure.

Nature's medicine brings health and happiness to those in advanced years.

King David, the sweet singer of Israel says: "The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow."

The physical troubles and burdens of old people are many. Disordered nerves, constipation, flatulence, drowsiness, indigestion, palpitation and impoverished blood seem to make them grow weaker from day to day.

Paine's Celery Compound is a precious and invaluable medicine for old people. It is nature's true nerve, tissue and flesh builder; it keeps the blood pure and fresh from day to day, regulates the organs of digestion, and keeps the appetite natural and healthy. No other medicine in the world so quickly recruits the strength and waning energies of men and women advanced in years. Paine's Celery Compound has added many long years to the lives of old people in the past, and to-day thousands sing the praises of the wonderful medicine, because it has bestowed peace and comfort and kept them free from the infirmities of old age.

SURPRISE SOAP

MAKES CHILD'S PLAY OF WASH DAY

A pure hard Soap Last long—lathers freely.

5 cents a cake.

Selling off SURPLUS STOCK

Great Bargains Offered in Pianos and Organs New and Slightly Used

Also in NEW RAYMOND, NEW WILLIAMS and WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES. USED SEWING MACHINES AT HALF PRICE DON'T KEEP BACK because you cannot pay more than \$3.00 per month on a PIANO, \$2.00 on an ORGAN and 50c per month on sewing machine. WE SELL so we can SELL to your friends after we have sold to you.

MILLER BROS., 101 and 103 Barrington St., HALIFAX, N. S.

People

of refined musical taste buy their Pianos and Organs from the W. H. JOHNSON COMPANY, Ltd., 157 Granville Street, Corner of Buckingham, Halifax.



Thomas Organs

In the "Tone," which has always been a distinguishing feature, in delicacy of "Touch," in ease of manipulation, in simplicity of construction and perfect workmanship, they stand unrivalled and never fail to give satisfaction.

JAS. A. GATES & Co. MIDDLETON, N. S.

Sole Agents.

For the Exhibition.

You will want Show Cases to display your goods. We supply high grade cases at low prices.

Send for Catalogue. A. CHRISTIE WOOD WORKING Co. CITY ROAD, ST. JOHN, N. B.

MENTHOL D&L PLASTER

We guarantee that these Plasters will relieve pain quicker than any other. Put up only in 25c. tin boxes and \$1.00 yard rolls. The latter allows you to cut the Plaster any size.

Every family should have one ready for an emergency.

DAVID & LAWRENCE CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL. Beware of imitations

Made in Canada



When you buy wooden pails and tubs see they bear a reliable and well-known name, and see that no foreign or inferior make is painted off on you.

THE E. B. EDDY CO., LIMITED

YOUNG ESCAPE.

A Nervous Wreck BY HEART AND PILLS.

Canadian mothers, who are weak, pale, Mrs. Belanger, 128 St. Ontario, made the so that no one need of the right daughter suffered troubles at times and that she could not and gasp for breath. ly nervous that her shake and tremble. I have to leave school; so weak that we were her health. I gave out they did not seem

Milburn's Heart and a box of them, and worked wonders with and them very highly I ever heard of for those from which and Nerve Pills never cure palpitation, mothering sensation, a, sleeplessness, anaemia and general debility. as at 50c. a box or T. Milburn & Co.,

ILLS not on the natural manner, colons and Impure Constipation, Sour Stomach and Liver Com-

Can be Cured

that consumption is with that eminent at, Dr. Slocum, who and of help to those king of diseases and that belong to the coneretrofore, wealth has of consumption cure, to far distant climes riums, but now, under have an even chance dutch of consumption, throat troubles. The up the tired and worn who suffer. It drives are living on the vital rich, red, rosy blood; health and strength, fully explained in a many testimonials. all persons suffering ing or throat trouble, sting away, with three this remarkable cure. te, full address and T. A. Slocum Co., Street West, Toronto, MESSENGER AND VISITOR will be sent to delay, but give it a seeing Slocum's free English papers will o for free samples.

The consensus of opinion of respected and well-known people is universal in praise of the great modern and renowned Gough and Gold remedy.

ectoral

If taken in time it will cure the most distressing Cough or Cold in a few hours, and for all affections of the throat it is invaluable.

PLEASANT TO TAKE

And with the curing powers of no other like remedy FENNY PROCTORAL will meet the requirements of the best cough cure in the world.

1-2 SIZE 1-2 PRICE

The popularity of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and the great demand for a cheaper package, has been recognized by the proprietors in their new half-size bottle, costing 50 cts.

Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL

The Exhibition Association is now erecting large poultry building, on lots recently purchased by them,—accommodation for 1500 birds. Exhibitors are requested to make their coops as neatly as possible,—60 inches in length and height, and 24 inches in depth from front to rear. The poultry department will not be neglected; last year over 1000 birds were entered for competition, the show of last year will be surpassed at this exhibition. The premium books calls for all the standard varieties of poultry, water fowl, and pet stock. This is a most interesting department and will be so attractively arranged as to enable visitors to see and examine everything in the poultry line.

* * *

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

DEAR SIRS—I have great faith in MINARD'S LINIMENT, as last year I cured a horse of Ring-bone, with five bottles.

It blistered the horse but in a month there was no ring-bone and no lameness. DANIEL MURCHISON. Four Falls, N. B.

Notice of Sale.

To Andrew Myles, Junior, of the Town of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, and Province of New Brunswick, (formerly of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John), Merchant:

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Assignment of Lease by way of mortgage, bearing date the Eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and made between the said Andrew Myles, Junior, of the one part, and Thomas H. Wilson, of Fairville, in the said City and County of Saint John, Druggist, of the other part, and duly recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the City and County of Saint John, in Libro 26 of Records, folio 244, 245, 246, 247 and 248, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured thereby, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at public auction, on Tuesday, the Twenty-seventh day of September, next, at Twelve o'clock, noon, at Chubb's corner, (so called), on Prince William Street, in the said City of Saint John, all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand as set out in Equity of him, the said Andrew Myles, Junior, in and to all "that certain lot" of land and premises situate in the Town of Portland (now a part of the City of Saint John) described and bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a point on the westerly side line of Simonds Street, distant sixty-eight feet and three inches from the angle formed by the intersection of the said northerly side line of Charles Street with the westerly side line of Simonds Street aforesaid; thence from such point north seventy-four degrees west seventy-five feet; thence north seventeen degrees east thirty-one feet; thence south seventy-four degrees, west seventy-four feet, five inches, more or less, or to the westerly side line of Simonds Street aforesaid; thence south sixteen and one half degrees west or along the said westerly side line of Simonds Street, aforesaid, thirty-one feet to the place of beginning, together with the free and unimpeded use of a portion of the land of the said Margaret Millidge and Isabella Millidge, lying to the southward of the premises hereby demised and next adjoining thereto for a width of four feet on "Simonds Street" aforesaid, and extending back therefrom, preserving the same width of four feet, for a distance of forty-five feet for the purposes set out in, and which said lot of land was demised to the said Andrew Myles, his Executors, Administrators and Assigns in and by a certain indenture of Lease dated April 8, A. D. 1876, and made between Margaret Millidge and Isabella Millidge, Lessees, of the one part, and the said Andrew Myles, Lessee, of the other part, (which said Indenture of Lease is registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds, in and for the City and County of Saint John, in Book Y No. 6 of Records, pages 295, 296, 297, 298 and 299) for the term of twenty-one years from the first day of May then next ensuing at the yearly rent of forty-nine dollars and sixty cents, and on the various covenants, conditions, provisions and agreements therein fully set out and explained, together with the said indenture of Lease, and the right of renewals thereof, as well as the said right of way and the said lot of land and premises, the buildings and improvements, privileges and appurtenances to the said lands and premises belonging or in any way appertaining. Dated this Twenty-second day of August, A. D. 1898.

ANDREW L. TRUENAN, THOMAS H. WILSON, Auctioneers for Mortgages. W. A. LOCKHART, Auctioneer.

News Summary.

Indications are that another Klondyke rush is probable.

There were twenty-two failures in the Dominion last week, against twenty-five in the corresponding week a year ago.

R. H. Hall, manager of the Hudson's Bay Company, confirms the report of the strike, and says his company are rushing in provisions for the crowd.

A special conference at Chicago on Friday of the Adams, American and United States express companies decided that the companies stand the war tax instead of the public.

The Dominion line will not run to Portland this winter. They have had trouble with the Grand Trunk. The Grand Trunk is making an arrangement with a new line to run to Portland.

Mr Holman, of the firm of Holman & Erb, Sussex, was shot and seriously injured last Wednesday night by a man named Roland Dryden while under the influence of liquor.

A horrible accident occurred at Stinesville, Ind., Friday afternoon, in which four men were instantly killed by a dynamite explosion and many others seriously injured. The men killed and injured all had families.

At a meeting of the directors of the Pacific Cable Co., held at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Thursday, plans were considered for establishing cable communication to the Philippines, the Asiatic coast, Japan and Australia via Hawaii.

Freight coming over the I. C. R. and C. P. R. will be delivered on the St John Exhibition grounds. Exhibitors sending goods and stock by steamers, will arrange to have them delivered on arrival of boat. Exhibits will be returned to starting point free by all the transportation companies.

Antoma Wozonocski, a Pole, of Jersey City, died Wednesday from the effects of a dose of poison administered to him by his wife. Her failure to speak English to the drug clerk cost the life of her husband. The drug clerk says she called for roach poison and he marked it as such. Mrs. Wozonocski insists that she called for Rochelle salts and says that she did not mention roach poison to the druggist at all.

The Quebec conference, after sitting two hours Friday, adjourned to Sept. 20. No official statement of progress made was given out, and the commissioners refused to state what had been done. It is thought the sessions of the commission will last two months longer. Lord Herschell left in the afternoon for New York, where he will be the guest of Chauncey Depew. All the American commissioners except Kasson have gone home.

An Ottawa despatch says: Norwegians who have been five years manufacturers of pulp in New York State returned this morning from inspection of spruce forests in the Petewawa river region. They will establish sulphate factories in that part of Ontario, which abounds in raw material. They say that Canada will soon become the world's centre of distribution for pulp and pulp products and that the United States and Northern Europe will not be able to successfully compete with the Dominion.

The Dominion Line S. S. Dominion, which sailed for Liverpool this morning, has on board the contents of a whole train of refrigerator cars from Chicago laden with fresh beef in quarters. It is neatly done up in a white covering which appears to be air-tight, and cannot be penetrated by flies or any other insect. It was handled very carefully while being transferred from the refrigerator cars to the refrigerator on board the S. S. Dominion under a canopy which protected it from the rays of the sun and exposure to dust, etc. To all appearance the meat will arrive in Liverpool in as good order as when it left Chicago, as it was ice cold when transferred from the refrigerator cars to the steamer's refrigerators.

Personal.

Rev. Dr. Carey has gone to Ontario on a short vacation. The Brussels St. pulpit was supplied very acceptably on Sunday last by Rev. J. C. White of Annapolis.

Rev. A. H. C. Morse, who has ministered to the church at Lockport, N. S., during the summer, has now returned to Rochester N. Y., to resume his studies in the Seminary.

Rev. J. Clark, who has closed his labors with the Portauquique and Upper Economy churches, is open to an engagement elsewhere in the service of the Master. Mr. Clark is a man of much literary talent and has been greatly blessed in his ministry. We trust that some church may soon secure his services.

Rev. W. J. Halse has resigned the pastoral charge of the Tabernacle church, St. John, the resignation to take effect the first of October. Mr. Halse will be pleased to accept invitations to supply pulpits that may be vacant.



THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT

is made by the largest paint manufacturers in the world, in the most complete, and best equipped paint factory in existence.

These are facts, that have resulted from simply making a reliable article at the beginning, a quarter of a century ago, and maintaining its quality always. By giving the best paint value that it's possible to give, and the best article for the purpose. By giving attention to one thing and doing it well—better than any one else.

When you buy The Sherwin-Williams Paint you get in exchange for your money, your money's worth, and more money could not buy better paint. A booklet on paint free.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., PAINT AND COLOR MAKERS, 300 Canal St., Cleveland. 2629 Stewart Avenue, Chicago. 21 St. Antoine Street, Montreal.

Advertisement for Dykeman Three Entrance Store, 97 King St., 59 Charlotte Street, 6 S. Market Street. Includes text: 'The Big Dykeman Three Entrance Store', 'Since the enlargement of our premises we carry the largest stock of DRESS GOODS to be found in the Maritime Provinces.', 'Fred. A. Dykeman & Co. St. John, N. B.'

Advertisement for Fraser, Fraser & Co. Includes text: 'A Beneficial Point of Interest To Farmers and Others', 'During Exhibition Season it would pay you well to give us a call—see the Clothing we make and sell and learn of our low prices as compared with others. Come in, our exhibition is free.', 'FRASER, FRASER & CO. 40 and 42 King Street, St. John, N. B.'

Advertisement for D.G. Whidden Commission Merchant. Includes text: 'BERRIES Should be plainly addressed. Drop a Postal Card to the Up-to-Date COMMISSION MERCHANT D.G. WHIDDEN MALIFAX, N. S. And he will mail you SHIPPING CARDS.'

Advertisement for Gates' Certain Check Cures. Includes text: 'GATES' CERTAIN CHECK CURES DIARRHOEA DYSENTERY CHOLERA CHOLERA MORBUS CRAMPS AND PAINS and all SUMMER COMPLAINTS. Children or Adults. Sold Everywhere at 25 CENTS A BOTTLE. C. GATES, SON & CO. MIDDLETON, N. S.'

THE CHRIS... Vol. XI... Relations... With th... United Sta... United States... the 20th inst... ence have l... opportunity... made, or wha... being reach... difficulties w... Senator Gray... joint commis... able opinio... very friendl... States toward... tune for ende... actual or pro... neighbors an... stated, and it... great Europ... entering into... on behalf of... by the Britis... the European... Great Britain... United States... hostile to the... the New York... "will remem... this emerg... that no lapse... been many o... will cherish... perhaps, sup... that the old M... us, and for u... else may be... bered."