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Too Many Tael. A new and curious hitch has developed in connection with the settlement of the indemnity to be paid by China to the powers. It appears that China has agreed to pay 35,000,000 taels, or about \$24,500,000 more than is required to satisfy all the demands which have been made against her. The discrepancy appears to be due, it is said, to an error of calculation at Peking, in the first place by those making up the indemnity and in the second place by the Chinese in their hasty acceptance of the terms of settlement proposed. The amount, as made up and agreed to by the Chinese, was 450,000,000 taels, but now, in counting up all the demands that are known, the total is only 415,000,000 taels. It is to be hoped, however, that the disposition of this 33,000,000 which China has agreed to pay beyond all preferred claims for indemnity will not become a casus belli.

South Africa. The well-known London Correspondent of the New York Tribune, Mr. I. N. Ford, considering the present condition of affairs in South Africa as reflected in recent reports from those parts of the wide field of conflict where the embers of strife still smoulder and occasionally break forth into flame, expresses the opinion that the facts indicate that the resources of Dutch resistance have reached the breaking point and that the Boers must shortly consent to accept the inevitable results of the war. In expressing this opinion, Mr. Ford remarks that this has been said many times by British optimists, but, he thinks, never before with an equal degree of confidence. Military men assert that the Boers have been driven out of the Orange River Colony by the thoroughness of the clearance movements and by their utter lack of food, and that they will soon be dispersed by General French, after fighting in the last ditch south of the Orange River. Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner, who is soon to return to South Africa is said to take a hopeful view of the situation. He foresees a speedy end of hostilities and ultimate reunion of the hostile races with confederation as a political goal. He is expected to make an important speech before leaving England, in which he will explain briefly the principles to be carried out in his reconstructive policy.

A Royal Welcome. It appears from the despatches that the people of Cape Town are preparing to make much of the prospective visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall to their city. The demonstrations will surpass anything of the kind ever seen in South Africa, and are expected to cost the colony half a million dollars. The five days festivities will include a luncheon, fetes and military and naval displays. The Duchess has been invited to lay the foundation stone of a nurses' home and hospital as a memorial to Queen Victoria, and the Duke to lay the stone of a city arch to be erected as a memorial of the Royal visit, and as a monument to those who have fallen in the present war. There will be an *judaba* (whatever that may be) of chiefs brought from the native territories, and the Mayors of all the towns of the colony will attend to present addresses of welcome and fealty. A special feature will be a pageant of allegorical cars from different parts of the country, representative of South African industries and characteristics. Representatives of the regulars and blue-jackets and of the oversea and South African irregulars will also participate. A children's medal will be struck. The Mayor of Cape Town will give a civic banquet. The colony will present the Duchess with a magnificent cabinet of colonial woods, a kaross and an ostrich feather fan, gold mounted and set in diamonds. The ladies of Oudtshoorn, the principal ostrich district, will supply the feathers, Kimberly the diamonds and

South Africa the gold. A present will be given by the children, consisting of three Basuto ponies. As the plague is rapidly disappearing an immense gathering is anticipated. People are coming thousands of miles, and preparations are already being made to accommodate an abnormal population.

The King's Coronation. The royal proclamation announcing that the Coronation of King Edward VII., is to take place in June next, was read on June 28th, at St. James Palace, Temple Bar and the Royal Exchange, attended by quaint ceremonies and costumes which are survivals from medieval times. The ceremony began at St. James where from the purple draped balcony of the Palace the Norroy King of Arms (William Henry Weldon) in a brilliant uniform, accompanied by heralds and pursuivants in gorgeous tabards, and numerous State officials read the proclamation. A London despatch describes what took place at the Palace as follows: At the appointed hour four state trumpeters, lavishly adorned in gold-embroidered tunics, appeared in front of the balcony. By their side stood the Norroy King of Arms, flanked by two royal macers, bearing gold maces, and surrounded by the blue mantle (Gordou Ambrose Delisle Lee); the Rouge Dragon (Everard Green); the Somerset Herald, (Henry Farnham Burke); the York Herald (Alfred Scott Scott-Gatty), and the Windsor Herald (William Alexander Lindsay) all in their full official regalia, and the Earl Marshal (the Duke of Norfolk.) the Lord Steward (the Earl of Pembroke,) the Lord Chamberlain (the Earl of Clarendon) and others. The trumpeters sounded a protracted fan-fare and then the Norroy King of Arms bared his head and read the proclamation in a clear voice, which must have been audible to the royal party occupying a stand on the grounds of Marlborough House, facing the balcony of the palace. King Edward wore an admiral's uniform. Queen Alexandra and the others of the royal party watched the ceremony with the greatest interest, the King using field glasses to obtain a clearer view. As the Norroy King of Arms concluded with the words 'God save the King,' the trumpeters again sounded a fan-fare, the King in the meanwhile standing at the salute.

Helen Keller in Halifax. A more than ordinary interest attached to the annual closing exercises of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in Halifax, held on Saturday, June 29, by the presence of Miss Helen Adams Keller, of Boston. Hon. Dr. Parker presided on the occasion. Lieut. Governor Jones was present and gave an address. There were addresses also by Principal Fearon, Attorney-General Loagley, President Forest, of Dalhousie, and Rev. Dr. Gordon. The work of the year appears to have been quite successful. The school is affording opportunities for education of which every deaf mute child in the province should be able to take advantage. Almost every one has heard of Miss Helen Keller who is both deaf and blind and has been so almost from infancy, and yet has learned not only to read and write, but also to talk, expressing her thoughts correctly by the proper organs of speech. Miss Keller who is now twenty-one years of age was born in the State of Alabama. When eighteen months old as the result of a severe illness she lost both sight and hearing, but under the instruction of Miss Sullivan—who accompanied her to Halifax—Miss Keller, at the age of seven, learned the alphabet through the sense of touch, and soon was able to read. With this key of knowledge in hand and with the guidance of patient and efficient instructors, Miss Keller made such remarkable progress, that at the age of twenty she was able to enter Radcliff College, the Ladies' Annex of Harvard, and has now completed the first year of the

course. This young lady's case is a remarkable illustration of the power of a vigorous mind, when sustained by patience and perseverance, to triumph over the most formidable obstacles. Considering how tremendous must be the difficulties of teaching the use of language and of abstract terms to one who from infancy has been both deaf and blind, one would be inclined *a priori* to pronounce the task impossible. But Miss Keller, the successful student at Harvard University, is certainly a living and illustrious demonstration of its possibility. Miss Keller gave an address at the Halifax institution on the occasion alluded to above. "Her address," says the report of the proceedings published in the Chronicle, was delivered in a natural voice, which had in it no trace of that strained sound so common in the speaking of the deaf. She spoke quite fluently, with good articulation and modulation. For about ten minutes she held the audience spell-bound as she told in brief the wonderful story of her life, and urged no one to despair for all obstacles might be made but the stepping stones to success.

The address was in part as follows:
"Dear friends:—I am glad to be with you. I do not at all feel as if I were in a strange country, for I have been familiar with the name and the story of Evangeline's Land from earliest childhood; and when I knew that I was at last to visit Nova Scotia my heart overflowed with pleasure. This is one of the unexpected joys which meet us round the corner of the street of life.
"I do not know whether you understand what I am saying or not; but you must feel how glad I am to be here. I am deeply, earnestly interested in the education of those who, like myself, cannot hear. I understand the peculiar difficulties and discouragements that beset your path—the obstacles that you must overcome, before you can enter into your rightful inheritance; but remember obstacles are opportunities, and we can and must make them stepping stones to the attainment of our ideals. I think we can accomplish anything that we undertake, if we earnestly persevere."
"Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate,
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

Joseph Cook. The announcement of the death of Joseph Cook, which took place at his summer home at Ticonderoga a fortnight ago, has made but slight impression on the public mind compared with what would have been caused had the event taken place some fifteen or twenty years earlier. During the decade following 1874 few names of living men could have been mentioned as better known or more influential in the philosophical and religious thought of his day in America than that of the man who, through the Monday lectureship in Tremont Temple, was attracting great crowds representing much of the intellectual and religious life of Boston to listen to his discussion of great questions in philosophy and theology. His lectures, when published in book form, were widely read and exercised a corresponding influence. Mr. Cook was a doughty champion of the orthodox faith, powerfully and successfully maintaining the cause of a spiritual idealism against the materialistic doctrines which had become so fashionable in many of the intellectual circles of that time. Mr. Cook, if not a thinker of a very profound type, was at least a man of very remarkable powers both of assimilation and expression. He gave the impression of a man of indomitable will and purpose, strong in Christian faith and profoundly devoted to the cause of truth. Doubtless he did good service in a good cause, and by him many feeble hands were held up and many faltering knees were strengthened. Mr. Cook has died at the comparatively early age of 63, and for the last ten years or more the world has heard little of him. He seemed almost to have faded from view. Doubtless his gradually failing health has had much to do with this, but even if his health had remained firm, it is more than doubtful if anything like the measure of influence which he formerly exerted would have been maintained.

Infant Baptism. When—Where—Why.

HENRY FRANCIS ADAMS.

In writing the history of "Infant Baptism," I will first ask you to listen to the declarations of six representative men of the six great bodies who practice infant sprinkling.

I. Roman Catholic. Archbishop Hughes of New York, wrote in his "Doctrinal Catechism," "it does not appear from Scripture, that one infant was ever baptized; therefore Protestants should reject, on their own principles, infant baptism as an unscriptural usage."

Second, Episcopalian. The late Bishop of Salisbury, England, wrote these words, "I most caudly and broadly state my conviction, that there is not one passage, nor one word in Scripture, which directly proves it. (Infant baptism) not one word, the undeniable and logical power of which can be adduced to prove in any way of fact, that in the Scripture age infants were baptized, or of the doctrine that they ought to be baptized."

Third, Lutheran. Martin Luther, the solitary monk who shook the world, says, "It cannot be proved by the Sacred Scriptures, that infant baptism was instituted by Christ."

Fourth, Presbyterian. Dr. Philip Schaff says, "There is the absence of precept or example for infant baptism in the New Testament, and the apostolic origin of infant baptism is denied, not only by the Baptists, but also by many pedo-Baptist divines."

Fifth, Congregationalist. Dr. Leonard Woods says, "Whatever may have been the precept of Christ or of his apostles, to those who enjoyed their personal instructions, it is plain that there is no express precept respecting infant baptism in our sacred writings. The proof, then, that infant baptism is a divine institution, must be made out in another way."

Sixth, Methodist Episcopal. Dr. A. T. Bledsoe says, "With all our searching we have been unable to find in the New Testament a single express declaration or word in favor of infant baptism."

As the Presbyterians are the last to depart from their traditions received from the fathers, I would like to add one more voice to the preceding six, which is that of their great founder, John Calvin. He says, "It is nowhere expressed by the Evangelists that any one infant was baptized."

If infant sprinkling is not in the New Testament, and the greatest scholars of past ages, and all of the present age, say it is not there, how did it come to pass that it became a substitute for the baptism that is there? That question I will now proceed to answer. When, where, and why was sprinkling used as a substitute for immersion? The learned Curcellaeus says, "The custom of baptizing infants did not begin before the third age after Christ was born. In the former ages no trace of it appears. . . . It was introduced without the command of Christ, and therefore this rite (infant baptism) is observed by us as an ancient custom but not as an apostolic tradition."

That prince of exegesis, Dr. H. A. W. Meyer, says, "The baptism of the children of Christians, of which no trace is found in the New Testament, is not to be held as an apostolic ordinance, as indeed it encountered early and long resistance; but it is an institution of the church which gradually arose after the apostles' times, in connection with the development of ecclesiastical life, and of doctrinal teaching, not certainly attested before Tertullian, (Tertullian died between 220-240) and by him decidedly opposed."

Dr. Augustus Neander, than whom no greater historian has yet written on the early history of Christianity, says in his Church History, "Baptism, at first, was administered only to adults as men were accustomed to conceive baptism and faith as strictly connected. There does not appear to be any reason for deriving infant baptism from an apostolic institution; and the recognition of it, which followed somewhat later, as an apostolic tradition, serves to confirm this hypothesis."

Those who are called the apostolic fathers, and who wrote in the first century, were five in number. Their names are Barnabas, Hermas, Clemens, Romanus, Ignatius, and Polycarp. Of all these only the epistle of Clemens Romanus can be relied on as genuine. He says, "They are right subjects of baptism who have passed through an examination and instruction," and "the baptized ought to be children in malice, but not in understanding; even such children who, as the children of God, have put off the old man with the garment of wickedness, and have put on the new man." If any man can find helpless infants there, he must put them there. In all the writings of the first century, not one word can be found that recognizes the existence of infant baptism in the first hundred years of Christianity. For the learned Martin Luther, who was no great friend of the Baptists, was bound to acknowledge that, "It cannot be proved by the sacred Scripture, that infant baptism was instituted by Christ, or begun by the first Christians after the apostles."

Who is the pedo-Baptist that will be so bold as to say he can find a distinct declaration that helpless infants were baptized in the second century? The principal

Christian writers of that century were Justin Martyr, Athenagoras, Theophilus of Antioch, Tatian, Minucius Felix, Irenaeus, and Clement of Alexandria. And in all their writings there is only one man's that pedo-Baptists care to appeal to, in which they think they can see infant baptism. Justin Martyr lived about A. D. 140 or 150, and here is one passage he wrote which pedo-Baptists like so much. "As many as are persuaded and do believe that those things which are taught and spoken by us are true, and engaged to live accordingly, are instructed to pray . . . and are then led to a place where there is water. . . . Instead of commenting on that extract myself, I quote what a German theologian of Halle, Dr. Johann Semler, says. "From Justin Martyr's description of baptism, we learn that it was administered only to adults. He says we were (corporally) born without our will . . . but in baptism are to have choice knowledge, etc. This we learned from the apostles." From Semler's "Life and times of Justin Martyr," we read "whenever Justin Martyr refers to baptism, adults appear as the objects to whom the sacred rite is administered. Of infant baptism he knows nothing. The traces of it, which some persons believe they have detected in his writings are groundless fancies, artificially produced." Here is another passage from Justin Martyr, in which pedo-Baptists think they see infant baptism. "Several persons among us of 60 or 70 years old . . . disciples to Christ from their childhood, continue uncorrupted." Observe "childhood," not from infancy I have baptized some children, who if they remain steadfast in the faith till they are 60 or 70. It will be said of them that they "were disciples to Christ from childhood."

Can we find infant baptism in the third century? Here is the fairest statement that can be made out from history up to Tertullian's day. The idea that baptism was essential to salvation, having obtained currency, Quintilla, a wealthy lady, wrote to Tertullian, suggesting that if her offspring asked for baptism they ought to have it,—a suggestion plainly implying that at the time she wrote "child baptism" did not prevail. Here is the first proposal on record that it should be introduced. What was Tertullian's reply? "Those who administer baptism know very well that it is not to be rashly given." Quintilla had quoted the passage "give to him that asketh." And Tertullian rejoins; "Give to him that asketh," every one hath a right to it, as a thing of alms; nay say rather; "Give not that which is holy to the dogs; cast not your pearls before swine; lay hands suddenly on no man; be not partaker of other men's sins." As the lady had reminded him of Jesus' words, "Suffer little children to come unto me," he answers; "Why is it necessary that sponsors as well should be brought into peril, who themselves by death may abandon their promises, or be deceived by a growth of a corrupt disposition? The Lord indeed says, do not hinder them from coming to me. Let them come when they are of ripe years, let them come when they understand, when they are taught whether they are coming, let them be made Christians when they know Christ."

Pedo-Baptists are welcome to all the encouragement they can get from the first of the Latin fathers, Tertullian. Origen who lived in this century, has been appealed to by pedo-Baptists as favoring infant baptism; but it must be remembered that we have nothing of his writings to refer to. He died about A. D. 254, and we have nothing to refer to but translations of his writings made nearly 200 years after his death, by a monk named Rufinus who lived in the fifth century. And this monk of Aquilines is candid enough to acknowledge that the translation may be considered as much his own as Origen's. In this view agree four great pedo-Baptist historians; Dupin, Erasmus, Wall and Neander.

During this century there were few crimes of which Africans were not guilty. Church affairs became so disorderly, and the fiery trials of Christians were so fierce, that not a few lapsed into heathenism. The pious, in order to rescue children from the murderous practices of the heathens, were in the habit of purchasing them, thus saving their lives and importing them into Christian localities. The children thus rescued could not partake of the charitable gifts of the church without baptism.

Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage, was written to by Fidus, an African Prelate—and apparently infant-life-preserver in Africa—who having no precedent to guide him, requested to know how soon babies might be baptized?

Here is a clue to the introduction of infant baptism. This was about 40 or 50 years after Tertullian's reply to that wealthy lady Quintilla. What did Cyprian reply to Fidus? Had Cyprian any precedent to guide him in answering to Fidus? No. So he called a council of 66 bishops to deliberate and decide when a babe might be baptized. And what do you think these men did? They decided that a babe might be baptized as soon as it could be kissed. Behold this Cyprian, who was a scholar at the feet of Tertullian,—and who had declared with Tertullian and Origen, that in apostolic days none were baptized but those who obeyed Christ,—Cyprian the man who originated prelate,—who we are told, dealt in wonders not only foolish but gross,—who talked of angelic visions and extraordinary legends, who wrote a long essay on the discovery of John the Baptist's head,

who worked on the public mind, almost magically by means of relics,—this Cyprian, who spoke of the Lord's Supper as a charm,—("with priestly notions filtered into his mind from heathen resources" From "Apostle to Priest" by J. W. Falconer. This was the "lordly Christian" who presided over the council at Carthage, whose members he himself acknowledged, instead of being examples to the flock, "were covetous, fraudulent, and usurious" This was the man who formulated the decision and reasons for its promulgation. Here is the mint where this base coin was struck off, and on it you see his head, and around it "Cyprian,—pedo-Baptist the first, Carthage, A. D. 253."

Now note the reasons that council gave for the decree they sent forth. "That the grace of God is denied to none; that as Jesus came not to destroy men's lives, but to save them, we ought to do everything in our power to save our fellow men. That God is not a respecter of age more than of persons, and that his grace is equal to all; that the prophet Elijah lay upon a child, and put his mouth on his mouth, and his eyes on his eyes, and his hands on his hands, that the spiritual sense of this is that infants are equal to men, but that if you refuse to baptize them, you destroy this equality and are partial; inasmuch as baptism is a washing away of the sin of human nature, the sooner it is performed the better, lest any should die unbaptized, and so perish."

From that declaration, it is clear that its authors believed that baptism was a saving ordinance, so that infant baptism was really an outgrowth of "baptismal regeneration." And that is the only reason those 66 bishops give for baptizing infants. Observe that they make no appeal to the New Testament; they produce not one solitary passage from the gospels or epistles; they point us to not one precept, command or example to support their monstrous and impudent mandate. But setting aside the revealed will of God, the plain commands of Christ, and the practices of the Apostles; they of their own free will, set up an institution, which has been associated with the darkest errors, from the day of its origin until now.

The sign of the cross was an early superstition among ancient Christians; whatever they were doing—dressing, putting on their shoes, sitting down to meals, wherever they were going, to a feast, or a bath, or to bed, or if from home they returned, they used the sign of the cross. Of course at the baptism of an infant, it was had in requisition. The infant was sometimes immersed thrice, had put into its little mouth milk and honey, and was not only anointed with holy oil, but had actually administered to it the elements of the "Lord's Supper." Before pedo-baptism appeared—or around it when it did appear—the doctrines of baptismal regeneration—of purgatory, of prayers for the dead—of consecration of baptismal water—and the use of sponsors—as well as a whole host of the most absurd and silly mummeries—all found standing ground.

Let me remind you that, the baptism of infants authorized by Cyprian's council, was not "infant sprinkling," but "infant immersion," as it is in the Greek church (Russia), to day. It was only in cases of severe sickness and approaching death that "sprinkling" was substituted for "baptism" and to show that "sprinkling" even in such emergencies was not regarded as an equivalent to "baptism," I here quote from a work by two great pedo-Baptists, Drs. Storr and Fatt—"Biblical Theology," Article Baptism. "Immersion was so customary in the ancient church, that even in the third century the baptism of the sick, who were merely sprinkled with water, was entirely neglected by some, and by others was thought inferior to the baptism of those who were in health, and who received baptism not merely by aspersion, but who actually bathed themselves in water." This is evident from Cyprian (Epistle 69, ed. Brerme, p. 185, etc.) and Eusebius (Hist. Eccles., L. VI, cap 43), where we find the following extract from the letter of the Roman bishop Cornelius; "Novatus received baptism on the sick bed by aspersion, if it can be said that such a person receive baptism," no person who had during sickness, been baptized by aspersion, was admitted into the clerical office."

The celebrated "Encyclopedia of religious knowledge," (compiled by Drs. Schaff and Herzog two of the most scholarly pedo-Baptists) gives us the following.

Article Baptism. "In the primitive church, baptism was by immersion, except in the case of the sick (clinic baptism) who were baptized by pouring or sprinkling. These latter were often regarded as not properly baptized, either because they had not completed their catechumenate or the symbolism of the rite was not fully observed, or because of the small amount of water necessarily used. (The twelfth canon of the Council of Neocaesars; (314-315) 16; "Whoever has received clinic baptism, through his own fault, can not become a priest, because he professed his faith under pressure (fear of death) and not from deliberate choice, unless he greatly excel afterward in zeal and faith, or there is deficiency of other eligible men." Hefele, Conciliengeschichte, Vol. I., Sec. 17, first edition.)

In A. D. 816, the Council of Calcuth (Chelsea, London, Eng.) forbade the priests to pour water upon the infant's heads, but ordered to immerse them. Hefele, Vol. IV., Sec. 414.

The Council of Nemours (1284), limited sprinkling to cases of necessity. And Thomas Aquinas (Summa Theologica, III., Q. 66, Art 7, De Baptismo) says: "Although it may be safer to baptize by immersion, yet pouring and sprinkling are also allowable." The Council of Ravenna (1311), was the first to allow a choice between sprinkling and immersion (eleventh canon, Hefele, Vol. VI., Sec. 699); but, at an earlier date (1287), the canons of the Council of the Liege Bishop John, prescribe the way in which the sprinkling of children should be performed. The practice first came into common use at the end of the thirteenth century, and was favored by the growing rarity of adult baptism. It is the present practice of the Roman church; but in the Greek church immersion is insisted on as essential. Luther sided with the immersionists, described the baptismal act, as an act

immersion, and derived Taufe (German for baptism) from tief ("deep") because what one baptized, he sank (tief) in the water.

I could furnish you with more proofs in support of my arguments, from both sacred and profane literature, but time will not permit; and besides I have provided sufficient to establish the following statements:

First. That neither infant "baptism" nor infant "sprinkling" can be found, as either commanded or practiced in the New Testament.

Second. That there cannot be found in any of the Christian writers of the first century, any reference to, or recognition of, the existence of infant "baptism" or infant "sprinkling" during the first hundred years of Christianity.

Third. That it cannot be proved that the Christian church approved or practiced infant "baptism" or infant "sprinkling" during the second hundred years of Christianity.

Fourth. That Cyprian's Council at Carthage, A. D. 253, that represented only the most corrupt section of the church, was the first authoritative body that decreed that infants might be "baptized," (not sprinkled.)

Fifth. That that decree of Cyprian's Council, established the custom to "baptize" infants, in opposition to the revealed will of God, and contrary to the practice of the apostles. That they did not cite one single verse from the New Testament in support of their institution.

Sixth. That though the early Christians allowed aspersions to be a substitute in cases of sickness and approaching death, they did not regard it as the equivalent of "baptism."

Seventh. That not till the year 1311 (at the Council of Ravenna) was the sprinkling of infants sanctioned by the bishops as being an equivalent to "baptism."

Thus I prove to you that "infant sprinkling" is not a divine institution, but a human tradition. And the man has not yet arisen who has proved the contrary. It is strange with all their hatred to popery, the evangelical denominations will not give up this relic of that system. But the fact that every year witnesses a decrease in the number of infants presented to the pastors to be "christened," and the fact that in the United States especially, thousands of members of the pedo-Baptist churches have been immersed, and would not unite with those churches unless their pastors immersed them in true apostolic fashion, (in Mount Vernon, Ohio, the congregational minister borrowed both my baptizery and my baptizing suit, to immerse two ladies who refused to join his church unless he immersed them), assures me that slowly but surely the tradition of infant sprinkling is being supplanted by the pure Word of God.

And moreover the fact that to-day there are on this continent nearly five millions of members in the Baptist churches, to which may be added twelve millions more of adherents, making a grand total of about sixteen millions who are being trained in the pure faith of the Apostles; and if to these we add eleven hundred thousand "Disciples," and a probable million more in pedo-Baptist churches, who have been immersed, we can get some encouragement to believe that though it may not come to pass in our day, it is probable that, the day will arrive when our descendants shall gather around a grave, and with the descendants of our Christian friends in other churches, they shall once and forever bury, never to be resurrected, all that has gathered around, all the errors, all the liturgies, and all the apologies, yea all that belongs to that double word . . . pedo-baptism.

Then, and not till then, will the Christian church be able to say to the heathen and to the Catholics, we have one Lord, one faith, one baptism.

The Lord hasten that day, Amen and Amen.

Report on Beneficence.

TO THE CENTRAL BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

Dear Brethren:—The crowning act in the manifestation of Jesus to the world was his sublime self-sacrifice. The New Testament writers never tire of insisting upon the fact that he gave himself for us. They hold continually before us the magnitude of this great and wondrous gift. They tell us that "though he was rich yet for our sakes he became poor;" that he has redeemed us not with corruptible things as silver and gold, but with his own precious blood. They calmly but peremptorily declare that because of this stupendous price paid for our redemption, "We are not our own."

It is this great truth that your committee would announce as the basis of their report today. Great truths are sometimes startling, sometimes even revolutionary in their effects. They awake the slumbering energies of nations. They kindle with undying flame the fires of patriotism. Instances of this such as Luther with his theme of justification by faith, or Carey and Judson with the claims of the lost heathen might be multiplied.

What is needed today more perhaps than anything else, is that the church shall get a new and firmer grasp of this old and generally accepted truth, that all we are and all we have belong to him who bought us with his blood. Your Committee from a careful study of the matter is profoundly convinced that the great and crying evil in the church is this sin of withholding more than its meet from the Lord's treasury. All the departments of our work are languishing for the need of funds. Think of the foreign mission work which most of us would admit lies closest to the heart of the denomination. Our staff has been greatly reduced by sickness, and we not only have no money to send out new recruits, but are suffering severely from an overdrawn treasury, and are compelled to cut down supplies to our over-worked missionaries and cripple our work by retrenchment.

The same depressing lack of funds interferes seriously with the progress of our home mission work. Inviting fields which ought to be occupied must be passed by. Many of our young men anxious to preach the gospel

during College and Seminary vacations cannot be employed, and their present service as well as their future life work is in some cases lost to our provinces. We cannot by any means at the present rate of inadequate support keep pace with the ever-growing needs of the field within our own borders.

And what shall be said of the rapidly increasing need of money to support our large and growing institutions at Wolfville? Who does not know that even when the forward movement is complete the funds will still be entirely inadequate to carry on the institutions as they ought to be maintained? The additional 75,000 dollars will not more than stop the annual deficits; if indeed it does that. And continual growth is the price not of liberty there but of life itself.

These are the three great objects to be sustained by the benevolence of our churches. But there are other and scarcely less important ones. The Grande Ligne, North West Missions, Ministerial Education, the support of infirm ministers aid their families, each have their claims.

Now it is very evident that for the great and growing demands of our God-given work our present rate of benevolence is totally insufficient. Why is this so? Have we not the means? This question might have received a negative answer many years ago when Baptists were few in number and poor in this world's goods. But not so now. We are not poor. Have we not the agencies, the machinery, so to speak, to collect the needed funds? Yes, abundantly so. Do not our people know of these crying needs? In a large measure, yes. What then is the matter? We have not enough of the spirit of him who said "It is more blessed to give than to receive." For lack of this our churches are languishing. Great revivals such as characterized former times are few. Our churches are losing their power, and it is to be feared in some cases at least are degenerating into religious clubs. Lacking that which was central and fundamental in the spirit of Jesus we lack the power that comes from him. We are robbing God, but more especially are robbing ourselves.

Your Committee cannot escape the conclusion that the revival most needed by our churches to-day is a revival in this matter of beneficence. "Bring ye all the tithes into the store-house" is still the Master's imperative demand. This will honor God and will bring back his blessing upon many a church which has lost its power and fruitfulness. It will cause a thrill of new life to pass through the entire denomination. Will deeply impress the world and glorify God who is still waiting to be gracious to us.

We would urge 1st. That this matter be thoroughly discussed at this session of the Association.

2nd. That beneficence be made more prominent in our pulpits and in the denominational organ.

3rd. That in our public services the offering be announced and conducted as an act of worship, of no less importance than prayer or the singing of praise.

4th. That tithing of one's income for the Lord's work be set forth as a duty and a blessing supported by old Testament teaching and in no way done away with by the higher law of the New.

5th. That the New Testament clearly sets forth the fact that the believer is not the owner of what he has in possession, but only the steward to administer for the Lord Jesus whose we are and before whose judgment seat we must give an account of our stewardship.

All of which is respectfully submitted. D. H. SIMPSON, R. N. BECKWITH, M. P. NREERMHN. } Committee.

An Incident With a Moral.

BY GEO. C. LORIMER, D. D.

Some years since, after speaking in North Carolina, I ran into a billiard—something unusual in the South—and I observed that everybody was frightened. They had reason to be. The telegraph poles fell about our tracks, and men had to get out of the car and remove them so that we could get along. I saw japonicas all encased in ice, and roses that had been blooming in beauty the day before all ice-enwrapped, their beautiful colors gleaming through the glassy sheathing. Everything was charming to me except the delay; but it was not to our poor people in the South, who didn't seem to know what to do with a billiard. Of course I knew, having had experience with them in the West, but there these poor people were shivering in their doors, I saw as we passed, and unprepared for such severe weather. We were obliged to wait on a side-track for several hours, in an ordinary coach, with some blessed children and some people not quite so blessed. I saw one man sitting near me with his head bowed on the back of the seat before him, and, of course in my charity, I concluded the man had been tipping, and, though it was only the third hour of the day, had had too much strong drink. I had become fretful and impatient, and terribly hungry and censorious.

I moved up and down the car once or twice, and then thought I would work off my irritability by going on the track outside. I moved about, saying to myself: "Now, it is too bad that I should be deprived of all my expectations and shut up here," and really, I began to be unamiable, and I went round and round that little train, and at one side of it three or four gentlemen were talking. One said to the other: "It is very sad," I said to

myself: "Yes, it is sad to have all our plans upset in this way," and I walked on. As I came round again I heard one old gentleman say: "But he don't complain." Then I tramped on again, saying: "There is some amiable person on board, then, who does not complain." As I came back once more, I heard the man say very solemnly: "And he don't charge God foolishly." Then I stopped and said: "Tell me, brother, who is this delightful soul you have on board, who can stay on a side-track all these hours and yet retain his equilibrium?" "Don't you know?" they all cried. "That man in there with the bowed head. He is a railroad man, and he came home this morning from trying to clear some of the tracks, about four o'clock, and he was cold. As he entered the house, he threw off his wraps, and his wife said: 'Come into the house and go to bed.' He went to bed, and, waking about six o'clock this morning, he put his hand over on his wife, and she was dead. And the corpse is in the baggage car."

I walked to the other side of the train and I said: "Dear Lord, I hope you will forgive me. Here is a Christian who does not charge God foolishly, and who is bowed here seeking to be submissive to the divine will, and here we are fretting and worrying and wondering because our little plans have been interrupted and we can't keep a miserable lecture engagement.—Watchman.

Arrow Points.

BY PASTOR J. CLARK, M. A.

More listen than learn. In goodness is vitality. Losses are the incidents of life. The Christian spirit is more than the Christian name. Few know how little they know. The next best thing to purity is penitence. Sin must be left or the soul will be lost. The most showy is seldom the most serviceable. Some would not be so well dressed if their bills were all paid.

No cloud of yesterday's sky Shall darken tomorrow's bright sun; Through all the hours that go by The purpose of God must still run; How grand will his goodness and wisdom appear When the darkness is past and our vision is clear.

Literary Note.

Baptist Normal Notes. Twenty-nine Lessons, by R. M. Bynon, pastor of the Hillsdale and Fairfield Churches, N. B.

These twenty-nine lessons, covering some fifty pages in pamphlet form, are intended as aids to Sunday School teachers and others in the study of the Bible and its teachings. Each lesson is accompanied with questions to test the knowledge of the student. The author boldly hoists the denominational flag, and is not restrained from teaching what he believes to be the truth on all subjects by any considerations of an interdenominational character. Price 15 cents.

"They Made Him a Supper"

(John xii, 2)

BY CAROLINE W. DANIELLS, M. D. (Formerly of Swatow, China.)

No grand hotel, in modern style, With waiters everywhere; No dining-hall magnificent With fittings rich and rare; No printed bill, sprinkled with French, Was placed beside each guest, But in that home at Bethany Love offered him her best.

'Twas Martha served, while Lazarus Sat with the guests at meat. And Mary costly ointment brought E'en for the Master's feet. Thus was the house with odor filled, As minds with thoughts sincere, No place for banquet toast was made, The Passover was near.

What though the greed of Judas made Him champion of the poor— Who in the Master's presence waits Can all reproofs endure. "Let her alone," the Master said, "Against my burial day This hath she kept. The poor ye have, Me ye have not away."

The charm of that plain supper sweeps Down through the ages past, The fragrance of that ointment, yet For centuries shall last. Th' unselfish, tender, loving thought Of Mary through all time A model stands—of service given, And love that is sublime.

No one can tell the unending power for good which each of us may have in our homes, among our fellow-men, by faith in them—how far we can strengthen their feeble desire for God and all good. Care, then, for the soul of people and for the soul of what they do, as well as of what they are.—Henry Wilder Foote.

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Non-Resident Members.

The report of the Committee on Statistics in the N. B. Central Association gives the number of non-resident members whose names are found on the rolls of the churches connected with that Association as 2400, out of a total membership of 10,666,—that is to say that nearly twenty-four per cent. of the membership which the churches of the Central Association are reporting year by year are not to be found in connection with the churches upon whose rolls their names appear. There would seem to be no reason to suppose that the non-resident membership is proportionally greater in the Central Association than it is in the other six, nor is there any reason to suppose that the number given under the head of non-residents in the Association named is greater than the facts warrant. It is more likely that the absentee membership is greater than the figures given indicate. We are inclined to believe that, taking all our churches of the three Provinces into the account, it would be well within the mark to say that one-quarter of the whole membership reported belongs in the non-resident list.

The condition indicated is so undesirable as not only to call for remark, but also to call for some effort on the part of the churches to find a remedy. It is not of course to be hastily assumed that all those persons who are included in the non-resident list are lost to the cause of religion or even to the denomination. It is indeed to be hoped that most of them are maintaining a Christian life. Some of them, it may be assumed, are in communities in which there are no Baptist churches with which they could unite. Many of them too, if traced, would be found attending and helping to sustain the services of other Baptist churches in the vicinity of which they are now living. The statistical facts are not therefore to be interpreted to mean that the numerical strength of the Baptist body in these Provinces should be discounted to the full extent of the non-resident membership reported. At the same time, considering the steady movement of population from the Maritimes to the United States and to the western parts of the Dominion, it is evident that the discount to be made on that score is very considerable, so that when we talk, as some of us frequently do, of there being more than 50,000 Baptist church-members within the limits of our Maritime Convention, it is evident that we are not talking by the book.

That non-resident membership—so far as it is practically avoidable—is an evil, must be so plain as to require no demonstration. It is certainly the duty as well as the privilege of Christians to cultivate the fellowship of other Christian people wherever their lot may be cast. It is the duty as well as the privilege of Baptists to associate themselves in fellowship with the Baptist church in the vicinity of which they reside, sharing in its responsibilities as well as in its blessings, and becoming a part of its life and its influence. Not to do this is certainly to fail in serious measure in fulfilling the duty which a Christian owes to Christ and to the church. Yet there are a great many Baptists who, coming to reside in the vicinity of a Baptist church, content themselves with merely a more or less regular attendance upon its services, and so become external attachments instead of incorporate members of the body. They seek the privileges of church connection without its responsibilities. They are more willing to play the part of suckers than of fruit-bearing branches, and prefer a relationship to the church in which they feel free to come and go and criticize as they please, rather than one which places them under the yoke of service beside their brethren, and gives them a full responsibility with others for whatever the church is and does. Thus they deprive the cause of Christ of valuable service

which they might render, and themselves suffer serious loss because they cut themselves off from the church's inmost life and spiritual discipline. This is quite bad enough, but there is worse still, for we fear that there are not a few whose names are still on Baptist church books, who, coming to reside in communities where the Baptist cause is weak and unpopular, turn their back upon the little company of their brethren, to worship, if at all, with those who gather at some more fashionable sanctuary.

The practical question in this connection is—what can be done to remedy this evil and to reduce the very great number of non-resident members. It is evident that we cannot expect to control the movement of our church members. People will move from one part of the country to another and they will frequently move across the international boundary. Our efforts must be directed to getting our people, when they move from one place to another, to transfer their membership whenever it is practicable, and when it is not, to keep them by correspondence in communication with the churches of which they are still members. Efforts wisely directed to this end would doubtless accomplish a good deal. When it is known that persons are about removing to another community, they may be gently urged to take their letters and unite with their brethren there. In many cases letters can be sent to Baptist pastors in communities to which these church members are removing, asking them to extend a welcoming hand to the newcomers, and this such pastors are generally very glad to do. And, as we have intimated, much also can be done by keeping track through correspondence of those who remove and who are not in a position to unite at once with another Baptist church. In these ways, we believe, some churches are doing a good deal to avoid the evil of having upon their church rolls a very long list of absentee members, whose names go to swell a fictitiously large aggregate membership as reported year by year in our statistics, but who add no strength to the churches reporting them, and of whom no one is able to give any account. The remedy which we have pointed out could of course only be partial at best, and it would involve some care and labor, but it would seem to be worth much more than it would cost. And in addition to all that has been said here, it is especially important to consider how much depends on making the spiritual life of the churches so strong and helpful that Christian men and women will find themselves irresistibly drawn and bound to their fellowship.

Editorial Notes.

—A multi-millionaire has been casting a gracious eye on Harvard. At an estimated expense of a million dollars, J. Pierpont Morgan will erect three buildings for Harvard's Medical School. The buildings are to be a memorial to Julius Spencer Morgan, of London, who began his business career in Boston, but they will not of course on that account be less valuable to the University and to the public interests which it serves. Besides Mr. Morgan's million Harvard has received \$780,000 in donations from various sources during the year.

—The Baptists of the Southern States have met with serious loss in the death of Rev. Dr. F. H. Kerfoot, Corresponding Secretary of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Convention. This important office Dr. Kerfoot had held for about two years, having resigned the Chair of Systematic Theology in the Southern Theological Seminary in order to assume the duties of the secretaryship. Dr. Kerfoot is said to have been a man of remarkable physical as well as mental power. He was also a man of intensely eager and earnest spirit and of tremendous industry. His death at the age of 54 is probably due indirectly to the strain of overwork. He was a man of fine presence and of unusual power in the pulpit and on the platform. His removal causes wide-spread sorrow.

—The Standard, of Chicago, believes, and probably quite correctly, that there is a growing feeling of cordiality toward England among the people of the United States, and especially among its leading men and the more intelligent portion of its population. There is however as the Standard admits a good deal of sentiment in its country, to be found especially in its German and Irish elements, which is by no means cordial toward England, and the Boer war, if it has not greatly intensified the sentiment, has at least afforded occasion for giving it frequent and vigorous expression. It is however gratifying to be assured that, apart from the elements of the population noted, there is a growing friendliness of disposition among the American people toward their kin

across the sea. Take us all in all, says the Standard, we like the English and we get to liking them better the more we know of them.

—A successor to Dr. Nathaniel Butler, as President of Colby College, has been found in Dr. C. L. White who was the unanimous choice of the trustees of Colby and from whose administration excellent results are expected. Dr. White is a native of Nahama, N. H. He is 38 years of age, and a graduate of Brown and of Newton. It is eleven years since he completed his studies at Newton, and ten of them have been spent in the work of the pastorate. A year ago he accepted the secretaryship of the New Hampshire State Convention, and the administrative and financial ability which he has shown in that position, together with his scholarship and power as a preacher, have commended him to the attention of Colby's trustees as a man well adapted to the important position to which he has now been called. Dr. White follows in the line of able and honorable men and we trust that the favorable expectations as to his administration may be fully realized.

—Our N. B. Southern Association met on Saturday last with the Norton church. Pastor McNeill and his people giving the delegates a most hospitable welcome. The delegation was not large, quite a number of the pastors being absent. The meetings were, however, attended with a fair degree of interest and at the Sunday services there were large congregations. The officers for the year, elected at the Saturday afternoon session, are Rev. A. T. Dykeman, Moderator; Rev. B. N. Nobles, vice-moderator; Bro. J. F. Black and Rev. P. J. Stackhouse, clerks, and Dea. J. R. Fowler, treasurer. The preachers for Sunday at the central point were: Rev. Dr. Trotter, who in the morning gave a rich and masterly exposition of II Peter, 1: 5 and its context. Rev. P. J. Stackhouse, who preached at 3 p. m. the Association sermon, and Rev. George Howard who in the evening presented an earnest and effective message to a crowded congregation. The weather was favorable. An overcast sky moderated the sun's heat and showers on Sunday and Monday mornings freshened the landscape and laid the dust. A report of the proceedings of the Association will be given in our next issue.

—The death of Rev. G. W. Springer, of which mention was made in these columns last week, has been quickly followed by the removal of another of our ministers in this Province. Rev. Thomas Todd of Woodstock, after a brief illness passed away at an early hour on Friday morning last. Mr. Todd had reached an advanced age, being, we believe, about seventy-seven, and he had spent fifty-three years in the ministry. We have only one minister in the denomination now living whose ordination dates farther back. Mr. Todd was blessed with a remarkably vigorous constitution and he had been abundant in labors. Some years ago he took up his residence in Woodstock. But though he had retired from the regular pastorate, he still continued to do a good deal of preaching and other ministerial labor, and his activity continued to the end. He was out driving the day before he died, and two marriage notices sent by him to this office during the past week appear in this issue of the paper. Our departed brother was a man of ready wit and fluent speech. As a preacher he possessed more than ordinary ability, and his genial manner and willingness to oblige won him many friends who will mourn his departure. Mr. Todd leaves a son—Rev. Frederick Todd, of Brunswick, Me.—and also a grandson, Rev. Thomas Todd, jr., to succeed him in the ministry.

Rev. G. W. Springer.

To the Evangelical Christian brotherhood, especially to the churches that enjoyed his ministry and more especially to his numerous spiritual children: We announce the happy death of our beloved brother, the Rev. G. W. Springer.

On the 28th June, after an illness of four months, during which he walked with God, leaning on the Beloved, he calmly fell asleep in Jesus. He was in the 75th year of his age. In his 23rd year, he was converted, baptized and united to the Jesus church. Six years after his baptism, believing himself to be called of God, he went forth a heaven sent herald of salvation for lost souls. He was ordained over the Richmond church in 1858.

The field of his labor, as pastor or evangelist, covered a large part of the Province, including many churches, gracious revivals attended his ministry. "The hand of the Lord was with him, and a great number believed, and turned to the Lord." He leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters; to cherish happy memories of the dear departed, and to be cheered by immortal hopes of a blissful reunion in Heaven. A. B. MACDONALD.

Put a seal upon your lips and forget what you have done. After you have been kind, after love has stolen forth into the world and done its beautiful work, go back into the shade again and say nothing about it. Love hides even from itself.—Drummond.

The N. B. Western Association.

The Western Association of New Brunswick, met with the church at Lower Newcastle, Queen's Co., near the head of Grand Lake, on Friday, June 8th. Owing to the remoteness of the place from leading lines of travel, and to the consequent limited transportation privileges, it was not expected that the attendance of delegates would be very large. The boat from St. John, for example, makes only two trips a week, one on Wednesdays and the other on Saturdays, so that delegates by that route were under the necessity, either of leaving home two days in advance of the meeting of the Association, or of arriving when the business was about over. In spite of these disadvantages, however, the attendance was good. The brethren of Fredericton and vicinity chartered a small steamer, and arrived to the number of about twenty on Friday afternoon.

Those who went to Newcastle found it a charming spot. The lake, which is the most imposing piece of inland water in the Maritime Provinces, is an extensive and beautiful sheet of water, with a shore line marked by frequent indentations and surprises, and presenting picturesque alterations of wooded hills and valleys, and thrifty farms and homesteads. The view of the lake at Lower Newcastle, is a wide and beautiful one. The immediate country around has the appearance of thrift and comfort as an agricultural district, but one discovers as soon as he touches the wharf—if indeed the name of the place has not already suggested the fact—that Newcastle has other wealth from nature's kindly hand. Huge piles of coal, ready for shipment, cover the land in proximity to the wharf.

One learns that for miles around there is a deposit of bituminous coal, covered sometimes by only two or three feet of earth, and never very deep below the surface. The seam is a shallow one, but covers such an extensive area, as to make the district very rich. It seems to be admitted that the coal is not of the first quality, but last year when prices became so high, a great deal of the coal was mined and sold at good prices. The bloated capitalist has not yet entered the neighborhood. Each farmer does a bit of mining on his own account at such times of the year as he may find most convenient and profitable. One direct and important result of these economic conditions is that the young men remain at home, to refresh the visitor's eyes with the unique sight of a New Brunswick country community where the young men are the preponderant element in society. If only a proper share of this wealth shall be consecrated to the cause of God, and these young men shall become His servants, Lower Newcastle and the adjoining district should become as the garden of the Lord.

Rev. W. J. Bleakney is at present the pastor at Upper and Lower Newcastle, and he and his good people were abounding in their hospitality, and did everything to make the Association pleasant and profitable.

The first meeting was at 2.30 p. m. Rev. W. R. McIntyre, the Moderator, called the Association to order and offered some tender and appropriate remarks in reference to some brethren who had been removed by death during the year and others who were missed from their accustomed places in the Association on account of serious illness. Then followed a refreshing prayer and social service in which a number of the brethren present took part. The report of the Committee of Arrangements as to the programme of the evening session was then heard and the meeting adjourned.

The evening session opened at half past seven, a large congregation being present. Prayer was offered by Rev. W. J. Gordon and the Association proceeded to elect its officers for the year. The balloting for Moderator resulted in the choice of Bro. H. C. Creed of Fredericton. Rev. C. N. Barton was elected Clerk, Rev. F. B. Seelye, Assistant Clerk; and Bro. Leamans, Treasurer. The report on Home Missions was read by Secretary Rev. B. N. Nobles. This report gave an extended account of the Home Mission operations carried on during the past year under the direction of the joint committee of the Associations.

It showed that during the nine months (from September 1, 1900, to June 1, 1901), covered by the report, 17 circuits, comprising 36 churches, have received aid to the extent of \$1,004.16. The larger amount of these disbursements have been within the borders of the Western Association, where seven mission fields have been helped to the amount of \$500.41. In the Eastern Association \$162.50 have been divided among three fields, and in the Southern Association seven fields have been aided to the extent of \$341.25.

The Committee has adopted the policy of employing a general missionary for the Province. Rev. I. B. Colwell has accordingly been engaged and has entered upon that work. Early in the year the Committee by mutual agreement with the Board of N. B. Convention, took over its work with its liabilities, amounting to \$340. The sum of \$1000 was received in February from Rev. A. Cohoon, Secretary of the Home Mission Board of the Maritime Convention, being the amount of a bequest from the late Gilbert White for Home Mission work: The Maritime Board, considering that the bequest had probably been

prompted by the testator's interest in Home Mission work in New Brunswick, decided that it ought to be expended in this province, and accordingly, of its own motion, passed the bequest to the New Brunswick Committee. The report shows that while the contributions of the churches and the receipts from trust funds have been almost equal to the expenditure, there was abundant opportunity for further profitable outlay of money, which however, it was felt the present state of the treasury did not warrant. The receipts from August 1st 1900, to June 1st 1901, including \$91.64 from the W. B. M. Union and the Gilbert White bequest of \$1,000 amount to \$2050.84 and the expenditure, including the \$340 on account of the work of the N. B. Convention has been \$1057.88. The balance on hand, June 11th, 1901, was \$993.56.

The report on Home Missions was laid on the table for discussion at a future session and the subject of Education came before the Association. A carefully prepared report on this subject, in which were presented the principal facts in regard to the work of our institutions at Wolfville during the year, was presented by the Moderator and was discussed in excellent addresses by Principal H. L. Brittain of Horton Academy, President Trotter and Rev. W. R. McIntyre.

Principal Brittain in addressing the Association, said that he felt quite at home in the Western Association. It was in this Association that he was converted and found his first church home as a Christian. He emphasized the importance of denominational schools, where the Christian element can be incorporated into the ideals and life of the school. He had not always seen the importance of this, but his experience at Wolfville had converted him on this point. He reviewed the work of the year, pointed out important changes that had been made in the organization of the courses, and that were in contemplation as respects the comfort and enlargement of the building, and appealed for a larger patronage from New Brunswick. He spoke well, and created a very favorable impression.

Dr. Trotter followed in behalf of Acadia Seminary and the College. Before touching upon particulars respecting the two institutions, he raised the question as to what it was the institutions at Wolfville were trying to do. This question he answered by a broad discussion of what education means, of the ideals of it to which the institutions at Wolfville stand pledged, and showed how closely allied this work was to the life of the home, of society, and of the Kingdom of God. He insisted that education was a most practical thing, and that college education was the most practical of all. Speaking of the Seminary he warmly commended its ideals, and pleaded for a larger use of this institution by our people. He referred in appropriate terms to Mr. McDonald's retirement to assume the pastorate at Fredericton, and to the appointment of Mr. DeWolfe. He expressed great confidence that Mr. DeWolfe would prove to be the man for the place. Referring to the College he touched upon its general prosperity, the new provision for Biblical and theological work, and the appointment of Dr. Chute. His words respecting Dr. Chute were words of warm esteem and confident expectation.

The Rev. W. E. McIntyre then spoke to the report, expressing his deep interest in the cause of Christian education, and enforcing in his own strong way points advanced by the previous speakers.

The educational meeting was decidedly successful.

SATURDAY MORNING.

After a prayer service led by Rev. W. J. Gordon, the morning session of the Association was opened with the reading of the Scriptures by the Moderator and prayer by Rev. R. B. Smith. A part of the time of the session was devoted to hearing the letters from the churches, which were read by Bros. Howard, King and Buchanan.

Rev. Dr. Trotter, Principal Brittain, Rev. B. N. Nobles, Rev. I. C. and Mrs. Archibald were invited to seats in the Association. The Home Mission report which had been read the previous evening was now taken from the table, and after receiving consideration clause by clause was adopted.

The afternoon session was opened with singing followed by prayer by Dr. Trotter. The report on Temperance was submitted by Rev. C. W. Sables, was spoken to by a number of the brethren present and adopted.

The committee on Church Incorporation reported progress through Rev. J. H. Hughes. After a free expression of opinion on the subject a resolution was unanimously adopted continuing the committee, and instructing them that the Association favored the incorporation of the trustees of Baptist churches rather than the incorporation of the churches.

The report on Systematic Beneficence was presented by Rev. F. B. Seelye and was adopted without discussion. The subject of systematic giving was afterwards discussed in stirring speeches by the Moderator, Revs. F. B. Seelye, J. H. Hughes, and Bro. M. S. Hall.

With the purpose of cooperating with the two other Associations of the Province in the matter of home mission work, a resolution was adopted, instructing the nominating committee to name a committee to represent the Association upon the joint-committee of Home Missions for New Brunswick, in consideration of the large extent of country covered by the Association, and the de-

irability of its being represented in every meeting of the Board or joint-committee, it was resolved to appoint a committee of twelve and to suggest to the other Associations that they each appoint a like number, it being provided however that, should the other Associations appoint a smaller number than twelve, a corresponding number of the twelve appointed by the Western Association, taking the names in the order reported by the nominating committee, should constitute the Association's representation on the joint-committee.

Before the close of the afternoon session the Moderator announced that he had just received intelligence of the death of Rev. G. W. Springer, an aged and very highly esteemed minister connected with the Association, who, after many years of faithful service for his Master, closing in a painful and trying illness of several months, had now passed to his reward. Remarks in a tender and kindly and reminiscent vein concerning the departed brother was made by Rev. George Howard, who also, at the request of the Moderator, led the Association in prayer.

During the afternoon a Woman's Mission Aid meeting was held in the hall near by.

SATURDAY EVENING: The evening service was opened with prayer by Rev. W. R. McIntyre. The Circular Letter was read by Rev. M. P. King, and after remarks by Rev. J. H. Hughes, Geo. Howard and M. P. King, was adopted as the letter of the Association to the churches.

Bro. Buchanan presented the report on Denominational Literature, and the report was adopted without discussion.

An invitation from the Rockland church was on motion accepted for the next annual meeting of the Association.

The remainder of the evening was given to a platform discussion of the subject of Foreign Missions. Rev. I. C. Archibald gave the first address, and spoke with his accustomed earnestness and power of the importance of our Telugu mission and the great interests involved in it. This was followed by an address by Miss Clark who has been accepted by the Board for service on the Foreign field, and who gave expression to her deep interest in the great work toward which she had felt herself called. The closing address was by Mrs. Archibald, who spoke with the instructive and persuasive power which she has at command, and whose earnest and forceful words, born of her long and successful experience in missionary work, must have made a deep impression upon her hearers.

On Sunday morning the annual sermon before the Association was preached by Rev. J. H. Hughes. The text was found in Luke 24:50. "And he led them out as far as to Bethany, and he lifted up his hands and blessed them." This excellent and impressive discourse was heard with attention, and doubtless with great profit, by the large audience assembled. Revs. M. P. King, B. N. Nobles and Dr. Trotter assisted in the service. Rev. Geo. Howard preached at the same hour to an overflow meeting in the hall near by.

At the afternoon service an address in the interests of the Home Mission work was delivered by Rev. B. N. Nobles of St. John, an address on Sunday School work by Rev. Geo. Howard, and an address on Bible Wines by Rev. W. R. Robinson.

A Woman's Mission meeting was also held in the afternoon in the hall, at which Mrs. Archibald and Miss Clark were the principal speakers. In the evening Rev. R. Barry Smith was the preacher, and a social service which followed was led by Rev. F. B. Seelye.

The weather during the Association was fine though at times very warm. The people were most hearty in their hospitality. The spirit pervading the sessions of the Associations was kindly and Christian, the sermons, addresses and discussions were earnest, stimulating and helpful, and the opinion was freely expressed among the delegates that it was one of the best sessions the Association had ever held.

Pray and Ply Your Paddles.

When the cruel savages of Tanna were thirsting for Paton's blood, he, with his three Aneityumese teachers, Matthew, Abraham, and Abraham's wife, followed by a Tannese boy named Katanian, got into a canoe, and under cover of the night pushed out to sea. Almost swamped by the waves, his helpers threw down their paddles, exclaiming: "We are all drowned now! We are all food for the sharks!" Ordering the lad with the steering paddles to sit firm in his seat, Paton cried: "Abraham where is your faith in Jesus? Remember he is ruler on sea as on land. Pray and ply your paddle. Keep up stroke for stroke with me. Our lives depend on it. Matthew, bail with all your might. Don't look around on the sea. Let us pray to God and ply our paddles, and he will save us yet." And God did: for four hours later, with the skin of their hands sticking to the paddles, they stepped ashore just as day was breaking. They were delivered by praying and paddling. If they had done nothing but pray, the waters would have engulfed them. If they had done nothing but paddle, the issue would have been equally disastrous; for Paton declares: "Had I been a stranger to Jesus and to prayer, my reason would verily have given way. We must pray as if all depends upon God, and work as if all depends on us. Praying without working is hypocrisy. Working without praying is presumption. If prayerlessness is a grief to God, laziness must be an abomination,

The Story Page

Real Heroism.

BY CLARA SHERMAN.

Helen Langdon sat on the edge of the bluff overlooking the pond cooling her hot cheeks in the gentle breeze and idly watching the birds in a neighboring tree, as they worked together over the twigs for their new nest. She had had a delightful morning spin on her wheel, and in half an hour of time she had exchanged the brick walls of the city for the opening blossoms and deeping green of the hillside.

The joy of the morning and the thrill of the spring-time was in her veins. As her pulses gradually quieted down to their regular beat, the loveliness of the day and the surroundings took hold of her with new power. One cannot be aware of the beauty around him in the world without longing, even if half-unconsciously, for harmony between it and the world within; and Helen felt the ancient discontent with petty aims and unworthy pleasures rising in her heart.

"Why is it," she thought to herself, "that the old heroisms seem to have died out of the world? We are all alike in these days. At one time we care for little, foolish, every-day things just as if there were nothing better in the world; and the next day we have forgotten all about them. We race after our pleasures until they seem like work, and then we work for things that give us no pleasure."

Then Helen fell a-dreaming of the earlier days, when knights rode forth redressing wrongs, when gentle women embroidered banners and trophies for their heroes, and when life held possibilities for heroism free from all taint of selfish gain. But such thoughts are rather serious for a young girl, and Helen's vague dissatisfaction with things commonplace vanished in her search for houstonias and violets.

An hour later Helen was back in the city, bending herself with a will to the conquest of a difficult sonata; and her morning thoughts did not recur to her mind. At luncheon time she and her mother sat alone in the sunny dining-room that overlooked the river.

"I suppose my gray gown will be finished all right for the reception to-morrow," she said to her mother, after describing her morning ride; "and I mustn't forget to order my violets."

"Oh, that reminds me, Miss Hurter is ill or something and she couldn't come to-day, so I had to send the gown to her and she is doing it there. If you go in to explain to her about the ribbons, some time about six o'clock, she said, it will be ready for you."

"Oh, what a bother!" said Helen, rather impatiently. "I don't see how I can take the time, and I've no idea where she lives."

"James knows. You can dress for the Lelanda's dinner before you go—for you needn't try it on, you know,—and James can take you right there without coming home."

"That means I must stay at Miss Hurter's for three-quarters of an hour. I'd better take a book along. It's lucky the rehearsal for this afternoon was postponed, or I shouldn't have time to dress."

That was how it happened that a few minutes after six o'clock the door of Miss Hurter's little bedroom opened, and the shining vision of a pretty girl in evening dress appeared at the entrance.

"Come in, Miss Langdon, please," called a girl's voice as Helen hesitated. "Did they tell you below to walk right in without knocking?"

"Yes," answered Helen. "I am sorry you are ill."

"Oh, I'm not ill," returned the other. "I did something pretty bad to my ankle last night, trying to get out of the way of an electric car, when I was taking home some work. It's in splints, but it's not so bad as being ill." While Mary Hurter was saying this, she looked with delighted eyes at Helen, who for her part was looking back as if she had never really seen the little seamstress before.

Mary was sitting on the couch that evidently served her for a bed, with a pillow at her back and her foot stretched out stiffly on a rest before her. At her elbow stood her work table, laden with sewing materials; and Helen's pretty gray dress was spread over the end of the couch.

"See, Miss Langdon," went on the cherry voice, "I've just finished it; and now, if you'll tell me where to put the ribbons,—your mother said you had your own idea about it,—I'll tack them right on." Then, hardly pausing: "Oh, I am so glad you came in such a pretty dress. How lucky I am to have a chance to see you!"

Helen was taken by surprise. Was this eager-faced, bright-eyed girl, hardly older than herself, the quiet, unobtrusive, commonplace little creature who often sat quietly in the sewing-room, seemingly absorbed in following the directions of the dressmaker and thinking of nothing further? Yet the girl was tired now, too. Anybody could see that, from the dark circles under her eyes and the way she tried to straighten herself a little on the couch.

"Do excuse me for admiring you so," she went on impulsively. "You see I've been alone all day long, except when Mrs. Maloney brought me something to eat this noon; and it does seem so good to see something pretty." She gave another rapturous glance at the pink silk train and the great bunch of roses.

Helen laughed. "Then I'm glad I came," she said cordially; and she drew a chair closer to the couch. "And you must keep me for nearly an hour, too, since I'm not due at the Lelanda's before seven."

It doesn't take long for two-girls to be come acquainted, when once a friendly interest paves the way; and Helen's tact soon won shy Mary Hurter to talk about herself. She was less than a year older than Helen; and yet for eighteen months she had been supporting herself by her needle, living quiet by herself in her small room, but guarded somewhat by good Mrs. Maloney who lived on the floor above.

"Do I get lonesome? Why, yes, sometimes," she said in answer to Helen's questioning. "But I think it's too cowardly to be anything but jolly when one has health and strength. And I have good times, too. I have the most heavenly Sunday afternoons, when I go out in the country somewhere to read and walk and do just what I like."

Little by little the whole story came out. It was not an un-romantic one in its main features. Mary's mother had died several years before, leaving Mary and her brother two years older. The father was an inventor, who had made considerable money at one time, but who seemed to lose energy when his wife died, and sank into a state of chronic ill-health. Kenneth, the boy, a bright, even brilliant fellow, graduated from the scientific school and was enabled, partly by a school fellowship and partly by a small legacy received from his godfather, to go to Germany to continue his favorite study of chemistry. Within three months after he started, the father was taken suddenly ill, and died within a week. Kenneth cabled to know if he should return; but Mary bravely replied, "No," and set about the investigation of her affairs.

They knew that ready money had been scarce for some time; but it was a great shock to find that the house was heavily mortgaged, and that, when the debts were paid, the direst poverty seemed close at hand. She knew Kenneth was provided for, at least for the present; and she made up her mind not to interfere with his devotion to his work.

"Why, I never thought of calling him back. I am glad he is getting his start; and when he comes, next October probably, we will work together. He knows I am living in the house with Mrs. Maloney, only he thinks she is staying with me instead of this way. I couldn't teach, for I never went to college; but I always had to sew more or less."

"Why," exclaimed Helen, ardently, "I think you are perfectly wonderful! I didn't suppose anybody could be so patient and brave."

"Hm!" said Mary, with a laugh. "That's much better than living on one's friends, the way they wished me to do at first. There's nothing brave about it; but I'll tell you it has made me meet people who are real heroes and heroines. All I have done has been to sew the best I can and try to live like a lady, even if I am poor, and to write jolly letters to Kenneth. But I know brave ones enough. There's Mrs. Morgan on the floor below, for instance. Her husband fell from a scaffolding, and he has hurt his back; and there are four children. She works all the time and keeps things going, and is always trying to help other people, too."

"Then there is Ned Randall in the room back of me. He was crazy to be a doctor, and he was almost ready to enter a medical school when his father ran away with some funds belonging to the bank and disgraced all of them. It killed his mother, and he told me one night he thought it would kill him at first. Finally, he made up his mind that for his dead mother's sake, if for nothing else, he would be all she wished him to be. So he just took hold of his life again. He asked for a place in the very bank his father had left. Think of the heroism that took! And they gave it to him. That was four years ago; and he is paying off all the money his father took, except what was sent back in the first place. Nobody knows it; but the truth is that he has never used one single cent of his pay—and he gets a good salary now—for his own expenses. He earns enough to live on by doing evening work; and in the winter he teaches in the evening school, and in his vacation he works for a man in Hillston. He works in a restaurant every Saturday evening; and any day, when he doesn't have enough to eat, they will trust him for it there. Now that's the kind of a fellow I call a hero." And Mary's tired eyes glowed.

Helen sat quietly without speaking, remembering her thoughts of the morning and realizing that heroism is to be found in the daily lives of common people quite as much as in tales of old romance and lofty chivalry.

"I was thinking only this morning," said Helen rather

diffidently, "that there weren't any heroes left; but I guess the only thing is to open one's eyes and find plenty of them."

"Yes, that's so," said Mary, heartily. "But don't look to me for one."

Just then came a rap on the door, and good Mrs. Maloney entered with a bowl of milk and some slices of bread and a saucer of raspberry preserves for Mary's supper. And on the little waiter lay a letter with a German postmark. "Why, it's past seven o'clock already," said Helen, with a little jump, as Mrs. Maloney paused astonished at the pink silk gown in the little room. "And that poor James is still waiting, I must run; but we'll see each other again, right soon, and thank you ever so much," she added in a lower tone. "Oh, and I'm going to leave the roses."

Then Mrs. Maloney and Mary Hurter ate their supper together, and the roses and the letter made the room beautiful.—Christian Register.

Joe's Fire Company.

BY ALICE H. ALLEN.

Joe was washing dishes. It seemed to Joe that she was always washing dishes. If she had only been a boy, and could have done boy's work! Poor Joe tossed her little dark head, set her teeth hard, and went on with the dishes.

Outside she could hear the children talking as they built stick houses. Joe called her little Sister Nan, and Nan's little friend Bob, "the children." For they were only six, while she was ten, and "going on eleven."

Bob was the next door neighbor's boy. He had big blue eyes, stiff white hair, and a round grave face. He drawled his words and dragged his feet. Such a slow, solemn little boy was Bob.

Bob and Nan always played together. But they were never quite happy unless Don was there too. Don was the large brown dog. When mamma saw Nan coming slowly across the lawn or down the walk, she always knew that Bob was only a few steps behind, and that old Don would be close behind Bob. She knew, too, when she saw this solemn trio, that some mischief was on foot.

Joe listened to Bob's slow drawl while she scalded and dried the plates.

"Your sticks don't lie straight, Nan Turner," he was saying.

"Don't care if they don't," piped Nan's clear little voice. "My parlor's all furnished, anyway. See Bob."

Joe could not resist looking out of the window to see too. She was only ten, you remember. There they were under the trees. Nan's hat was hanging by one string. Tired of building, she was already furnishing her parlor. A row of small stones for "chairs" stood on a bright bit of calico which was the "carpet."

Bob was slowly laying his sticks. He looked at Nan's house, and said, with slow scorn in his voice, "Folks—don't—furnish—their—houses—before—they're—built."

"Don't care," said Nan. "I'm tired of playing stick-houses, anyway. Tisn't any fun. Come on, let's be the Pilgrim Fathers, Bob, and clear the land."

"What'll Don be? He can't be a Pilgrim Father," said Bob, looking at Don thoughtfully.

"Oh! he can be a tiger, and we'll shoot him," Nan said, "and we must burn away the woods, you know Bob. That's the way to do—papa says so, and papa, he knows everything."

Away went the Pilgrim Fathers to clear the land. And close behind went the friendly tiger, which was to be shot. Joe watched them out of sight, and then went back to her dishes. The next minute she heard Nan's voice screaming, "O Bob, Bob! quick, quick, quick! The ash-house is all afire! Oh, oh, oh!"

As Nan's "ohs" increased in strength, Bob's voice joined in, and Don barked wildly.

"The ash-house on fire!" thought Joe, "and it's close to the barn." She flung down her dishcloth, caught up a pail of water, and ran.

Papa was chief of the fire department in the village. He had often told his children what to do in case of fire.

How Joe flew across the yard, calling to Nan and Bob to get more water, and come quick. Before she reached the ash-house she could see the smoke, and when, out of breath, she pulled open the door, black clouds rushed out and choked her. She could see the red flames darting in and out of the darkness within. The stone part would not burn. Joe remembered that, and dashed the water with all her little strength against the wooden roof of the building.

By this time Nan was there with more water. Joe had just raised the pail high for a good throw, when the gruff voice of the old gardener from somewhere near, called "What be you young 'uns up to now?"

Joe sent the water first, then wiped her hot face, and called back, "O, Davis, bring some water, quick! The ash-house is all afire!"

"Taint, nuther!" shouted old Davis in disgust: "I'm smokin' hams."

Joe dropped her pall, and ran back to her unwashed dishes. Some way she was glad not to meet any one just then.

The little procession of three formed as usual. Nan's curly head was held very high. Bob's feet dragged themselves unwillingly away from the exciting scene. Don's long, silky ears drooped. He seemed to feel that the burden of the mistake rested most heavily upon him.

A slow smile crept up among the freckles on Bob's round face. "Nau," he said, "I—told—you—there—wasn't—any—hurry."

That night, at tea time, Papa Turner said to mamma, "I've been thinking all summer that I must put lightning-rods on our house and barn. But it won't be necessary. Davis says we have one of the finest and most fearless of fire companies right in our family."

Joe's cheeks were crimson. Then papa told mamma all about it. They both laughed, and papa pulled Nan's curls, and asked Joe where she had found her way of curing hams.

Then Bob came in from his supper, and Don came in from his, and mamma said, as she kissed them all round. "Let papa joke all he wants to, children. He's as proud as I am of our brave little fire company."—Sunday school Times.

Fred's "Thorough."

"Sue," said her brother, "I wish you would sew up the glove where you mended it before. It's all ripping out again. You didn't make a good job of it."

"I sewed it well enough," said Sue, inspecting the glove; "but I guess I didn't fasten it thoroughly enough at the end. That's where the trouble came. Yes, I'll be thorough with it this time."

"Thorough" is a good word," said mother. "A great deal of the trouble in the world arises from the lack of it."

"Yes," said Sue. "While we are talking about it, Fred, I want to remind you that you didn't fasten that bracket in my room thoroughly the other day. The nail on one side came out. There was a little vase of flowers on it. It fell down and was smashed. The water spoiled half a dozen or so of books that were on the table under it."

"Too bad, Sue. I'm really sorry. The next thing I do for you, you'll see I'll do it thoroughly."

"The same to you," said Sue, with a smile, as she handed him his glove.

"I wish you would run out and close the side gate, Fred," said his mother. "Nora did not fasten it thoroughly when she came in, and its swinging loose."

"Another thorough,"

"I'll close the gate," said Fred. "I'm just going out to rake up the leaves in the yard. It will be a good day's work, I tell you—well worth the quarter father's going to pay me for it. But I want the quarter; so I'm glad to do it."

"Let it be thorough work," said mother; "no neglected corners, no leaves left among the bushes."

Toward night Fred raised himself from stooping in a corner and leaned on the broom he had brought to neatly supplement his work with the rake.

"Whew! my back aches, and my hands smart. But I think I've made good, honest work of this, Mother," he called, "please come out here and look. There, now! you don't see any slighted spots about here, do you?"

"It is beautifully done," said mother. "I fancy the grass and bushes look eager to grow with such encouragement. But how about that corner over there?"

"Oh, that is my pile of leaves. Of course, they are not going to stay there. I'm tired and want to go in and read; so I'm going to wheel them away in the morning."

"Is that thorough?" asked the mother.

"Yes, as far as it goes. There's not a bit of harm in leaving them till the morning."

In the night a strong wind arose. Fred looked from his window in the morning, to see, with great vexation the leaves he had so carefully gathered swept in every direction over the lawn.

"Well, there's another day of my vacation gone. I supposed it served me right."

Without a word of complaint, he went over the ground again. Mother came out as he was wheeling away the last load of leaves. He looked up at her with a rueful smile, saying: "Thorough" is a pretty good word, mother.—The Youth's Evangelist.

A four-year-old boy was taken by his mother to a wedding. He was wisely silent until they had returned home, when he inquired concerning the bride: "What for did she have that lace curtain on her head?"

A mother who was curling the hair of her three-year-old son, remarked to a lady visitor:

"This makes me so much work, I shall have to get Norman's head shingled."

The child kept meditatively quiet until his ringlets were arranged, and summed up his reflections to the query:

"Mamma, when I have my head shingled, then will I be a hous?"—N. Y. Observer.

The Young People

EDITOR, J. W. BROWN. All communications for this department should be sent to Rev. J. W. Brown, Havelock, N. B., and must be in his hands at least one week before the date of publication.

Prayer Meeting Topic.

B. Y. P. U. Topic.—Individual Work for Christ. Acts 8: 26-40.

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday, July 15.—Nehemiah 3: 1-16. Building the walls of Jerusalem. Compare II Kings 25: 10. Tuesday, July 16.—Nehemiah 3: 17-32. Building the walls of Jerusalem. Compare Neh. 1: 3. Wednesday, July 17.—Nehemiah 4. Armed for work and for fighting. Compare Deut. 1: 30. Thursday, July 18.—Nehemiah 5. Putting aside injustice among the people. Compare Lev. 25: 36. Friday, July 19.—Nehemiah 6. The challenge-trap avoided (vs. 12). Compare Neh. 13: 29. Saturday, July 20.—Nehemiah 7: 1-6, (7-65), 66-73. The returned ones. Compare Ezra 2.

Prayer Meeting Topic—July 14.

Individual work for Christ. Acts 8: 26-40. It is not possible to unduly magnify the importance of this subject. "Individual work for Christ" is the battle cry of the B. Y. P. U. A. We state it as our conviction that the best of men's endeavors, or that which determines their life work, is done in early manhood. The man whose life is not fruitful of real and true work between twenty and twenty-five will, mark you, not do much of worth afterwards. There are exceptions, they but prove the rule. As a man sows he reaps. His sowing is early. "Wild oats" do not yield for the sowing sheaves for men's good or for God's garner. Let it not be forgotten that the conflict between truth and error, between vice and virtue is one in which God himself is engaged, and that He allows no truces or compromises. Let us not mistake though, our conflict is not with persons, but for principles. Our struggle is not against the vicious, but against the vices; not against the errorist, but against the error. Our lesson is descriptive of an individual worker for Christ. Three things are suggested and expressed in three words: I. Spirit. II. Method. III. Results.

I. Spirit.—The individual worker for Christ must hear, like Philip, the "go ye" of the Spirit, and he must render quick obedience in the right spirit. This includes great

(a). PERSONAL FAITH.

This means a most hearty assent to the teachings and requirements of God's Word, as well as a cordial reception of God and Christ as Sovereign and Saviour. Read Psalm 119: 40, 66, 71, 94, 103, 140 and 159.

(b). REVERENT OBEDIENCE.

The worker who fails to render exact obedience to the Master's commands places himself at a great disadvantage. But we have in mind reverent obedience, as including lowliness and submission. Read Psalm 25: 9—John 8: 31 and 38—Psalm 119: 57, 60.

(c). HUMBLE DEPENDENCE.

This must be a characteristic of the worker also. May I suggest that prayerfulness and patience are included. Ephesians 1: 15-17. Ps. 119: 73.

II Method: These are times when the forces of Zion are taxed with excessive organizations. Instead of scanning with anxious eye the intellectual horizon, or reploughing the fields of thought for better or newer methods, let the Christian worker conclude that an extended knowledge of God's Word is the one thing needful. To the Christian worker then the suggestion of our Scripture lesson is suggested in our word "Search." For method or methods of work you have the answer in John v: 39. "Search the Scriptures."

SEARCH.

EARNESTLY. Joshua 1: 8; Psalm 119, 9-12.

ANXIOUSLY. Mark iv, 24; Luke 8: 18. Why? Because of distractions.

REGULARLY. Psalm 1: 2; Acts 17: 11; Deut. 17: 19. Why? Because of recurring need.

CAREFULLY. Luke 24: 27; 2 Tim. 3: 16, 17. Why? Because of errors.

HUMBLY. Deut. 31: 9-13; Isaiah 66: 5. Why? Because of weakness.

III. Results.—The work of the worker is frequently burdened and often retarded by the exercise of undue concern about the Results of the work. The individual cannot afford to lose sight of the fact that Results are with God. It is our duty to be faithful not successful.

Note carefully the result of searching the Scriptures on the part of the character before us in the lesson. It led him to walk the entire pathway of obedience. This is the inevitable result. Christian worker would you go forward to conquer? then aim not so much at telling the truth—but making the truth tell—"Holding forth the word of life."

Note in concise terms the Results of Bible knowledge on the man whom the Christian worker meets in the arena of life

(a). RENEWS.

Matt. 13: 23. Jas. 1: 18. I. Peter 1: 23. Recall the figure the seed.

(b). IMPARTS REPENTANCE AND FAITH.

Heb. 4: 12. Acts 2: 37. Rom. 10: 17. Acts 16: 30-33. John 20: 31.

(c). CAUSES SANCTIFICATION.

John 17: 17-19. Eph. 5: 25-27. I Peter 1: 22. Let not the word "discouraged" be found in the vocabulary of the individual Christian worker. He who labors in holy things today does so under an oppressive sense of the fact that his "Thus saith the Lord" is esteemed lightness by many.

Proude in his "Life of Bunyan" contrasts the vivid effect of Bible Truth on the Puritan Fathers and laments that it is trampled into nothingness in the common pathway of our life today. As the sound perchance of him who hath a pleasant voice, is the message of God's truth now. The Word is heard but the people "do" it not. An intense self-conceit that says "I know" and so never feels nor learns and an intense dullness of hearing that makes the man deceive himself by being a hearer and not a doer—destroys or greatly hinders our work to-day. Oh for a Josiah day in which the bare reading of God's Word would make kings tremble and send the supporters of their throne on hasty messages of enquiry. Oh, for an earthquake shock which would make men who bind thus the messengers of truth in fetters and keep them in dungeons of powerlessness cower with fear and trembling and say "Men and brethren, what shall we do to be saved." BYRON H. THOMAS.

Dorchester, N. B.

Our general meeting at Moncton will soon be on us. The Executive are now giving the matter their earnest attention. We trust that all our Unions will be very prompt in sending the necessary information concerning statistics, etc. By the hearty co-operation of all, let us make this the best yearly meeting that we have yet held. Important matters this year demand our prayerful attention. It is generally conceded that we are passing through the crisis of our history. How important then that we see and act aright. This brings us to a dependence on God for wisdom. Let all our Unions then make this a matter of special prayer, and all unitedly spread our case before the Lord. The Lord will hear and give direction.

The Chicago Convention.

We have had but little to say in this column respecting the great B. Y. P. U. Convention (International,) which is to be held in Chicago, July 25-28th, next. This has been owing chiefly to the fact that Rev. J. B. Morgan, who was appointed Chairman of Committee on Transportation, has removed from the Provinces, and since then things have been in a disorganized condition. We are fortunate in securing the services of Geo. A. MacDonald of Halifax, as Chairman of this Committee. And though the hour is late, there yet remains sufficient time to make ample preparation for any delegation from the Provinces that may wish to take in the great Chicago Convention. There should be many to take advantage of this. It affords the opportunity of a life-time to see the "windy city," to share in the inspiration of the great gathering of the Baptist young people of the continent, and incidentally to see at its best the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo,—and all at an amazingly small cost. Who will go and bring us back the inspiration so much needed? Will intending delegates communicate at once with Mr. MacDonald. The trip is within the reach of many so far as cost is concerned.

This notice is sent at the request of the Chairman of Transportation Committee, whose address is 120 Granville St., Halifax, N. S.

(Signed) M. A. MACLEAN, Pres. Mar. Union. Truro, N. S. July 1st, 1901.

Riches without charity are nothing worth; they are blessings to him only who makes them blessings to others.—Fielding.

Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR JULY.

For our Home Mission work in these Provinces, that the students going forth may be greatly helped and blessed in winning souls.

Notice.

Miss Emma Hume, Dartmouth, has kindly consented to take Miss Johnstone's work until Convention. All correspondence for the Provincial Secretary of N. S. will be sent to her address. The blank forms will be sent this week to all the Societies and Mission Bands. Will you please fill out and return promptly so as to render all the assistance you possibly can in this difficult work. All societies who have lost members by death during this year are requested to send the names of these on their reports, so they may be remembered at the memorial service during Convention.

Will all Mission Bands please send their contributions along as promptly as possible, as the books close July 30, and it is most important that all funds be received as soon as possible. IDA CRANDALL, Treas. M. B.

The W. M. A. S. in connection with the Eastern Association, N. S., will hold their meeting at Isaac's Harbor on Saturday, July 13, at 2.30 p. m. Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Archibald, returned missionaries, will attend this association and speak at the missionary meetings.

The W. M. A. S. in connection with the Eastern N. B. Association will hold their meeting at Havelock on Saturday, July 20, at 2.30 p. m. An interesting programme has been arranged and we hope a large number of delegates will attend these meetings.

A Mission Band meeting in connection with the Eastern Association at Havelock, N. B., will be held on Monday afternoon, July 22. Bands will kindly report by delegate if possible; if not, by letter. Address in care Mrs. J. W. Brown, Havelock, N. B. F. CLARKE, Band Supt.

Report of W. M. A. S.

A meeting in connection with the N. B. Western Association was held on the afternoon of June 30; Mrs. Cox, Prov. Sec'y, in the chair. After singing "All hail the power of Jesus' name," a short season of prayer followed, led by Mrs. E. E. Crandell. Reports from the following "Aids" were then given: Newcastle Creek, Miss Stuart; 2nd Chipman, Mrs. Crandell; Cumberland Bay, Mrs. Lewis; Fredericton, Miss Wheeler; Marysville, Mrs. Fisher; McDonald's Corner, Mrs. Lloyd; Narrows, Mrs. White. All these reports were encouraging. Mrs. Archibald, missionary, then gave an address, which was an inspiration to all who were privileged to hear the thrilling account of work in India.

Miss Clarke, missionary elect, spoke for a short time, especially to Mission Band workers. After a few remarks from Mrs. Cox the meeting dismissed.

H. A. STUART.

Annual Meeting.

A very interesting annual meeting of the W. M. A. S. of 2nd Grand Lake was held in the Baptist church at Cumberland Bay on Monday, July 1, at 8 p. m. The reports were excellent. This was the 25th annual meeting of this society. In that time they have never failed to send their money to the treasurer; have only missed a public annual meeting once. The treasurer reported this year \$61. The secretary reported a membership of thirty-nine; fifteen prayer meetings held during the year. Several brethren addressed the meeting.—Revs. J. A. Porter, C. N. Barton and Bro. Buchanan. A very interesting address was given by Miss Clark, missionary elect. Two life members of the Society have this year joined the host "who have crossed the flood,"—father and daughter, Deacon C. W. Barton and Mrs. C. E. Miller. They rest in "the glorious hope" and "their works do follow them."

Mission Band Notes.

I am now at home in Berwick with health somewhat improved. I have been able to visit only a few of the Bands during the year, but have come in touch with all the Bands in Nova Scotia by letter. I have received many very cheering letters in reply, while some have not yet responded. I would like to hear from each. If there are Bands that have not received a letter from me

during the year I would be pleased to receive a word from them. The illness of the Provincial Secretary made it impossible for me to get a correct list of Bands, and I may not have all. I have the names of seventy-four. Some few of these are, I regret to state, inactive, but the greater number are at work. The call of our loved Provincial Secretary to a higher service, removing from the work here one of the most efficient, energetic and faithful of our workers, is a call to each for increased energy and consecration. The following are Bands not previously reported: O' October 27 the Secretary of Queens County, Miss Laura Crooker, assisted by Mrs. Balcom, organized a Mission Band, "Mite Gatherers," at Pleasant River. The officers are: Pres., Miss Linda Best; Vice-Pres., Miss Bella Merley; Sec'y-Treas., Miss Stella Merley. This Band is working with increasing interest.

Miss Crooker has also organized another Band at Brookfield Gold Mines. This Band, though large in numbers, may not send large contributions to the treasury, but we trust its educative influence may bear great results in the future. The President is Miss Laura Crooker; Sec'y, Mrs. Smith; Treas., Mrs. Crowe.

From the same county comes the report of another Band organized at Kempt, with officers as follows: Pres., Mrs. James Freeman; Sec'y, Miss Armelly Christopher; Treas., Miss Nell Freeman.

These Bands, with Liverpool, make four organized in Queen's County during the present conventional year. On the first Sunday in January a Mission Band, with the name "Bud of Promise," was organized at Jordan Falls, Shelburne County. The officers are: Pres., Mrs. Charles Hayden; Vice-Pres., Miss Maggie Hardy; Sec'y, Miss Susie Harlow; Treas., Miss Ruby Hardy. The Band includes the whole Sunday School.

A. L. POSTER, Band Supt.

Berwick, July 3.

Amounts Received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U. FROM JUNE 20 TO JULY 2.

Little River, F.M. \$5, H.M. \$1.25; Lunenburg, Tidings, 25c.; Jacksontown, F.M. \$15; Salem, Albert Co., F.M. \$10.70, H.M. \$4; Women's meeting, Dartmouth, collection, \$7.64; Argyle Head, F.M. \$3, H.M. \$1.30; Springfield, F.M. \$10, H.M. \$5, Tidings, 25c.; Newcombville, Tidings, 25c.; Lewis Head, F.M. \$1.50, H.M. \$1.50; Debert, F.M. \$6, H.M. \$2.2; Wolfville, F.M. \$5; Wolfville, Mrs. J. W. Bigelow, to constitute herself a life member, F.M. \$25; East Mountain, F.M. \$2, H.M. \$1; Tidings, 25c.; Macaquac, F.M. \$20, proceeds of missionary concert, F.M. \$4.25, H.M. \$4.25; Goldboro, Tidings, 25c.; Truro, Immanuel church, F.M. \$6.87, Reports, 20c.; Forest Glen, F.M. \$11.12, special collection, H.M. \$2.88; Alexandra, F.M. \$9.64, H.M. \$2.76; Windsor, F.M. \$32, H.M. \$1; Clyde River, F.M. \$2.50, H.M. \$2.50; Bonshaw, F.M. \$10; Tryon, F.M. \$32.36, H.M. \$3.64; East Point, F.M. \$13.50, mite money, H.M. \$17.08; Canning, F.M. \$11.50, H.M. \$1.85.

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

Amounts Received by Treasurer of Mission Bands.

FROM JUNE 8 TO JULY 4.

Bridgetown, H.M. \$5, F.M. \$5; Bridgewater, H.M. \$5; F.M. \$5; Little River, F.M. \$2.50; Milton, F.M. \$5; Pettitcodiac, F.M. \$7, H.M. \$3; Berwick, F.M. \$4.20; Truro, Prince St. J. U, support of boy in Mrs. Churchill's school, F.M. \$3; Truro, Prince t. B.Y.P.U, support of native preacher, Chondau John, F.M. \$10; Newcastle, F.M. \$1.20; Marysville, F.M. \$28.65; Fredericton, to constitute Mrs. Coy life member, F.M. \$10; Collection Western Association, F.M. \$1.35; Tancook, F.M. \$4; Emmon River, F.M. \$4; Cox's Point, F.M. \$1.06; Clyde River, toward support of Amelia, F.M. \$3.70; Annadale, F.M. \$1.40.

IDA CRANDALL, Treas. M. B. Chipman, Queen's Co., N. B.

Foreign Mission Board.

NOTES BY THE SECRETARY.

In the report of the Committee on Foreign Missions which was presented to the N. S. Western Association there occurs the following under the head of "Our Field and Responsibility": "Our mission field are 2,000,000 Telugus in 5,000 villages. With seven stations this makes an average of 370 villages and 285,000 people to each station. The land is literally swarming with human beings, there being eight times as many inhabitants to the square mile as we have in Nova Scotia. The Maritime Provinces have a Maritime mission, lying along the shore of the Bay of Bengal. This area adopted by us as our share of the great heathen world is spiritually a dependency of the Maritime Provinces. If we send them the gospel, they have it; if we send it not, they have it not. We hold for them, as it were, the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven. Whosoever sins we remit, they are remitted unto them, and whosoever sins we retain, they are retained. Is it not practically so? For in the number and quality of the men we send depend the number and quality of converts. If we pray and give much

we may expect many to be saved. If we pray and give little we may expect little. Our denomination is the earthen vessel through which the Lord is sending them all the 'heavenly treasure' they are getting. The responsibility is an awful one if we are unfaithful; a glorious one if we are faithful."

These are ringing words and are of great moment if we want to fulfil our commission. The trust is a great one. The end sought is most magnificent. What child of God, redeemed by Christ's precious blood, can hesitate for a single instant as to where he shall stand in the mighty movement for a world's evangelization! The empire which has been founded is world-wide. The King is on His throne—and we are his loyal subjects. If all the Baptists of these Provinces knew why they had been brought into the kingdom, our mission to the Telugus would be pushed with ten times the vigor that is shown now and the interest taken in its prosecution would become a passion.

Just now Mr. and Mrs. Archibald are waiting to be sent to the front, with their health greatly improved. Mrs. Higgins is ready to rejoin her husband who for the last four years has been toiling on alone in that unfriendly clime. Can we say them nay? Miss Flora Clark has been accepted by the Board and is under appointment for service abroad. To send these dear friends to their work, requires money, at least \$1,200 and there is not a single dollar in the treasury for that purpose. We are persuaded that they ought to go, and go this year. We believe they will be sent; for we believe the friends of missions will send them. Brethren of the churches cheer their hearts and ours, who bear heavy burdens, by sending to the Treasurer the necessary funds. How easily this could be done, and in two weeks. Remember the treasury is empty. Fill it, ye followers of Jesus! Won't you?

Mr. R. J. Colpitts who has just graduated from Acadia College, has been engaged as Financial Agent of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. He will visit the churches in Prince Edward Island and also those of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Mr. Colpitts is ready to preach for any minister, and to do all in his power to further the interests of the paper he represents which stands for so much in the Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ. We are sure the pastors of all our churches will give him their confidence and hearty support in the work he has undertaken.

Foreign Mission Board Receipts.

FROM MAY 1ST.

GENERAL

Y M C A ac. coll. \$5735; W M A S's Berwick, support of Veracharayalu, \$40; Jas A Gates \$100, Halifax 1st church, support of helper with Mr. Higgins, \$7.50; North Baptist church, support of P. David, \$40; pulpit supply, \$40; Billtown S S support native preacher with Mr. Sanford, \$35; Y W C A, ac coll support of Perrammah in Miss A's school, \$13; Harmony B Y P U, for work under Mr. Gullison, \$17.05; LeBaron Corey balance support native preacher \$7. Total \$356.90. Before reported \$1431.74 Total to July 1st \$1788.64. Legacy estate Wm E. White, Berwick, \$100. Total \$1888.64.

J. W. MANNING, Sec'y-Treas.

St. John, July 1.

How constant is God's friendship! He loves us with an everlasting love and to the end, when other friendships are upon slight grounds easily and often broken off.—John Howe.

And I saw that there was an ocean of darkness and death, but an infinite ocean of light and love flowed over the ocean of darkness, and in that I saw the infinite love of God.—George Fox.

Life is what we make it.—George Logan.

Dyspepsia

That means a great deal more than pain in the stomach, else it might be easily cured.

It means that that organ lacks vigor and tone and is too weak properly to perform its functions.

It means, too, that much that is eaten is wasted and the system generally under-nourished.

W. A. Nugent, Belleville, Ont., had dyspepsia for years; so did H. Budan, San Luis Obispo, Cal. Mrs. C. A. Warner, Central City, Neb., was so afflicted with it she could scarcely keep anything on her stomach and became very weak and poor.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

permanently cured these sufferers, according to their own voluntary statements, as it has cured others. Take it.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills. Price 25 cents.

Charlotte County Conference.

The Charlotte County Conference pursuant to the call of the president and executive, met with the St. Andrew's church on Tuesday, June 25th, at 3 p. m.

St. Andrew's, as your readers know, is one of the most beautiful towns in our Province, situated at the mouth of the St. Croix, just as its waters enter into the Passamaquoddy Bay. Both river and bay afford delightful scenery to the traveller, and it is not surprising that hundreds of tourists find their way annually to this section. On the day of our arrival in the shiretown it looked at its best, for the day was exceedingly fine after a somewhat prolonged season of wet weather. The summer visitors were pouring in, filling up the cottages and hotels, the famous summer retreat "The Algonquin" undergoing a thorough refitting under its present manager, Mr. Howe of Boston.

A stroll through its spacious rooms and halls convinced one that every provision was being made for the comfort of its numerous guests and we were told that the present promised to be its most successful year. As the condition of our finances would not warrant a stay at this fashionable watering place, and as a more quiet home is more to our liking, we found excellent accommodation at the "Kennedy Hotel," until brethren Geo. Hibbard took us in charge and in his hospitable home and with his interesting family. We had a very pleasant home during the rest of our stay. The other visiting members of the Conference being amply provided for by our friends in the town and by brother and sister Webber of Minister's Island. Sir William Van Horne's beautiful summer home, with its extensive grounds, carriage roads, large stables, etc., affording every convenience and comfort are many objects of delightful interest to their guests.

Others were sumptuously entertained at brother Nathau Bleakney's, a son of Rev. J. Bleakney, and a grand-son of Rev. Chas. Tupper, of precious memory. The home he occupies and the large farm he cultivates, are finely situated upon the St. Andrew's Bay, about a mile from the town and here our brother and wife and family, gladly "like the home of Stephanas, addict themselves to the ministry of the saints" and all is good cheer, hospitable entertainment.

The interest manifested in our Conference work and above all the presence of the Holy Spirit made the visit to St. Andrews, its church and people one long to be remembered.

At 3 p. m. the President, Rev. T. M. Munroe, called the meeting to order with some very inspiring remarks and suggestions. After devotional exercises the election of officers was proceeded with and pastor Munroe who has so long and so well filled the office of President, was unanimously re-elected to the same position. The same executive was also re-appointed, after which reports were received from the several churches in the county, as their names and numbers were called from the year book of 1900.

Brother Goucher gave a charming report from St. Stephen, reporting baptisms and extensive repairs to the church edifice. Brother Worden from the Oak Bay group, including Oak Bay, Bartlett's Mills, Lodge Dufferin and Rolling Dam churches, reporting baptisms from each of those churches save one. President Munroe from Pennfield and Beaver Harbor churches, showing a good deal of interest there in the regular services of the churches, Sabbath Schools, etc. The Sec'y and Bro. Francis Gamble from St. George, Second Falls and Mascarine. Bro. Currie could give a good report from St. Andrews, Bayside and Bocabec, speaking feelingly of the work of the late J. W. S. Young upon this field, the interest still manifested in the work. Repairs have been made on the church edifice, St. Andrews, and the outlook is more hopeful than it has been for a long time.

George Hibbard, Esq., also gave a good report from his church, St. Andrew's, which was supplemented by encouraging words from Sister Hibbard. The Bailey field was reported from, although there was no representatives from that quarter. Some baptisms were reported as resulting from Bro. Steeves' labors. Reported by the secretary that the brethren at Paskahagan were taking steps to unite with Second Falls, so as to have a church home. On motion Rev. Mr. Belyea, the newly ordained pastor of the Milltown, Maine, church, was invited to membership in the Conference and reported from his important charge. These reports were spoken to by the President, brethren Goucher, Worden, Currie, Belyea and secretary, all desiring a deeper work of grace and praying

for fuller consecration and more faithful labors on the part of the churches and their entire membership. It was felt that while in some of the churches there was a deep earnestness on the part of all or nearly all of their members, for others it was felt that too many have forgotten their first love as well as their most solemn baptismal vows.

At 7.30 a public meeting was held. After the usual devotional exercises Rev. Mr. Belyea preached a most appropriate sermon, full to the brim of suggestive thought and convincing argument, and eminently calculated to leave lasting impressions upon all who had the privilege of hearing our brother.

Brief remarks along the line of the discourse were made by the brethren present, some of our sisters likewise taking part in this after service.

The choir of the St. Andrew's church rendered excellent service, and here it may be remarked that this choir has but few equals in the Province. The members take a deep interest in their department of Christian work and seek to make themselves "perfect" by regular and constant "practice."

After the more public exercises the evening's session of the Conference was resumed, the 20th Century Fund movement coming in for a full share of attention. It was voted to push this matter in our congregations during the year. The Forward Movement, Home and Foreign Missions and other matters were not forgotten. The importance of having our denominational organ, the MESSENGER AND VISITOR in as many of our homes as possible, as well as the lack of literature in Sabbath schools and homes, was spoken of in connection with our work. It was voted that the balance in the hands of the Secretary Treasurer be devoted to Home Missions and accredited to the entertaining churches. The Conference closed to meet again, D. V., at St. George during the month of October next.

A. H. LAVERRS, Sec'y.

Church Dedication at Blue Mountain, Kings Co., N. S.

June the 30th was a very happy day for the little Baptist congregation at Blue Mountain, the occasion being the setting apart for Divine Worship the neat little house which, with the assistance of friends in other places, they had succeeded in building. The morning sermon was preached by the undersigned and the afternoon by Bro. G. H. Baker, missionary pastor of the 3rd Horton church, of which Blue Mountain is a station.

The house, which was planned by themselves, is very neat and well proportioned, finished and furnished complete except cushions for the pews, and there is no debt. There are sittings for about ninety and more can be added, if required.

The brethren and sisters are very thankful to all the friends who assisted them with contributions in aid of the building and to Miss Irene Eaton, of Canard, for the nice Bible for the pulpit and a lot of books for the Sunday School, and to Mrs. Heckman, of the Tabernacle church, Halifax, now residing in Wolfville, for the fine cabinet organ. Mention should also be made of Bro. H. G. Colpitts, who served as pastor of this field during a part of his course at Acadia, as it was largely through his efforts and encouragement that the work was undertaken.

This house stands as another witness of what may be accomplished by a few courageous souls who are willing to do what they can for themselves.

Bro. Baker is just entering upon the work on this field and we are hoping that his work with them may be richly blessed of God.

A. COHON, Cor. Sec. Wolfville, N. S., July 3rd.

Crowded together in a little zinc-lined shanty under a pier at Chicago, ten boys and young men and one older man met instant death by lightning on Monday. They had left their fish lines and sought shelter from the fierce thunder storm that deluged the northern part of the city about one o'clock. Ten minutes later their bodies lay with twisted and tangled limbs. Twelve sought shelter and one escaped. Twelve-year-old Willie Anderson was uninjured, but he lay many minutes before he could be drawn out from under the heap of dead bodies.

It is stated authoritatively that Germany has secured from Spain a purchase option upon the Island of Fernando Po, fronting the Cameroons territory (German West Africa.) A committee has been formed in Berlin for the colonization and fortification of the island.

Notices.

N. S. Eastern Association.

Delegates intending to be present at the Eastern Association to be held in Isaac's Harbor will kindly forward their names to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of July, when they will be notified of the provision made for their entertainment. Please state whether you will come by train and stage or private conveyance. If possible arrangements will be made for transportation from Mulgrave to Isaac's Harbor by steamer direct. If such arrangements can be made announcements will be made in due season. This would be the most convenient route.

G. A. LAWSON, Pastor. Isaac's Harbor, N. S., June 24.

Acadia Seminary.

It is expected that the Board of Governors will shortly be able to announce the name of the successor to Mr. MacDonald as Principal of the Seminary. In the meantime the correspondence connected with the School will be in the hands of Professor Sawyer. Persons who desire calendars or any information respecting the School are accordingly requested to address their enquiries to Professor Everett W. Sawyer, Wolfville, N. S.

N. S. Eastern Association.

The N. S. Eastern Baptist Association will convene at Isaac's Harbor in its fifty-first annual session on Friday, July 12th, at 10 o'clock a.m. Church letters and forms have been sent. Please note the circulars enclosed, and return church letters to me on or before July 1st. The usual reduced rates of travel have been secured on the I. C. R. If ten or more certificates are secured at the starting point the return will be free—if less than ten first-class tickets are purchased going, return tickets will be issued at first-class half fare. All delegates travelling by the I. C. R. will go to Antigonish Station.

T. B. LAYTON, Secretary. Middleton, N. S.

N. S. Eastern Association.

The N. S. Eastern Baptist Association will convene with the Havelock church, Havelock, N. B., at ten in the forenoon of Saturday, July 20th next. All delegates and members of their families attending said association will be entitled to free return tickets over the Elgin and Havelock railroad and the N. B. and P. E. I. railroad, on producing a certificate signed by the Clerk, and over the I. C. R. if ten or more procure Standard Certificates, and over the Salisbury and Harvey railroad on having their Standard Certificates signed by the Clerk. In travelling over the I. C. R. and the Salisbury and Harvey railroad delegates will be sure and get the Standard Certificates at the time they purchase their tickets. All clerks of churches belonging to said Association are requested to forward their church letter to the undersigned, F. W. Emmerson at Sackville, N. B., not later than July 1st.

H. H. SAUNDERS, Moderator, F. W. EMMERSON, Clerk. Elgin, May 22.

Delegates intending to be present at the N. B. Eastern Association to be held at Havelock will kindly forward their names to the undersigned on or before the 10th of July, so provision can be made for their entertainment. Please state whether you will come by train or drive, as it will assist us to locate you.

WILFORD L. COREY, Church Clerk. Havelock, June 12th.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, during the debate on the naval estimates, the cabinet ministers were heckled on all sides regarding the condition of the navy. Members asserted that the British Mediterranean fleet was especially inadequate to meet the French and Russian squadrons, saying that it was undermanned and unequipped, especially with modern guns; that it lacked colliers and that the coal depots were all exposed to an enemy's fire. The members generally predicted that in case of war the admiralty would break down as completely as the War office did. H. O. Arnold-Fisher, secretary to the admiralty, in replying, referred to the great demand on the admiralty for services in South Africa and China, and promised to strengthen the Mediterranean fleet when new battleships were available, and to add to the fleet cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers.

Boston Herald: It seems a bit inconsistent for parties in pay hundreds of dollars for a coat of country tan and then on their return to the city expect the druggist to remove it all with a fifteen-cent bottle of something.



Eats Clothes

If your washing medium does that, what matters its cheapness or its working power? Is it safe? That's the first thing. Some imitations of PEARLINE are not safe. They eat the clothes, slowly, but surely. Don't experiment. You are sure of PEARLINE; stick to it; it is standard, tested, proved, by years of use and millions of women. 638

After ten days of incessant hiccupping, Mrs. Mary Zenn, the twenty-two-year-old wife of John Zenn, died in Greenpoint, N. Y., Thursday, Dr. Charles Wuest learned that on the night of June 16 the woman entertained friends at her home and during the evening she laughed so heartily over a joke perpetrated on one of her guests by another that a fit of hiccupping was brought on which she could not control. Several physicians were called but in vain. It was suggested that her husband give her a little fright, but this did not prove successful. The woman's condition grew worse steadily. She had been married less than a year.

The corset chiefly of use heretofore in preserving the shape, is now to save life as well. As perfected by an Italian inventor, it may be so inflated that it cannot even be pulled under water by any ordinary force.

Sergt. A. H. Moorehouse, of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, has arrived home at Sussex from the South African battlefield, where he served with the second contingent. He knows what it is to be wounded in battle but was fortunate enough to escape serious injury. He remained until the commander-in-chief left South Africa receiving, with his comrades an autograph photo from Lord Roberts. Shortly after this he had permission to go to Pietermaritzburg to attend the wedding of his brother, and there was taken with enteric fever. Mr. Moorehouse was one of the four men who swam the Vet River under heavy fire with Lieut. Borden.

A NEW SWINDLE.

Peddlers Offering Spurious Pills Representing Them to be the Same as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—A Reward for Such Evidence as Will Lead to Conviction.

The latest device for swindling the public is now being operated in various parts of the Maritime Province, where a couple of peddlers are going from door to door selling a pink colored pill which they represent to be the same as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It is needless to say that this claim constitutes a swindle, as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made from a secret formula known only to the proprietors. We strongly advise readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR not to be duped by peddlers of this class, no matter what representations they may make, and also to remember that medicines of such sterling reputation Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, are never hawked from door to door by peddlers, are never sold in any form except in the Company's boxes, wrapped around which will be found directions for use, the whole enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." It ought also to be borne in mind that imitations are always worthless, and in many cases positively harmful to those taking them. Your health is too precious to experiment with and peddlers of medicine should be promptly shown the door.

Offering an imitation pill and representing it to be the same as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills constitutes a felony under the Criminal Code, and the seller can be prosecuted for obtaining money under false pretences. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. have a standing offer of \$50.00 reward for such information as will lead to the conviction of persons who infringe their registered trade mark in any form. Such information can be addressed to the Company at Brockville, Ont.

Dizzy?

Then your liver isn't acting well. You suffer from biliousness, constipation. Ayer's Pills act directly on the liver. For 60 years they have been the Standard Family Pill. Small doses cure.



Society Visiting Cards

For **25c.**

We will send

To any address in Canada fifty finest Thick Ivory Visiting Cards, printed in the best possible manner, with name in Steel plate script, ONLY 25c. and 2c. for postage. When two or more pkgs. are ordered we will pay postage. These are the very best cards and are never sold under 50 to 75c. by other firms.

PATERSON & CO.,
107 Germant Street,
St. John, N. B.

Wedding Invitations, Announcements etc., a specialty.

GRANDMOTHER used it, MOTHER used it

I am using it, And we have never had any to give better satisfaction than

WOODILL'S GERMAN.

This can be used in many Households.



Wanted Everywhere

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

Address to-day the
VARIETY MFG CO.,
Bridgetown, N. S.

Real Estate

For sale in the growing and beautiful town of Berwick.

I have now for Sale several places right in the village in price from \$700 to \$3,500. Some of them very desirable properties. I have also a number of farms outside on my list. Some of them very fine fruit farms, from \$1,500 to \$7,000. Correspondence solicited and all information promptly given. Apply to—

J. ANDREWS,
Real Estate Broker, Berwick, N. S.
March, 1901.

FITS CURED
EPILEPSY, FITS, ST. VITUS' DANCE,
or have children or relatives that do so, or know a friend that is afflicted, then send for a free trial bottle and try it. It will be sent by mail free of charge. This cure works everywhere and has failed.

THE LEBIG CO., 170 King Street

The Home

HOME HINTS.

Never put a knife into hot grease, as it destroys its sharpness. Have at hand a kitchen fork for turning meat or frying potatoes.

When you boil a cabbage, tie a bit of dry bread in a bag and put in the kettle. French cooks say that all the unpleasant odor will be absorbed by the bread.

Hold the raisins under water while stoning; this prevents stickiness to the hands and cleanses the raisins.

Never butter your pie plates, but dredge them lightly with flour.

Take time to think whether you are doing your work in the easiest as well as the most effectual way. Never stand and do what you can sit and do just as well; thus husband your strength.

Matting should never be washed with anything but salt and water—a pint of salt to a pail of soft water, moderately warm. Dry quickly with a soft cloth. Twice during the season will probably be sufficient washing for a bedroom, but a room much used will require it somewhat oftener.

Washing in cold water when overheated is a frequent cause of disfiguring pimples. A wart can be removed by touching it several times a day with castor oil.—Exchange.

A CHEERFUL KITCHEN.

When women are more generally architects, kitchens will be things of beauty and comfort. Walls will be tiled half way up, so that smoke, splattering grease and other kitchen ills will be powerless to spoil them. Sinks will be high enough to prevent broken backs.

Kitchen closets will have glass doors through which their contents may be readily noted. Aluminum cooking utensils will add a touch of brightness to the scene, and altogether the kitchen may be made more habitable by a little care. Linoleum, which may be easily washed, may cover the floor, and the walls may be covered with linoleum also, so that they may be readily wiped off when soiled. Sink closets may be abolished and a bad tendency on the part of the servants fully overcome. The kitchen table may be covered with oil cloth, neatly tacked under the edges, and the kitchen labors lightened to that extent.

Glass-doored cupboards may be used. A book shelf which contains a few cookery books will help the cook's memory, and a rush seated rocking chair and a hassock will tend to her comfort.—Selected.

Cherry Bavarian Cream.—This is a simply made dessert and a good one. Soak one-quarter of a box of gelatine in one-third of a cupful of water, placing it over the fire until melted. Whip one pint of heavy cream to a solid froth, keeping it very cold. Gradually and lightly stir it into one-third of a cupful of powdered sugar and the melted gelatine. As the mixture thickens add gradually a teaspoonful of vanilla, two or three of a cupful of candied cherries, which have been cut fine and soaked in two tablespoonful of orange juice. Set aside to stiffen in individual molds or one large one, according to taste.—Ex.

A Good Salve.—A salve that is good for all kinds of wounds, etc., is made of equal parts of yellow wax and sweet oil. Melt slowly, carefully stirring. When cooling, stir in a small quantity of glycerine.—Ex.

Orange Fritters.—Peel and quarter the oranges, remove the seeds and all the extra outside skin; make a batter of two eggs, one tablespoonful of olive oil or melted butter, one teaspoonful of sugar, one cupful of flour, half a cupful of cold water. Roll the oranges in sugar, dip them immediately into the batter and fry in hot fat.

Mock Terrapin.—Take half a calf's liver, two tablespoonful butter, half a pint of water, a tablespoonful mustard, a dash of cayenne pepper and two hard-boiled eggs, chopped fine. Boil the liver, cut in small dice; put butter in chafing dish, which must be hot; stir in a teaspoonful flour; when it thickens, add a little hot water, then the liver, to which the dry seasoning has first been added. When the mixture boils, add the minced eggs. Serve at once.

Remedies for Perspiring Feet.—A writer in the London Lancet affirms that borax is a specific for it, that he has used it for ten years, and cured numbers of cases by it. He dissolves about half an ounce of borax in half a pint of water, and applies it with a sponge to the feet—after they have been washed in warm water—every night before going to bed. Another writer in the same journal says he had been a martyr to it for several years, having tried without avail, every remedy he could hear of. He was at length fully cured by a mixture of salicylic acid two parts, and burnt alum three parts, well dusted on the feet and between the toes, after washing in warm water. At first he did it nightly; soon only once a week, and then not at all. He has since frequently tried it on others, and always with success.—Ex.

A fine compliment was paid to a woman by her husband when 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, and there are a great number who are at once untidy and even uncleanly to look at. 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.—Exchange.

A nap after dinner is worth two hours of sleep in the morning to mothers. Mothers, more than most people, wear out if they are not repaired, and it is the duty of the family to see that repairs go on before the dear tenement falters. So many people paint the house and have the homes cleaned and repapered and the furniture retouched who never think of repairing the mother. Think of it, to let a mother wear out for want of a little repair. Why, she is costly, and rare, and altogether good to have around, isn't she?—Elizabeth Grinnell.

When the righteous of our land becomes a zealous and unwearied in their efforts to accomplish good as the evil are in their struggle to compass their iniquitous designs, then we may expect sudden and notable changes in our laws, manners and customs.

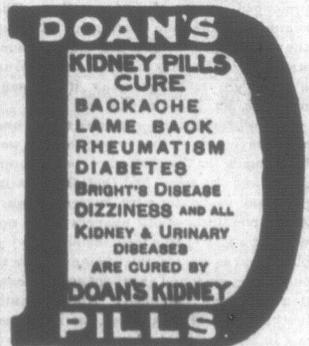
The Hacking Cough.

One of the most annoying things to get rid of is a hacking cough. There is apparently no cause for it. No soreness, no irritation at first; but the involuntary effort of the muscles of the throat to get rid of something is almost constant. Of course, with many coughs is a habit, but it is a bad habit, and should be stopped. When you realize this and try to stop it, you find you can't, for by that time there is an actual irritation, which will never get better without treatment.

It is a curious thing that nearly all treatment for cough actually makes the cough worse. Then, too, most medicines for cough have a bad effect in the stomach. This is especially true of so-called cough remedies that contain a narcotic. The true treatment for cough is one that heals the irritated surfaces. This is what Adamson's Botanic Cough Balm does. It protects the throat also while the healing process is going on. When this remedy was first compounded our old men were young boys, and all this time it has been doing a steady work of healing throats. The most obstinate hacking cough will quickly show the effect of the Balm. People who have been trying for years to break up the mean little cough, will find a sure friend in this old-time soothing compound made from the bark and gums of trees. All druggists sell Adamson's Botanic Balm. 25 cents.

A PILL A DAY

One of Person's Pills every day for a week will do more to cure Biliousness, Sick Headache and Constipation, and all Liver and Bowel Complaints, than a whole box of irritating, drastic pills or remedies. Put up in glass phials, boxed, 6c. S. S. JOHNSON & CO. Boston, Mass.



Mrs. I. STEEVES, Edgett's Landing, N.B., writes on Jan. 18, 1901: "In the fall of 1899 I was troubled with a severe pain in the back. I could scarcely get up out of a chair and it gave me great pain to move about. I took one box of Doan's Kidney Pills and was completely cured. I have not been troubled with it since."

Use the genuine MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

"The Universal Perfume." For the Handkerchief, Toilet and Bath. Refuse all substitutes.

Messenger and Visitor

A Baptist Family journal, will be sent to any address in Canada or the United States for \$1.50, payable in advance.

The Date on the address label shows the time to which the subscription is paid. When no month is stated, January is to be understood. Change of date on label is a receipt for remittance.

All Subscribers are regarded as permanent, and are expected to notify the publishers and pay arrearsages if they wish to discontinue the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

For Change of Address send both old and new address. Expect change within two weeks after request is made

HONORED AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The only Institution in the MARITIME PROVINCES in affiliation with the BUSINESS EDUCATORS' ASSOCIATION, of Canada, and the INSTITUTE of CHARTERED ACCOUNTS, of Nova Scotia, is the

MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGE,
HALIFAX, N. S.
KAULBACK & SCHURMAN,
Proprietors.

The last pine grove in Alleghany county, New York, consisting of 400 trees, has just been sold to a lumberman for \$7,500. Some of the trees are five feet in diameter and 300 years old.

The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubets' Notes.

Third Quarter, 1901.

JULY 10 TO SEPTEMBER.

NOAH SAVED IN THE ARK.

Lesson III. July 21. Genesis 8: 1-22.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Noah found grace in the eyes of the Lord.—Gen. 6: 8.

EXPLANATORY.

THE DELUGE.—There is every reason to believe that this catastrophe was co-extensive with the human population of the world. In every branch of the human family traditions of the event are found. But this was probably only a moderate part of the present habitable globe. Crime and violence had probably reduced the population. Hugh Miller, in his "Testimony of the Rocks," refers it to a region in Western Asia, nearly equal in size to Europe, where the great rivers, Volga, Ural, and Amoor, flow into inland seas, the Caspian, the Aral, and the Dead Sea, and reaching from the Persian Gulf to the Ararat Mountains in Armenia.

The fact that traditions of the flood are found in nearly all nations points to some great, real, and well-defined event in the ancient history of the race at its very beginning. The traditions of the deluge are almost universal. Lenormant says they are found in all races except the black race. There are stories in China, India, Persia, among the native Indians of America, and the natives of the Pacific Islands. While we need not maintain that science demonstrates the truth of the Biblical account, we can say that it presents no insuperable objection to the account when properly interpreted, while it does add plausibility to the story by bringing clearly before our minds a period of geological history, since man came into the world, during which there was great instability of the continents, and a succession of catastrophes, starting in their magnitude, and short in their duration, which may well have culminated in the Noachian deluge.

THE RESTORATION, AND A NEW START IN LIFE.—Vs 1-22. Noah remained in the ark for a whole year. At the end of five months the ark grounded on the high lands of Ararat. In four or five months more the waters had decreased so that the tops of the hills could be seen. At length Noah sent out first a raven, which did not return, for it could live on carrion. Then he sent a dove, which, at the second time, returned with an olive branch in its beak, which has been used as a beautiful symbol of rest and peace, after trouble.

At the end of the year GOD SPAKE UNTO NOAH. In what manner we do not know. GO FORTH OF THE ARK. He went in obedience to the divine command, at the right time, and the new life of man began on the earth. Before the flood the Golden Age was in the past. Since the flood it has been in the future. The promise that the race should not again be destroyed by a flood is a promise that the race should never be so bad again.

AND NOAH BUILT AN ALTAR. His first work was for worship and religion. He was wise as well as right. He owed gratitude and love and worship to God, for his wonderful preservation and privilege. And true religion must ever lie at the basis of the progress of man. He instituted that which would save the race from growing so wicked as to require another flood, and which slowly working through the ages would effect the perfect redemption of man.

Two things would naturally trouble the

ACTIVE BRAINS.

Must Have Good Food or Nervous Prostration Surely Follows.

It is a lamentable fact that American brain workers do not, as a rule, know how to feed themselves to rebuild the daily loss occasioned by active mental effort. This fact, coupled with the disastrous effects of the alkaloids contained in tobacco, coffee and whiskey, makes a sure pathway towards nervous prostration.

The remedy is simple enough. Employ the services of a food expert, who knows the kind of food required to rebuild the daily losses in the human body. This can be done by making free use of Grape-Nuts, the famous breakfast food, which contains exactly the elemental principles which have an affinity for albumen and go directly to rebuild the gray matter in the brain, solar plexus and nerve centers throughout the body. Follow your selection of food up with a dismissal of coffee, tobacco and whiskey for fifteen days and mark the difference in your mental ability, which means everything to the average hustling American, who must have physical and mental strength or he falls out in the race for dollars.

new race as they began to make their homes on the land surrounded with the signs of the past destruction. "They were afraid that violence would again reign on the earth, when the human family increased; and they were afraid that because of this the deluge would be repeated." There would be a fear at every rain that it might be the beginning of another flood. This would interfere not only with their comfort, but with their progress. What was the use of building houses or cultivating fields that might at any time be destroyed?

THE LORD SAID IN HIS HEART. He made it part of his plan. One of the means by which it was to be accomplished, and which made it possible, was the religious life expressed by the sacrifice, even though still "the imagination of man's heart is evil from his youth," and might deserve it. In confirmation of this promise God set his rainbow in the cloud. It was not its first appearance, but was probably a familiar sight. But he constituted it the sign of his covenant, "visible to all nations, and intelligible to all minds, just as afterwards the familiar rite of baptism and the customary use of bread and wine were by our Blessed Lord ordained to be the tokens and pledges of the new covenant in Christ between his heavenly Father and every Christian soul.

BRACON LIGHTS FROM THE ARK.—I. When men are so bad that all influences to make them better are in vain, then God lets destruction come upon them.

2. God punishes men not because he hates them, but because he loves them. The flood that destroyed most of the people was the real salvation of the human race. God warned and entreated the people to repent, by his Holy Spirit, by the preaching of a good man, and by his living example.

3. They can blame only themselves for their punishment. Every lost soul is a moral suicide. Itself turned the key that shut it out from paradise.

Even in the worst of times there are some good and true men.—Noah in a lost world; seven thousand with Elijah when he thought there were none.

The evil in the world is no excuse for our being wicked.

The proof and test of goodness is that it can stand firm and true amid great wickedness; as we know real fire from a picture of fire by its being warm in a cold atmosphere.

The source of goodness in bad times is faith in God.

Good men in bad times are to preach righteousness by word and by example. It is love, and not cruelty, that leads them to warn men of the wrath to come. The warning bell does not create the fire, but saves from the fire.

God never forgets those who serve him in bad times.

God has prepared a way of salvation large enough for every one who will come. But each one who will be saved must do something himself. Noah built the ark in which he escaped. He built it by divine direction, after the divine pattern.

They do not build for themselves alone. They want all men to be saved.

Many ridicule the workers on the ark and despise all warnings, till the evil day comes when it is too late to enter. "And the door was shut," (see Matt. 25: 10.)

One hot August evening a mischievous young man attended the Baptist Chapel at 8—, not to worship, but to annoy. Just as the text was about to be announced, he stood up and put his fingers derisively into his ears. At that moment a wasp lit on his face, and altered his attitude so suddenly that he could not help hearing the preacher repeat the text, "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear" (Matt. 13: 15). The text, with the sermon which followed, became God's instrument which turned a reckless scapegrace into a devoted and successful Christian minister. He preached his last sermon in the very chapel where his own ears and heart had been so strangely opened.—Faithful Witness.

The Duchess of Kent kept for her little daughter, Victoria, the knowledge that she was heir to the throne till she was twelve years old. Then her governess placed the genealogical tree in her history. The child studied it, saw her position and said to her governess, "Some children would exult, but they do not know. There is much splendor, but there is much responsibility. I will be good, Lutzen, I will be good."

The South African war, as usual, was the subject of innumerable questions in the House. Little information was elicited except that it continued to cost £1,250,000 weekly, that the authorities estimated that the invaders of Cape Colony numbered from 1,000 to 2,000 men, and that there had been 1,484 cases of typhoid fever among the troops during the month of April, of which 187 had proved fatal.

PADDY MINDED THE TELEPHONE.

One morning my sister went to see a friend, and took with her our little dog. When she left, she quite forgot the dog; and as soon as our friends discovered him, they did all they could to make him leave, but no avail.

Some hours passed and he was still there. So they telephoned to let us know his whereabouts.

"Bring him to the telephone," said my sister.

One of the boys held him while another put the trumpet to the dog's ear.

Then my sister whistled and called, "Come home at once, Paddy."

Immediately he rushed at the door, barking to get out, and soon afterwards arrived at home.—Mayflower.

JACK AND THE CLOCK.

"Why is it that I'm like the clock?" Says little Jack to me. "Because I've two hands and a face, As any one can see."

The difference 'twixt the clock and Jack Is quite as plainly seen, I wish they were alike in this: Its face and hands were clean.

—Selected.

You Can Cure It.

A New Cure for Catarrh in Tablet Form.

The old time treatment for catarrh was in the form of douches or sprays; later on, internal remedies were given with greater success, but being in liquid or powdered form were inconvenient and were open to the same objection to all liquid remedies, that is, that they lost whatever medicinal power they may have had on exposure to the air.

The tablet is the ideal form in which to administer medication, but until recently no successful catarrh tablet had ever been attempted.

At this writing, however, a most excellent and palatable remedy for catarrh has been placed before the public and sold by druggists, called Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, composed of the most recent discoveries in medicines for the cure of catarrh, and results from their use have been highly gratifying.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets contain principally highly concentrated antiseptics, which kill the catarrh germs in the blood, and mucous membranes, and in this respect are strictly scientific and modern, as it has been known for some years past by the ablest physicians that the most successful catarrh treatment was by inhaling or spraying antiseptics.

The use of inhalers, douches and sprays, however, is a nuisance and inconvenience, and moreover can in no wise compare with the same remedies given in tablet form, either in efficiency or convenience.



A clerk in a prominent insurance office in Pittsburg relates his experience with Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in a few words but to the point. He says: "Catarrh has been almost constantly with me for eight years; in this climate it seems impossible to get rid of it. I awoke every morning stuffed up and for the first half hour it was cough, gag, expectorate and sneeze before I could square myself for my day's work; no appetite, and a foul breath which annoyed me, exceedingly.

"I used Stuart's Catarrh Tablets for two months and found them not only pleasant to take but they did the business, and I can sincerely recommend them to all catarrh sufferers."

Druggists sell Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at 50 cents for full sized package. They can be carried in the vest pocket and used at any time and as often as necessary. Guaranteed free from cocaine, mercury or any mineral poison; absolutely safe.

Seven Years Afflicted With

Fever Sore,

Permanently Cured by

Gates' Nerve Ointment.

C. GATES SON & CO.

DEAR SIR:—As the result of an accident my hip was injured so as to cause a FEVER SORE for which I was under treatment for seven long years but could get nothing that did it much good. At last I obtained your Nerve Ointment which has made a complete cure, and I believe, had I not got it I would have been a cripple yet.

I also know of two similar cases which your Ointment has cured, one of which was PRONOUNCED INCURABLE by doctors in the States. My own cure is permanent as it is several years since it was effected.

Yours sincerely,

JOSEPH R. TAYLOR,

Medford, N. S.

Sold everywhere at 25c. box.



Cresswell, March 28, 1901.

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

Dear Sirs,—I write to say that I have used Burdock Blood Bitters with excellent results. Last spring my daughter got all run down and was very thin and weak.

Her face was covered with red spots and a large boil formed on her cheek. I procured 2 bottles of B.B.B., and by the time she had finished them the spots and boil disappeared and she has got strong and fleshy again.

I consider B.B.B. the best blood medicine known.

MRS. I. DAVIDSON.

Baptist Headquarters,

120 Granville Street,

Halifax, N. S.

Sunday Schools opening July 1st will need to order from us now

Lesson Helps for 3rd Quarter.

LIBRARY BOOKS.

We are pleased to assure you that the same protection is given in the selection of books as in the past. A Sunday School Library may be obtained from off our shelves, discounts ranging from 1-5 per cent. to 50 per cent. A box of books sent to you, when selection is made return balance. Also commend the following sets at prices same as publishers, viz.:

The New Century Library, 60 vols., \$35 00
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Add 70c. additional to the first four sets to cover importation charges, including customs entry, blank forms, etc., etc. If desired a liberal number of Baptist Pamphlets or Tracts will be sent FREE.

We ask a kindly favor, with the above order please regard our terms—CASH WITH ORDER. If time allowance is needed write us

GEO. A. McDONALD.

You May Need

Pain-Killer

For Cuts Burns Bruises

Cramps Diarrhoea All Bowel Complaints

It is a sure, safe and quick remedy.

There's only one PAIN-KILLER. PERRY DAVIS' Two sizes, 50c. and 50c.

An auto mobile line is to be operated between Le-wes and Rehoboth, Del., for passengers to and from Cape May. It will be the first automobile line in that state.

From the Churches.

Denominational Funds.

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

BRUSSELS STREET.—Baptized one June 30th. H. F. W.

PUGWASH, N. S.—Baptism was administered at Pugwash on June 30th. There are more to follow. C. H. H.

SAINT STEPHEN, N. B.—Two were added to our membership the last Sunday in June, one by letter and one by baptism. W. C. GOUCHER.

LAWRENCE TOWN, N. B.—On Sunday, June 30th, two young men were baptized, Vernon Beals and Harley Dunn, the only son of the late Rev. N. B. Dunn.

SPRINGFIELD, N. S.—The work on this field presents many encouraging features. Our people are kind, united and enthusiastic. At the Ridge with commendable industry they are now raising funds where-to provide our house of worship with a furnace in the autumn.

3RD COVERDALE, ALBERT COUNTY.—We desire to make mention of the kindness of this people. Bro. Hurst and I labored with them in special meetings and the Lord blessed us.

ADVOCATE, N. S.—We have come to the close of the first year's pastorate in this large and important field. The outcome of the work has not been what we had hoped for, but on the encouraging side and the outlook is good.

We are thankful for the spirit of God that has been with us and the support of God's people in both the spiritual and temporal side of the work.

DORCHESTER, N. B.—A revival season continues in connection with the First Church. At no time since the incoming of the New Year have we been without enquirers after salvation.

July 4th. ST. GEORGE, N. B.—Since our last report from this church a very worthy young brother has been received by baptism.

ance above the average since fine weather commenced. H. V. Dewar, Esq., is still the efficient superintendent.

Yours etc. PASTOR. St. George, July 6, 1901.

Denominational Funds N. B. and P. E. I. NEW BRUNSWICK.

Brussels St church F M, \$2.30; Fairville church, per L D M, F M, \$3; New Salem church, per Miss A, F M, \$3.50; 'A Friend,' St. John F M, \$5.00; Havelock church, (Supt Nat Fr, \$11; general work, F M, \$2.90) \$14.90; Campbellton church D W, \$6.00; Gibson church D W, \$19.40; Pollet River church H M, \$4.75; Rigby 1st church, (H M \$10.25; S S H M, \$5.13) \$15.38; Alma church H and F M, \$5; Harvey 2nd (Waterside) H and F M, \$5; Dorchester church, H and F M, \$3.30; Moncton, 2nd church, H and F M, \$1.47; Sackville church, H and F M, \$1.87; Port Elgin church, H and F M, \$6.61; Forest Glen church, (H M, \$8.35; S S F M, \$2.50; Gr Leg, \$2.50) \$13.35; St Martins 2nd church H M, \$5; Leinster Street church (H M, \$2.50; N W M, \$1.50; Gr Lig, \$1) \$5; New Maryland church H M, \$6; Cardigan church H M, \$5; Fairville church F M, \$2.50; Hopewell church D W, \$24.55; Coverdale church, 3rd, H and F M, \$6; Germain Street church D W, \$42.15; Jas A Wheaton F M, \$3; Beaver Harbor church (N W M, \$1.15; F M, \$5) \$6.15; Pennfield church F M, \$6; Dorchester church (F M \$4.35; Mrs G Weldon F M, \$5) \$9.35; Sussex church D W, \$41.28; Fairville church H and F M, \$8.47; Pollet River church H and F M, \$5; Hopewell church D W, \$14.68. Total, \$299.96. Before reported, \$397.94. Total to July 1, \$3 397.90.

Murray River church D W, \$7; Bonshaw church D W, \$2; Springfield church D W, \$6; Eastpoint church D W, \$9. Total, \$24. Before reported, \$241.22 Total to July 1st, \$265.22. Total N B and P E I to July 1, \$3,663.12. J. W. MANNING, Treas. of Con. N. B. and P. E. I. St. John, July 1, 1901.

Personal.

Rev. Z. L. Fash has recently enjoyed a very pleasant visit to Liverpool, N. S., preaching the last two Sundays in June to the people of his former charge.

Twentieth Century Fund Temple church, Yarmouth, \$35.53; Antigonish, \$21.36; Lewis Head, \$10.12; 2nd Ragged Islands (Rockland), \$4; Nictaux \$22. Total, \$93.01. Before reported, \$187.05. Total, \$280.06.

We hope the churches have been making arrangements for the collection of this fund and that they will now send forward what has been collected. This account can be kept on till the 15th of August. A. COHOON, Treas. Wolfville, N. S., July 4th.

Thanks. Mrs. F. W. Bishop of Clarence, N. S., wishes to express through the MESSENGER AND VISITOR her grateful appreciation of the resolution of sympathy passed by the Associational W. M. A. Society and assure the sisters who thus so kindly remembered her and her little ones in their trouble, that this kindness has done much to make easier the heavy burden of grief that the dear Lord has thought well to permit to come to their home. "Blest be the tie that binds."

Literary Notes.

The fascinating story of the work of Wm. Duncan among the Metlakatle Indians of Alaska is told as one of the miracles of missions by Dr. Arthur T. Pierson in the July number of The Missionary Review of the World. Illustrations from photographs accompany it, and give vividness to the narrative.

Published monthly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 30 Lafayette Place, New York. \$2.50 a year.

Notable among the many timely articles in the July Magazine Number of The Outlook is Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie's article on "The Spirit of the New World as Interpreted by the Pan-American Exposition," profusely illustrated; Mr. Elbert F. Baldwin contributes an appreciative paper on Sir Besant, "The Founder of the People's Palace"; "The first two chapters of Ralph Connor's new story, "The Man from Glengarry," give a vivid picture of the feuds of Canadian lumbermen; Dr. William Elliot Griffis talks in an exceedingly entertaining way about the Personality of the Mikado; the history of the Young Men's Christian Association in this country is traced by Dr. James M. Whiton; and the Autobiography of Mr. Riss, "The making of an American," enters upon its ninth chapter. The articles are fully illustrated, and editorials, book reviews, and the usual paragraphic history of the week are included in this extremely entertaining issue (3 a year). The Outlook Company, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.

THE CENTRAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The accident on the Central Railway, reported in Saturday's Globe was a very serious one.

The train from Norton to Chipman on Saturday morning was running at the rate of ten miles an hour when, rounding a curve about three miles from Cumberland Bay, the engine plunged through the bridge over Wasson Brook. The bridge had taken fire and had been burned in the night. They were about a car length from the bridge when Driver Nodwell saw that it was gone. He immediately reversed the engine, at the same time telling the fireman, Stanley Brand, to jump. Brand jumped and escaped with but slight injury. Nodwell remained at his post and went down with the engine, receiving injuries from which he died in five hours.

Trackmaster Jackson was the only other person injured. He was sitting on a box in the baggage car and was thrown violently against a seat, breaking several of his ribs and cutting his head quite badly.

Here's a fish story from Maine: Indian boys at Moosehead Lake who are not old enough to guide regularly have stumbled upon a novel way of earning money. The golf links are close to the water's edge, and of late scores of balls have been driven into the water. Seldom does a player take the pains to fish them out. The other day an Indian boy caught a large lake trout, or togue, and inside the fish were five balls. At a Kinoo store he received twenty-five cents for them. The next day several of the boys fished over the lake, and at dark cashed in forty balls from a dozen togue for something like \$4. The togue they threw back into the water. The Moosehead togue, which attains great size, twelve and fifteen pounds, evidently looks upon the golf ball as some new variety of fly hatched out for its special benefit.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The civilized man has softened his feet, crushed their bones together and diminished their efficiency by compressing them in tight, hot shoes, has weakened his ankles by placing around them bandages of thick leather, tightly drawn with laces strong enough to hang him. We owe to the shoemaker, therefore, our sprained ankles, our ingrown nails, our corns and bunions, our bills for salves and plasters. The savage knows nothing of these things. They are the heritage of civilization. So far as athletic sports are concerned, however, it is probably true that in contests of strength and endurance the civilized world athlete is the equal, perhaps the superior, of the savage, but this is not due to his civilization, but to the fact that in a sense he combines the best and most healthful features of both savage and civilized life.

The Ottawa Citizen says: Remove your fences and enlarge your borders. Remove your fences and advance the value of your property. Remove your fences and show that you trust your neighbors. Remove your fences and make your city look like a broad place to dwell in.

A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, informed a deputation of Unionist members that the government had decided to drop the education bill owing to the congested state of public business and that he would re-introduce the bill early next year.

A proclamation of King Edward announces that his coronation is to take place on a day not yet determined upon in June next, and the ceremonies shall include only such as are traditionally solemnized in Westminster Abbey. This officially excludes the King's champion and numerous ancient usages in connection with the procession.

After a prolonged debate and considerable disorder, the House of Commons in committee at 2 o'clock this morning adopted the coal tax by a majority of 86. An unseemly scene occurred, when the Irish members accused the chairman of committee of partisanship in omitting to secure a proper hearing for the opponents of the tax.

Colonel Kekewich during the siege of Kimberley was approached by a private, who asked: "Colonel, when do you expect we are going to get something to eat?" "Eat!" exclaimed the colonel, "did you join the army merely to get something to eat?" "Well, that's about the size of it," "Here," calling to an officer, "give this man something to eat, and then have him shot." The officer understood the joke and replied: "All right, colonel." The private exhibiting no alarm, said: "Boil me a ham, cap'n, stew up a couple of chickens, bake two or three pounds of potatoes, fetch a gallon o' beer, and load yer guns. With such inducements the man what wouldn't be willing to die is a blithering idiot." A hearty meal was prepared for the soldier, but he still lives.

Springfield Republican: It seems amazing that humbugs so cross as Dowie should easily get followings in city and country; amazing that topsy-turvy stuff like Koreshanity should be taken seriously; but what are those things of a day to the humbug of Mormonism, which has been notorious for nigh three-quarters of a century, and yet can make converts to-day more readily than ever. What is it that induces respectable and commonly intelligent persons to yield to these proselyters? What is it they imagine themselves converted to is incomprehensible to those who know the barren flatness of the book of Mormon and the gross character of the subsequent revelations of this astonishing church.

Reports having reached the fisheries department at Ottawa that American and Canadian fishermen have been in the habit of dynamiting fish on Old Proprietor ledge, of Grand Manan, some correspondence has taken place with the home authorities on the subject of these encroachments by American fishermen. It is understood that the terms of the Canadian despatch have been communicated to the authorities at Washington, conveying the intimation that the Dominion does not propose to allow these illegal practices to be continued off Grand Manan, neither by its own people nor by the Americans. Any persons dynamiting fish in Canadian waters hereafter will be punished with the utmost severity, and their boats or vessels seized. The despatch points out, moreover, that American Fishermen have no rights within the three-mile limit off Grand Manan, as some of them have assumed they possessed.

MARRIAGES.

MCKAY-ELLIS.—In the Baptist church, Berwick, on Wednesday, June 26th, by Rev. D. H. Simpson, B. D., Mr. Hugh Roderick McKay of Truro, and Miss Mabel Beatrice Ellis of Berwick.

PELTON-HARRIS.—At the Baptist parsonage, Berwick, June 18th, by Rev. D. H. Simpson, B. D., Fred H. Pelton of Berwick, and Grace H. Harris of Factorydale, Kings Co.

STEVENS-STEVENS.—July 2nd, at the residence of the bride, Harvey, Albert county, N. B., by Rev. M. B. Fletcher, Captain Samuel T. Stevens to Mrs. Mary A. Stevens, both of Harvey.

OLTS-LOUNSBURY.—At the residence of the bride's father, on June 25th, by Rev. C. N. Barton, Mary E. Lounsbury of Dumfries, York county to David W. Olts of Meductic, N. B.

LONGLEY-SMITH.—At Halifax, July 1st, by Rev. Dr. Chute, Frank Herbert Longley and Irene Maude Smith, all of Halifax, N. S.

JILLET - WILLIAMS.—At Springhill, June 25th, by Rev. J. W. Bancroft, Hiram Jillett and Marion Williams.

CAHILL-ELDER.—At Hantsport, N. S., June 25th, by Rev. G. R. White, B. A., Walter Cahill, Esq., of Sackville, N. B., to Susie F. Elder of Hantsport, N. S.

BARKER-BERRY.—At the residence of Mr. Jeremiah Sloat, Carlingford, Victoria county, N. B., June 29, by S. D. Ervine, Zebediah Barker to Emeline Berry, all of the above named place.

STEVENS-STEVENS.—On June 20th, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. C. W. Townsend, Perley S. Steeves of Weldon to Millicent B., eldest daughter of Mrs. Nehemiah Steeves of Hillsboro, N. B.

JONAH-STEVENS.—On June 20th, at the Baptist church, Salem, Albert county, N. B., by the Rev. C. W. Townse, Warren E. Jonah of Dawson Settlement to Annie I., daughter of Joseph Steeves, Salem.

FLETCHER-ALLAN.—At Port Greville, Cumberland county, N. S., by Rev. D. H. MacQuarrie, June 27, Dewitt T. Fletcher to Etta, daughter of Deacon Allan, both of Port Greville.

MARTIN-HATHERLY.—At the Baptist parsonage, Parrabro, July 2, by Rev. D. H. MacQuarrie, Joseph Martin and Jennie E. Hatherly, both of River Hebert, N. S.

WICKWIRE-LOVITT.—At the residence of Mrs. James J. Lovitt, mother of the bride, June 19th, by Rev. L. D. Morse, Frederic W. Wickwire of Kentville to Emily T. Lovitt of Yarmouth.

WELLS-WYMAN.—At the Zion Baptist church, June 26th, by Rev. L. D. Morse, Alfred C. Wells of St. John to Ethel O., daughter of N. A. Wyman, Esq., of Yarmouth.

MILLS-DEXTER.—At Milton, July the second, by Rev. H. B. Sloat, James Mills, to Jessie Maud Dexter, both of Milton.

WINTERS-CROSBY.—At Lake George, on June 26, by Rev. W. J. Rutledge, Judson Winters and Alma Crosby, both of Lake George, Yarmouth county, N. S.

GREGORY-GUEST.—At the home of the bride, April 7th, by Pastor Wm. W. Rees, Freeman Gregory of Young's Cove, to Rose Guest of Young's Mountain, Annapolis county.

PHINNEY-ARCHILES.—At the residence of the officiating minister, Granville Ferry, June 19th, by Pastor Wm. W. Rees, Phineas D. Phinney of Granville to Mrs. Emma A. Archiles of Parker's Cove, Annapolis county.

CARTER-DAY.—At 143 Forrester street, Lowell, Mass., by Rev. Charles R. Mc Nally, pastor of Worcester street Baptist church, Oscar L. Carter to Madge M. Day, daughter of Mr. Geo. Day, Lowell, late of Wickham, Queens county, N. B.

GREENE-SNOW.—At 40 Rindge Ave., North Cambridge, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. V. Carton, E. Westley Greene of Philadelphia to Georgina F. Snow, daughter of Ira W. Snow, late of Moulton, N. B.

STEWART-ALLEN.—On the 19th June, by the Rev. Thos. Todd, Geo. B. Stewart of Grafton and Annie R. Allen of Woodstock.

SPARROW-MCGOUCHY.—At the residence of the officiating minister, Woodstock, on the 3rd, by the Rev. Thos. Todd, Charles Sparrow of New Burgh and Gertrude McGouchy of the same place.

FOWLER-WILLIAMS.—At Northfield, N. B., on 26th inst, by Rev. W. E. McIntyre, F. H. Fowler of Salmon Creek to Addie J., eldest daughter of Albert Williams, Esq.

DYKEMAN-SMITH.—At Chipman, N. B., on 26th inst, by Rev. W. E. McIntyre, George S. Dykeman, of Northfield to Annie L., daughter of Edward Smith, Esq., of Chipman.

PELTON-RICKER.—At Burlington, Kings county, July 3rd, by the Rev. J. L. Read, Geo. E. Pelton to Maud Ricker, both of Fitchburg, Mass.

SMITH-CLARK.—At the residence of bride's parents, July 3, by Rev. J. D. Wetmore, S. Wilbur Smith of Centreville to Ethel E. F. Clarke of Mount Pleasant, Carleton county.

BELYEA-WIGGINS.—At the parsonage, Coldstream, July 3, by Rev. J. D. Wetmore, Amos H. Belyea of Main Stream, Carleton county to Edna May Wiggins of Argyle.

DEATHS.

PARR.—June 23rd, at Granville Ferry, of paralysis, Jane McGregor, widow of the late John Parr of Lower Granville, aged 84. At the time of her death she was residing with her son, W. R. Parr.

TROOP.—At Bridgetown, of consumption, June 11th, Miss Elizabeth T. Troop, aged 56. Miss Troop was an honored member of the Granville Ferry Baptist church. She was gentle, lovable and unselfish to a remarkable degree. She was baptized in May, 1871, by the Rev. Isiah Wallace.

LAMB.—At Bridgewater, N. S., on the 29th June, Free love, beloved wife of Mr. Robert Lamb, contractor and eldest daughter of late Robert West, Esq., J. P., aged 54 years. Her sufferings were at times severe and wasting, but she bore them with fortitude and resignation, awaiting the inevitable issue. She looked hopefully into the future and found consolation in reading and meditating on the Divine Word. She now rests in peace, in hope of the resurrection unto eternal life. She has left a sorrowing husband and two children behind who deplore her loss. May they receive divine support. The funeral took place on Tuesday, the 2nd July and was conducted by Rev. S. March, assisted by Rev. C. R. Freeman and Rev. Mr. Norwood. (Episcopalian). The exercises were brief but impressive. May we all learn "so to number our days as to apply our hearts unto wisdom."

BISHOP.—At Clarence, June 13th, Francis W. Bishop, in the 53rd year of his age. His trouble was heart failure, and he died at his work in the field, where his family found him just before he breathed his last. Brother Bishop was a son of Edward and Caroline Bishop, deceased a number of years, and was the last living of a family of eight children. He was grandson of Hallett Collins, Esq., for many years a resident of Liverpool, N. S., and one of the founders of our country's wealth and prosperity. Our brother became a church member five years ago during the pastorate of Rev. R. B. Kinley, and at the same time his two little sons also came into the kingdom and were baptized. He leaves a widow and three children to mourn the loss of a kind parent and faithful husband. The church also has sustained a loss in the death of this, another one of its loyal members. The funeral, conducted by Pastor Steeves, assisted by Revs Price and Eaton, both former pastors, was largely attended, not only by the community but also by many of the delegates attending the meetings of the Western Association. The sisters of the Association at W. M. A. in the afternoon meeting of the same day passed a resolution very kindly expressing their sympathy for Mrs. Bishop and family in their great trouble.

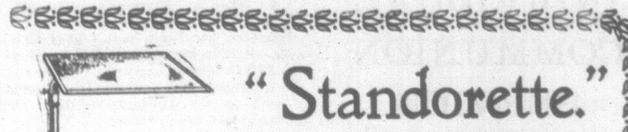
MOLLINS.—On May 31st, in South Africa, of enteric fever, Edwin Mollins, aged 23, the eldest son of John and Kate Mollins of Salem, Albert county, N. B. The tidings of the early removal from earth of this beloved young brother came as a painful shock to his family circle and numerous friends. The feeling of sadness and regret was intensified by the fact that he had only just reached the distant land.

BUTLER.—Again it becomes our painful duty to record the decease of a prominent and beloved member of the Central Cheboque church. This time it was Brother Charles Butler to whom the call came very suddenly. He left us in the early spring as was his wont and went to the U. S., where his services were always in demand as a landscape engineer. On June 7th he was taken with a paralytic stroke and passed peacefully away the same day. His remains brought home by his son arrived here on the 12th, interment taking place on the same day. Brother Butler came from Wales when a young man and ever since then, Yarmouth and vicinity has been his home. He first united with Zion Baptist church, Yarmouth, but for a number years he has been a faithful and highly valued member of the Central Cheboque church. In our special meetings there last winter, none took a more lively interest, or rejoiced more heartily in the conversion of a number of the young people, among whom were some of his own children. The pastor as well as the whole church, shall sorely miss him. He was 64 years of age and had always enjoyed good health up to the very day of his going from us. He leaves a grief stricken widow and six children to mourn a most tender and affectionate husband and kind, indulgent father, for whom the deepest sympathy is felt. But we are thankful for the comfort they have, in the assurance that their loved one is gone to be with Christ, whose he was, and whom he served.

87 dead; the prostrations 183. For the last five days the total deaths in the same territory were 136. Heat casualties in Boston were numerous, with three deaths at the hospitals and some six critical cases. Up to midnight fourteen deaths and twenty-eight prostrations had been reported at Baltimore. Philadelphia and vicinity experienced the highest temperature ever recorded, the government thermometer, 170 feet from the street, at 3.45 p. m. registering 102 degrees. Every one of Philadelphia's hospitals was taxed to capacity. At Cramps' shipyard the prostrations were so numerous that the 5,000 men employed there were relieved from duty at noon. At Baldwin's locomotive works and numerous other places scores of heat sufferers had to quit.

The most severe rain and electric storm in years passed over Moncton Thursday afternoon. The streets were literally turned into rivers. Abrams' machine shop floor was covered by about two feet of water, and \$150 damage done. The water also did some damage to cellars on Main street. The basement of Higgins & Co's new building was flooded by two or three feet of water, doing slight damage. Lightning struck the house of Raphael Milner on Salisbury road and tore up the boards, splintering them to atoms in the room where five persons were sitting. Fortunately none of the persons were injured.

Advertisement for Walter Baker & Co's Pure, High Grade Cocoa and Chocolates. Includes text: GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900. Walter Baker & Co's PURE, HIGH GRADE Cocoa and Chocolates. Breakfast Cocoa, Premium No. 1 Chocolate, German Sweet Chocolate. WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD. DORCHESTER, MASS. ESTABLISHED 1760. BRANCH HOUSE, 12 and 14 St. John St., MONTREAL. TRADE-MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.



"Standorette."

The "Standorette" is a swinging and tilting top table which combines an Easel, Bookrest, Music Stand, Drawing Stand, Reading Stand, Invalid Stand, and Card Stand, all in one.

The top has four independent adjustable movements: Vertical, horizontal, tilting and rotating, and can be placed at any height, at any angle, in any position, and swung in any direction, and can be put to a great many uses.

The "Standorette" is especially useful as an invalid or sick bed stand, as it is designed so that the top extends over the bed.

The top of the "Standorette" is 18 inches wide and 24 inches long, made of quartered oak, highly polished, base in black enamelled, trimmings nickel plated.

Price, \$6.50.

Send for "STANDORETTE" Booklet.

Manchester Robertson Allison

Marriage CERTIFICATES. 30 cts. Per Dozen, Postpaid. Paterson & Co., St. John, N. B.

Printed in Colors on Heavy Linen Paper

when he fell a victim to the disease so prevalent there. He was a member of the Constabulary contingent, which a short while since went out from this country. The bereaved have the rich consolation of knowing that their loved one was ready to die. He was a member of the 1st Hillsboro church, having been baptized about four years ago by the Rev. W. Camp. In the services of the church he was found in his place and was always willing to take his part in Christian work. Shortly before he left home he had prepared a paper for the Salem B. Y. P. U. on "Joseph as a Study for Young Men." In the community he was a general favorite, possessing, as he did, very winning ways. The esteem in which he was held was displayed in the large attendance at Memorial Service, which was held at his father's house on Tuesday afternoon, June 18th, conducted by Pastor C. W. Townsend. For Mr. and Mrs. Mollins and family much sympathy is entertained, in which, doubtless, the readers of this paper will share, though they may not personally know those who are in trouble. As Christians, let us all weep with them that weep, and pray God to give them his own sufficient comfort.

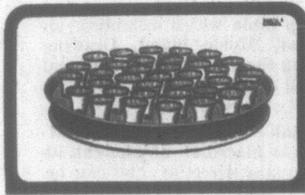
Not Medicine but nourishment is what many ailing people need. The system is run down from overwork, or worry, or excessive study, or as a result of wasting disease.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION is what is needed to repair waste, to give tone to the nerves, quicken the weary brain, and replace lassitude and weakness with health and vigor. The increase in weight, the firm step, the bright eye, and blooming cheek proclaim a cure.

Be sure you get Puttner's, the original and best Emulsion. Of all druggists and dealers.

At two o'clock Tuesday morning the record for the twenty four hours ending at that time in Greater New York was

INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION SERVICE



The tray holding 40 glasses is made of ALUMINUM. After careful research it has been impossible to find a material more desirable.

Baptist Churches using the Individual Communion Service in the Maritime Provinces:

- Germain Street, St. John.
- Brussels Street, "
- Leinster Street, "
- Main Street, "
- Carleton (West End), "
- Fairville, "
- Moncton, N. B.
- Sussex, N. B.
- Harvey, N. B.
- Amherst, N. B.
- Parboro, N. B.
- New Glasgow, N. B.
- Tabernacle, Halifax.
- Hantsport, N. B.
- Paradise, N. B.
- Dorchester, N. B.
- Forest Glenn, N. B.
- 1st Baptist, Halifax.
- Nictaux, N. B.
- Temple, Yarmouth.

"We have used the Individual Communion Service now for a few months and with pleasure I would express my satisfaction with the same. Apart from hygienic claim made by advocates of individual cups—and this to some people means very much—I like the service because it enables us to observe the "Communion" in a more uniform and what might be regarded orderly manner. The testimony of a visitor who had been for years carefully considering this question and saw how the Memorial Service was conducted by us was, 'I had no idea it could be made so solemn.' I am quite certain our people more and more heartily accept the change made by us, though not until it had been carefully considered."

Yours cordially,

G. O. GATES,
ex-Pastor Germain Street, St. John.

"Those who at first questioned concerning introducing the Individual Communion Service are the heartiest in its praise. The spiritual as well as the fastidious find it a change for the better."

Yours truly,

H. F. WARING,
Pastor Brussels St. church, St. John, N. B.

I am pleased to say that the Individual Communion service has been used by the Leinster Street Baptist church for five months and is giving general satisfaction.

IRA SMITH,
Pastor Leinster St. Church,
St. John, N. B., October 29, 1900.

If space allowed this list could be many times multiplied, including many churches in all the New England States and the Maritime Provinces.

The Outfit is not expensive.
Write us for full particulars.

American Baptist Publication Co.,
256-258 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
Send all orders to MESSENGER AND VISITOR, St. John, N. B.

News Summary

American pro-Boers have sent \$300,000 to Mr. Kruger for the relief of Boer women and children.

At Chatham fifty Italians have arrived to work on the sewerage system. One hundred more are to arrive.

Hon. Geo. W. Ross, premier of Ontario, has started on a three months' trip to Great Britain and the continent.

The Earl of Shelburne announced in the Lords that the hospital ship Maine had been presented as a free gift to the British navy.

Rev. Mr. Young, of the village of Cache Bay, on the shore of Lake Nipissing, has wired to Ottawa for assistance, thirty houses having been destroyed by fire on Saturday and 100 people rendered destitute and homeless.

There has been an outbreak of the striking miners of the Smuggler mine near Telluride in the extreme southwestern part of Colorado. The post office was blown up with dynamite and fifteen men were killed in the riot.

Adam Moore, guide and trapper, has just returned from Fredericton on a bear hunt on the Nepisiguit. He succeeded in trapping 12 bears. James Logan, of Marysville, has returned from the Upsalquitch, where he trapped 12 bears; and William Griffin, of Green Hill, got 6 on the Miramichi.

All garrison and artillery corps in Canada except Halifax and Victoria are ordered into camp at the Isle of Orleans from August 19th to 24th. The corps affected are Cobourg, Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Charlottetown. They are to practice with 40-pounder and 5-inch howitzer.

A drowning fatality is supposed to have taken place off Northport Tuesday morning. Geo. Allen, a lobster fisherman, went out alone to pick up traps. Later Allen's empty boat was passed. Allen was subject to fits and it is supposed that he may have taken a fit and fallen overboard. He was forty years old and leaves a widow and five children.

Mr. Mulhall, contractor for putting in the water and sewer pipes at Sussex, has arrived and will commence work at once. The Jas. Robertson Co., St. John, have the contract for supplying the sewer pipe, which will come from Quebec. The Londonferry Iron Works have the contract for supplying the water pipes.

Mr. Z. O. Wilson's place at the Narrows, Cambridge, Queens county, was completely destroyed by fire Tuesday morning. The building, which was not insured, was valued at about \$800. Part of the furniture was saved. The family of Mr. A. A. Wilson, spending the summer there, lost some of their clothing.

A British blue book on India, just issued, shows £18,390,000 were expended for the relief of famine sufferers during the year 1899-1900. The mortality from the plague for the five years ending March, 1900, was nearly 600,000. The census completed in March, 1901, shows that the increase in population during the past ten years was only five to six millions instead of the normal nineteen millions.

Lord Kitchener, in a despatch from Pretoria, dated Saturday, says: "The Boers attacked two block houses on the Delagoa line near Bugarpruit Bight June 26. An armored train arrived and scattered the Boers, killing four. It is reported that twenty casualties were carried off. Field Cornet Depriez has surrendered at Pietersburg with forty-four men."

Marlboro Enterprise: The English sparrow isn't in such bad repute in Boston as he used to be. It has been discovered that he will eat the brown tailed moth, and those suburbanites who have been victims of that pest recently only regret that there aren't more of the little Cockney birds than there already are.

J. A. McLean, professor of economics at Arkansas University, and a noted expert on shipping and railway rates, is in Toronto to conduct, on behalf of the Dominion government, an enquiry into shippers' grievances. His report is asked for by Hon. Mr. Blair as a preliminary to promised legislation for regulation of traffic rates by the government. Prof. McLean will visit Ottawa and afterwards make investigations at the chief shipping centres.

While the weather in England is temperate, continental telegrams continue to report the ravages of heat and storm. Deaths from sunstroke are numerous. In an Italian regiment which was marching from Pisa to Leghorn yesterday there were three cases of sunstroke, while many of the soldiers dropped from exhaustion. Storms have occurred in northern France, where lightning has wrecked churches and houses. Several fatalities have occurred.

A gentleman was giving a boy some peanuts the other day. The mother said, "Now what are you going to say to the gentleman? The little fellow looked up, and replied "More!"

Probably Last Offering.

LESS THAN 150,000 SHARES REMAIN UNSOLD.

Price \$25.00 for 100 Shares, fully paid and non-assessable, Par Value \$100.00. Proceeds exclusively for development purposes.

Union Consolidated Oil Company

Incorporated Under Charter similar to Standard Oil Company.

PRESIDENT - - - - - GEO. Z. ZIMMERMAN, - - - Harrisburg, Pa.
RESIDENT-MANAGER, MAJOR HORACE M. RUSSELL, - - - Los Angeles, Cal.
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REGISTRARS - - - - - KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO., New York.
TRANSFER AGENTS - NEW JERSEY REGISTRATION CO., New Jersey.

Total Lands and Leases nearly 20,000 Acres near the Coast, with advantages of pipe lines and water transportation, insuring the maximum prices for the product.

PRODUCT.

14 Producing-Wells, now averaging 5,000 barrels monthly.
2 New Wells coming in by July 1, increasing product to over 6,500 barrels monthly.
Oil on hand, in tankage, June 1st, 10,000 barrels.
Present net selling value of oil on hand, \$8,000.

STOCK AND DIVIDENDS.

Stock outstanding and offered for sale, 1,250,000 shares, par value, One Dollar each, full paid and non-assessable. Only 150,000 shares remaining unsold.

Rate of dividend beginning May 25, 1901, one-fifth of one per cent. monthly on the treasury stock outstanding, payable quarterly after July 1, besides carrying an equal amount monthly to surplus for extra dividends during the year.

Stock intrinsically worth, from actual production, double its present selling price.

A special dividend will be declared within a few weeks.

MR. F. B. DUNN, of Dunn Bros., Pork Exporters, St. John, N. B., visited California and assisted by experts made a thorough investigation of the properties and financial affairs.

Over 200,000 shares were taken by prominent business men after hearing Mr. Dunn's report:

"In no instance did I find a misstatement in prospectus. The properties are superior to what was claimed, and the management highly satisfactory."

We strongly recommend this stock. We have every confidence that the investment will prove an unusually profitable one to our customers.

W. M. P. McLAUGHLIN & Co.,

The McLaughlin Buildings, St. John, N. B.

General Managers for Canada for
DOUGLAS LACEY & CO., Bankers,
LONDON and NEW YORK.

BIRDS AT HOME.

Have you begun to study birds? Yes, I know how busy you are, but you are just the person who should do it. An hour a week is better than nothing, while an hour a day, provided it be not at high noon, will give you such returns that your whole year will be glorified. You need such a small outfit an opera or fieldglass and a manual. There are many now on the market, all good, and in selecting one, see that it is of good size to be easily carried about. When Mr. Burroughs began his bird studies he did not have a glass, but he did have an Audubon, a piece of good fortune which falls to few individuals.

If you wish to begin to learn about our familiar birds, do not consider it necessary to leave home. Of course, if you live in the heart of a city you must seek a park, or some spot with trees and shrubs. If it be early in the season, and you can find a brush-heap, study that well. You may come across the beautiful fox-sparrow, chickadee, wren, and perhaps a thrush or two. They will cower in such a heap all day, if the wind has a nip, and the sun lies on one side of the heap. If you have a couple of old apple-trees near at hand you see passing through them a greater variety of birds than any two trees you might choose. Begin to study the first bird you see. Learn the names of the different parts of his body. Get his size fixed in your mind. Accustom yourself to see at a glance the shape of his bill the spots and marks on his breast and wings, and a general idea of his head. Do not be discouraged if you cannot "name" him the first time. Try again.—From "April-Tide," by N. Hudson Moore, in the April Chautauquan.

A despatch from Bridgetown says an Austrian peddler named Henry Maine was set upon by five men in broad daylight. His wagon was overturned in bits. Maine was robbed of his money and goods and beaten into insensibility.

Frank Sabbeans is supposed to be the leading man of the highwaymen whose initial performance is above recorded. The robbery took place near Albany Cross.

"THANK YOU."

Everybody likes little Carl Rosenbloom; he is so cunning and small and fat. He has lived in America just a little while, and he can speak only two English words; but it sounds so funny to hear him say, "Thank you," to whatever is said to him, that no one can help smiling; and I think that is the reason that he gets cookies and slices of gingerbread at every house where he is sent on an errand.

One day Carl was straggling along with a basket of clothes which his mother had washed. He was a droll little figure, with his chubby legs and round, fat arms.

Some boys, playing marbles on the pavement, were quite amused at this comical sight, and they began to laugh and shout, "Sausage bags!"

Now, Carl did not understand a word, but he saw they were speaking to him, so he turned his dear little face to them with the sweetest of smiles and said, "Thank you."

You should have seen how ashamed the naughty boys looked then! One of them smiled and nodded at little Carl, another gave him a nice red apple, while another took his big basket and carried it for him.

So the good-natured little fellow trotted off, thinking what kind boys they were, and what a pleasant world this is to live in. And perhaps we should all think so, too, if our tempers were as sweet as his.—Sunday Afternoon.

M. Col, of Paris, has discovered that a substance similar to rubber may be obtained from the Japanese pindie tree. The announcement was made to the Academic des Sciences.

I was cured of Bronchitis and Asthma by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. A. LIVINGSTONE.

Lot 5, P. E. I.
I was cured of a severe attack of Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
JOHN MADER.

Mahone Bay.
I was cured of a severely sprained leg by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

JOSHUA WYNACHT,
Bridgewater.

The Farm.

COMMON FERTILIZERS.

We remember hearing some one ask an old farmer, and a very successful one, why he did not keep more stock and not have to buy so much commercial fertilizer. His reply was, "If I kept twice as many animals I should probably buy twice as much fertilizer." We think he had the correct idea of the proper use of commercial fertilizers. They are a substitute for barnyard manure only when barnyard manure cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities to utilize the land and the labor that can be had to a profitable limit. They will serve to grow a good crop which will help to buy more stock or to feed more animals and thus create barnyard manure upon the farm. They help to use land and labor that would be unproductive, or nearly so, if the land is not fertilized, but they are seldom more profitable than when used as an addition or supplement to the barnyard manure. They serve to give the mineral elements that are lacking in the manure and soil, and they give them in an available form. Of course, to have them do this one must choose his fertilizer so that it will be adapted to the barnyard manure does not. — (American Cultivator.)

ARE TREES UNGRATEFULLY SLOW?

There is nothing that gives greater dignity to our premises than a few fine trees. And there are no handsomer specimens of arboreal growth anywhere than the best of our own American trees. Our oaks and elms maples and beeches are grand trees, of large size, fine shape and attractive foliage. But when their planting is urged upon those engaged in laying out ornamental grounds, the objection is made that these are all forest trees, and too slow in growth for the planter to get to see the good of his labor. Is this objection valid? We think not.

A gentleman, in laying out his suburban home, planned to have a shade tree at a certain point on his side lawn. A small oak had already established itself there and as it was a pretty little specimen of *Quercus palustris*, the handsomest of the glossy leaved oaks, the wife begged her husband to leave it standing. To please her he did so, although he thought a lifetime's growth would hardly make it of shade tree size. The little tree stood in good ground, and had plenty of room for a symmetrical spread of its branches. It grew steadily two or three feet in height every year. It began to show for itself in five or six years' time, and now, fifteen years after, is as fine a tree as any one could ask.

NEW HUSBAND.

Quite an Improvement on the Old.

"I have been compelled to stop drinking it," I said to the friend who asked me to strengthen up on a cup of her good coffee. "Well," she said, "that needn't bother you, for I have Postum Food Coffee here, which completely cured a friend of mine of sick headaches." I tried her coffee and it was very good, but when I tried to make it at home, I was disappointed. I soon found that I was not making it correctly, but by putting in two heaping teaspoonsful of Postum for each person and letting it boil twenty minutes, it was delicious.

I had at that time been an invalid for several years, but did not know my trouble was caused by coffee drinking, of which I was very fond. I immediately began to feel better after leaving off coffee and using Postum, and stuck to it. One day I met a lady who was troubled the same as I was, and whose appearance on the street really shocked me, for she was so emaciated. She exclaimed in surprise at my improved appearance, and wanted to know what I had been doing. She asked me if I had had a healer of any kind. I said, "Yes, I have allowed Postum Food Coffee to work the almost complete miracle of curing me."

My husband has been absent in Georgia for some time, and has been in wretched health, having been in the hospital twice for indigestion. I wrote him to stop using coffee and try Postum, told him also just how to make it. Yesterday I received a letter from him in which he says, "I am feeling very much better, thanks to you and Postum. I sleep better, eat better, and in fact, my dear, am quite an improvement on the old husband." Alice L. Gilson, 805 Park Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah.

The finest tree in our village is a superb specimen of sugar maple, *Acer saccharinum* standing near the public square. It is the handsomest sugar maple that the writer ever saw, and the most perfect specimen of a round topped tree.

Thirty-four years ago a young lady found this tree growing in the forest, a tiny whip of a thing a foot high. She pulled it up, carried it home, and set it out where it now stands, using a common caseknife to dig the hole for its roots. As she was planting it a young lawyer came along and poked unlimited fun at her "shade tree planted with a caseknife," and wanted to know how old she expected to be before she could "sit under its branches." The lawyer is yet in the prime of life, and she but a middle aged woman, but for more than a score of years they have seen that tree the pride of the town.

These instances show that we do live to see good results from our planting of native trees. The Englishman loves his oaks, the Hindoo his ba tree. Why shouldn't the American love his elms and maples as well? Shapely little specimens, carefully taken up and as carefully transplanted, will grow steadily and by no means slowly. — (Lora S Le Mance.)

THE FAMILY GARDEN.

The family garden usually pays a greater profit on the labor bestowed upon it than any other portion of the farm, even when managed by the old fashioned method of small plants and beds and cultivation. This being the case, it can surely be made to pay a much greater ratio of profit by planning to plant everything possible in long rows far enough apart so as to work them with a horse and cultivator, thus greatly relieving your own muscles. And the saving in cost of cultivation is only a small part of the benefit of the long row arrangement. It will naturally lead to a much more frequent and thorough cultivation of our garden crops.

The important advantage of a frequent stirring of the surface soil among all our growing crops, we are convinced, is too often greatly underestimated. It is said that it pays to hoe cabbage every morning during the early part of the season, and, although this may be carrying it to an extreme, we are convinced that a more frequent cultivation than is ordinarily given might prove profitable. The frequent breaking of the crust admits of a freer circulation of the air to the roots, and aids them to make the most of all the dews and rains which fall. Next to actual irrigation, frequent and continued surface cultivation aids in securing and retaining moisture and supplying it to the growing plants. — (New-England Farmer.)

SPRAYING AND WET WEATHER.

This has been an ideal season for the development of the fungous enemies of the orchard and garden. Moisture and "mugginess" combined with occasional coolish temperatures produce ideal conditions for the growth of vegetable parasites. Fine weather it is for apple scab, plum rot, grape mildew and the like. Rain almost every day! The experiment station man says spray to prevent the growth of these diseases. Cultivated plants are protected from their fungous enemies by covering them up with a film of blue stone and lime in combination. This is effective as long as it stays on. The question then arises, Is there any good in spraying during this showery weather? Experience and common sense both say yes. Spraying during rain will certainly kill some spores, and the plants will be protected to that extent. This matter is discussed somewhat fully in "Lessons on Orcharding" (Farmers' Reading Course, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.), which is free to New-York State farmers.

Peach curl is doing a great deal of damage. This can be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture before the buds swell; late spraying is ineffective. Now is

the time to look out for apple, pear and quince scab. The soft rots of the plum, peach and cherry are likely to cause much injury. Spraying at intervals between now and the ripening season will do wonders in saving the fruit. — Ex.

THE GIRL WHO KNOWS HOW.

"There's such a thing as being too smart," sighed the ambitious girl. "Its really a misfortune to have the reputation of being able to do things, for the one who possesses the knack of doing anything, from millinery to scrubbing, is almost sure to be imposed upon."

It is true that such a girl is apt to be overworked by her friends, who, seeing the deft fingers work so quickly, are too forgetful of the strength used in gratifying their request to "just help me out of this, dear you do it so beautifully."

However, says a writer in an exchange, I believe in teaching girls to do everything that they are likely to need to know in every-day life or emergencies, and I am not like the mother who would not teach her girls how to cook, believing that if they didn't know how they wouldn't have it to do.

But, with all the rest of the knowledge, impress upon the girls a regard for their own strength, and the power to say no when the nerves cry out that the limit of the healthful endurance is reached. — Ex.



Radway's Ready Relief cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one suffer with

Aches and Pains

For Headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

A Cure for All

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lombago, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Prostatitis, Chlriblains, Headaches, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing. Cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one suffer with pain. Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure for every pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest and Lungs.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

Stops pains, allays inflammation and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application. A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by Radway's Pills, so quickly as Radway's Ready Relief. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

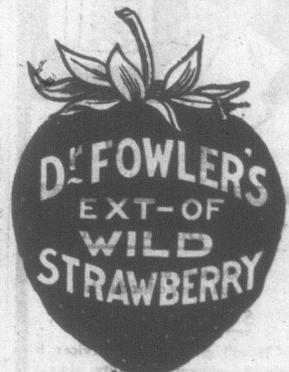


Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles. SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION —AND— All Disorders of the LIVER.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness or weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensation when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above-named disorders. Price 25c. a box. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., Lock box 268, New York for Book of Advice.

HALF A CENTURY OLD.

A Standard Remedy Used in Thousands of Homes in Canada.



URES

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

Its prompt use will prevent a great deal of unnecessary suffering and often save life.

PRICE, - 35c.

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Only One Night ON THE ROAD TO PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Lv. St. John, 5:15 p. m. daily except Sunday. Ar. Montreal 5:55 a. m. " " Monday. Ar. Toronto 7:00 p. m. " " Sunday. Ar. Buffalo 10:30 p. m. daily. All tickets good via Niagara Falls and good to stop over at that point. Double berth St. John to Montreal, \$2.50. Parlor car seat Montreal to Buffalo, \$1.50. \$20.50 ROUND TRIP.

Tickets on sale until June 30, good for return fifteen days from date of issue and good to stop over at Montreal and west thereof. All agents issue via St. John and Canadian Pacific Short Line.

For tourist tickets good to stop over and to return until November 1st; also, for rates going one way returning another, and information in reference to train service, hotel, etc., write to A. J. Heath, D. P. A., C. P. R. NEW ROUTE TO QUEBEC via MEGANTIC. Lv. St. John 5:15 p. m. daily except Sunday. Ar. Quebec 9:00 a. m. " " Monday. Through sleeper and coach.

A. J. HEATH, D. P. A., C. P. R., St. John, N. B., or W. H. C. MACKAY, Agent C. P. R., St. John.

It may be your prayer is like a ship, which, when it goes on a very long voyage, does not come home laden so soon; but when it does come home it has a richer freight. Mere "coasters" will bring your coals, or such like ordinary things; but they that go afar to Tarshish return with gold and ivory. Coasting prayers, such as we pray every day, bring us many necessities; but there are great prayers which, like the old Spanish galleons, cross the main ocean, and are longer out of sight, but come home deep laden with a golden freight. — C. H. Spurgeon.

Presiding at a banquet of the United Club, in London, on Wednesday, the Marquis of Salisbury said the Unionist party had arrived at a position where it might almost be said it had been too successful. By some subtle influence the party has destroyed the power of the opposition. This was regrettable, even for itself, because it resulted in the laxness observed in the reduced majorities in the House of Commons which would not happen if there was a strong and united opposition to keep the Unionist members to their work. In regard to South Africa the prime minister said it was imperative that the party remain true and inflexible in the mission it had undertaken. Any failure in this respect would expose the country to the contempt of the world.



YOUR BEST FRIEND

On wash day and every other day is **SURPRISE SOAP**

It will give the best service; is always uniform in quality, always satisfactory.

You cannot do better than have **Surprise Soap** always in your house.

SURPRISE is a pure hard Soap.

News Summary

A New York girl has broken her engagement to marry a young man of Eaglewood, N. J., because when they were driving together he beat the horse severely.

Nellie Brown, a granddaughter of John Brown, the Kansas Abolitionist, is a Salvation Army woman in Astoria, Ore. Her father, Solomon Brown, went to Oregon at the close of the Civil War.

An American company is constructing two elevators ordered by King Edward, to be placed in Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle. The elevator cars will be the most costly ever made, it is said.

A curled walnut tree cut down in North Carolina was bought from a farmer for \$1,500, sold by the purchaser for \$3,000, and the total value of its products was \$60,000.

Hon. H. A. McKeown left for Ottawa on Saturday to make arrangements for the entertainment of His Royal Highness, the Duke of Cornwall, while he is in this province.

Reports to the Fisheries' department say salmon fishing around Bay des Chaleurs this year is far above the average, and on the north shore of the St. Lawrence the best for many years. Officers have made splendid catches of salmon at St. John and on the Restigouche for breeding purp ses.

The total attendance to date at the Pan-American Exposition is 1,779,868. It is believed that July and August will easily bring the total above 5,000,000 and it will remain for September and October to bring the remainder of the 10,000,000. Eight million paid admissions, will repay the cost of the Pan-American Exposition.

While Fred Grimmer and a young man named Grant were driving to their work in St. Stephen on Saturday morning, their horse was frightened by a cat suddenly jumping in front of it. The horse shied, throwing the occupants out. Mr. Grant was cut on one leg and considerably bruised, and Mr. Grimmer was cut quite badly about the head.

A small body of Boer-invasers has revisited Jamestown and proclaimed it the capital of the Orange Free State. The same force is said to be looting that district. Energetic measures will be taken for the effectual disposal of the marauders. A Boer force marched to within ten miles of Barkley West last Saturday and engaged a patrol of the Cape police and a local mounted defence force from the farms of Lyndale and Orphendale.

There was a cleaning up of the morgue in New York on Sunday after the hardest two weeks' work the attendants had ever experienced. The law compels the authorities to keep unidentified bodies five days before burial, and this law during the recent torrid spell worked great hardships. There are only sixty cold storage vaults for bodies in the place and the consequence was that as the victims of the heat multiplied the morgue space was soon overtaxed and the keepers were compelled to place the dead in pine boxes in various parts of the building as well as in adjacent buildings.

Mrs. Carrie Nation had a narrow escape at Crawfordsville, Ind., July 4, at the Elks' big celebration. She had just closed an address to eight thousand persons when the stand collapsed and the Kansas "joint smasher" and the committee went down. She was badly bruised, but recovered sufficiently to sell her hatchets and demonstrate their utility by fracturing several bottles of beer she had procured for that purpose. The Elks had difficulty in keeping her from starting a "smashing" expedition in earnest, and she threatens to have one before she leaves Crawfordsville.

The value of egg albumen in food in certain diseased conditions is referred to in the Pacific Medical Journal. When fever is present the appetite is nil, and what one then wants is an aseptic article of diet; the white of an egg, raw, then serves both as food and medicine. One way to give it is to drain off the albumen from an opening about half an inch in diameter, in the small end of the egg, the yolk remaining inside the shell. Add a little salt to this and direct the patient to swallow it. In typhoid fever the mode of feeding materially helps in carrying out an antiseptic plan of treatment. Furthermore, the albumen, to a certain extent may antidote the toxins of the disease. Patients may at first rebel at the idea of eating a raw egg, but the quickness with which it goes down without the yolk proves it to be less disagreeable than they suppose, and they are then ready to take a second dose.



FULL LETTER "A"

The label on the spool does not make sewing silk full letter "A."

It's the number of strands of "cascos" silk twisted into the thread which makes its size and strength.

In Corticelli sewing silk there are a hundred strands.

In common silks—about seventy.

Which do you want?

The prices are the same.

MILBURN'S HEART NERVE PILLS

ARE A SURE CURE FOR

Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Loss of Energy, Brain Fag, Faint and Dizzy Spells, Loss of Memory, Melancholia, Listlessness, After Effects of La Grippe, Palpitation of the Heart, Anæmia, General Debility, and all troubles arising from a run-down system.

They will build you up, make rich red blood and give you vim and energy.

Price, 50c. per box, or three boxes for \$1.25, at druggists, or will be sent on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



No Summer Vacation.

Our arrangements are complete for our usual Teachers' and University Students' Classes during the vacation season.

Any desired selection of studies from either our Business or Shorthand Courses (or from both) may be made.

REMEMBER—St. John's climate and our superior ventilating facilities make study in summer just as pleasant as in any other season.

Send for Catalogue.

S. KERR & SON
Oddfellow's Hall.

After work or Exercise

POND'S EXTRACT

Softens tired muscles, relieves soreness and stiffness and gives the body a feeling of comfort and strength.

Don't take the weak, watery witch hazel preparations represented to be "the same as" Pond's Extract, which easily sour and generally contain "wood alcohol," a deadly poison.

Spring Cloths Just Opened.

Varied enough to suit all comers. Imported and Domestic Woolens for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear.

While prices are low satisfaction is guaranteed.

Ladies' Tailoring a Specialty

J. P. Hogan, TAILOR

Opposite Hotel Dufferin.

BE SURE

BE SURE and get our BARGAIN prices and terms on our slightly used Karn Pianos and Organs.!

BE SURE and get the aforesaid before buying elsewhere.

WE MUST SELL our large and increasing stock of slightly used Karn Pianos and Organs to make room for the GOODS WE REPRESENT.

MILLER BROS.

101, 103 Barrington Street HALIFAX, N. S.

There is talk of amending the old age pension act when the New Zealand parliament meets, in the direction of reducing the age at which pensions can be granted, the present age being 65, and also in the direction of raising the amount of pension from \$90 to \$130 a year. Various changes are suggested by the trades unions, such as the taking over by the government of certain works. The tailoring trade, for instance, is strongly urging the government to have the clothing of the volunteers made by their own workmen, instead of calling for tenders.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal presided at the Dominion day dinner given at the Hotel Cecil, London, and attended by 300, including Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Aberdeen and other former Canadian Governor Generals; Sir Louis Davies, Hon. David Mills, Hon. Sydney Fisher, and other Canadian ministers now in London. Mr Chamberlain, speaking of Canada's material progress, said: "Thirty years ago your thoughts might have turned to the question of absorption with your powerful and friendly neighbor to the south." This was received with cries of "No no," from Mr Dobell and the other Canadian ministers. Mr Chamberlain: "Yes, you may say 'No, no, but you would not have said it thirty years ago. Of one thing I am convinced. If our colonies desire closer connection and will assist us with their counsel and advice, in addition to their arms, there is nothing this country would more readily

welcome." Referring to Great Britain's isolation, the colonial secretary said: "I do not think the opinion of civilized Europe to-day is likely to be the verdict of posterity. Of much more value is the opinion of our colonies than the uninstructed opinion of Europe, which is based upon lies foisted upon Europe by our enemies abroad and traitors among us at home. We may be isolated among the nations of the world, but so long as our children rally around us we are not alone." Sir Louis Davies spoke of the work the Dominion government had done in maintaining order in the Klondyke.

The State Line and Sullivan Railroad Company, which operates coal mines a Bernice, Pa., has adopted a novel plan to prevent striking miners from interfering with the non-union workmen employed in pumping water out of the mines. A barbed wire fence, seven feet high, heavily charged with electricity, has been built about the pumping house and dynamo plant.

Millions of mosquitoes are making life miserable for the farmers of Pike county, Pa. They are so numerous that they have driven men from the fields and fishermen from the ponds. Leaving the Pike county woods, they have moved in clouds a number of times to Hawley, in Wayne county, and broken up evening services in the churches of that village.

Red Rose Tea is good Tea