

Messenger and Visitor.

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Russia and its Students. From the manner in which Russian Government is dealing with the students of its Universities, it appears evident that its autocratic spirit is not less pronounced than of old. Naturally the radical element of the country influences especially the minds of the students, and the Universities become, as they were last winter, scenes of disturbance and centres of revolutionary influence. With a view to directing the exuberant intellectual forces of the students into non-political channels, it is stated that the Russian Minister of Education has recommended the employment of the students in practical and useful matters under the direction of the professors, the erection of residential quarters under the special auspices of the Government and the establishment of literary and scientific clubs for the students. So much in the way of encouragement to the students to exercise their minds upon questions other than those of politics and government. But if they persist in concerning themselves with such matters, so that disorders are created or instigated, then the iron hand of the autoeracy will take hold upon them and such students will be forcibly drafted into the army for a period of service from one to three years, as may be determined by the authorities of the University or College, assisted by a delegation from the departments of War, Justice and the Interior. In this case no "benefit of clergy" is to be recognized. The privileges ordinarily exempting men of high class education from service in the army will not be considered. Even those students who have left the universities, if it appear that there is on their part a concerted purpose not to pursue their studies, are to be made subject to the law of conscription.

Dreyfus and France. In the light of the reports of the progress were furnished daily by the cabled despatches, and on the supposition that the judges were actuated by a desire to do justice, the verdict reached seems remarkable indeed. In one sense, however, it can hardly be called surprising, since the despatches had indicated that it was a foregone conclusion that the verdict must be unfavorable to the prisoner. It is to be considered certainly that the reports furnished in the despatches which have come to this country cover a comparatively small part of the proceedings connected with the trial. These reports were sent out by correspondents prejudiced in favor of Dreyfus and in order to catch the ear of people who had a similar prepossession. It is quite possible, therefore, that the whole evidence, if it were before us as it was before the court-martial at Rennes, would place the matter in quite a different light from that in which we have seen it through the medium of the despatches. The responsible and able correspondent of the 'London Daily Mail' is quoted as stating that the members of the court-martial have been thoroughly impartial in their bearing and conduct in the case, and that the evidence has seemed to him to be such as to make a verdict either way possible. If such is the case, and the opinion of such a correspondent must be allowed to have much weight, then the prevailing anti-Dreyfus feeling among the people of France is more easily understood. Some things, however, have occurred in connection with the case—such as the confessed forgeries and suicide of Colonel Henry, and the attempted assassination of Maitre Labori—which seem to make the conclusion inevitable that, whether or not Dreyfus was innocent of the charge of having betrayed the military secrets of the nation, there were some in high places in the army who

were not innocent. The guilt of others might not indeed mean the innocence of Dreyfus, but from this distance it does not appear that his being declared guilty relieves certain of Dreyfus' superiors of the strong suspicion of having trafficked upon the honor of the nation. It is not strange, under the circumstances, that men who have been guilty of the basest treachery should wish to make the hated Jew a scape-goat for their own sins, but it is strange indeed if the Government and the people of France are willing to accept such an atonement. The English pulpit has rung with denunciations of the verdict against Dreyfus and the English press appears to be almost unanimous in the same view. 'The Times' does not hesitate to pronounce it the grossest and the most appalling prostitution of justice the world has witnessed in modern times. A London despatch says: "With the exception of Jesuit organs and some anti-semitic, the press of the world is ringing with execrations. Even the Russian press joins in the chorus. The judges are everywhere described as criminals and gloomy speculations are indulged in as to what the future has in store for France. The German press is especially indignant. The National Zeitung remarks that 'even the worst enemy of France could not have wished what has happened.'"

Cornelius Vanderbilt. Great wealth enables a man to build a lordly mansion for himself and to do many other things which secure for him consideration and respect in the eyes of his fellowmen. But wealth will not purchase exemption from disease and death; and so it has come to pass, during the past week, that to a palatial residence in New York City, said to be the finest house in all the country, that pale messenger which with equal foot visits hut and palace has come with an imperative summons to the man of many millions to go and stand where the rich and the poor come together on terms of strict equality. Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who died on Tuesday morning last at his Fifth Avenue home, was born in 1843. At that time his father, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, was a farmer living at New Dorp, and his grandfather, Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, had hardly done more than lay the foundations of his great fortune. As a young man Cornelius Vanderbilt manifested a spirit of self-reliance and so much energy and ability that his grandfather, the Commodore, was glad to give him a position in connection with his increasing railroad business. At twenty-two he was made treasurer of the New York and Harlem Railway. In 1877 he became vice-president of the New York Central. In 1883, at the retirement of his father, he became chairman of the Board of Directors of the New York Central and Michigan Central Railways, and since then had stood at the head of the great Vanderbilt system. Mr. Vanderbilt added largely to the fortune inherited from his father and grandfather, his wealth is vaguely estimated at from one hundred to two hundred million dollars. He was a religious man, a devout member of St. Bartholomews' (Episcopal) church. He is said to have been a liberal supporter of religious and charitable enterprises, and also generously aided educational institutions, especially in the line of Art and Natural History. A director in more than thirty railway corporations, Mr. Vanderbilt was necessarily a very busy man. His mind worked rapidly and with precision, and he dealt with important matters with wonderful celerity and keenness of judgment. He is spoken of as a considerate man whose sympathies were easily won by worthy philanthropic enterprises. Although liberal in his giving, he gave judiciously and only through recognized and well organized channels. Mr. Vanderbilt devoted much time and a share of his wealth to the advancement of the interests of his employees, by whom, it is said, he was held in the greatest affection.

Jerry Simpson and His Jokes. Jerry Simpson, the Kansas Congressman and distinguished exponent of populist doctrines in politics, is in poor health, and it is said he has aged

rapidly of late. A Kansas City paper says: "Simpson is a very sick man and has cancelled a number of speech-making dates to go to Washington and have an operation performed. His illness is caused, he says, by many years of drinking the alkali and gypsum waters of his native country." But Mr. Simpson is not yet past telling a good story and enjoying a joke. Some of his stories have to do with his experience in Congress, and of these the following seem to be worth repeating:

"There were several old fellows in Congress I used to like to get a joke on," he said, "and one of these was Cannon of Illinois. I had made an anti-expansion speech, and Cannon got up and said that if I had made that speech in Manila I would have been tried by a drumhead court-martial and shot. When he had finished I got up and said that I would just as soon be shot in Manila for making a speech of that kind as to be shot in Congress by an old smooth-bore, brass Cannon from Illinois. Tom Reed enjoyed that very much, and he shook all over with suppressed laughter. He came up to me afterward and said: 'That was all right, Jerry. I forgive you a lot of things for that.'"

"About that Dingley hat episode. It was not I who discovered Dingley's hat; it was a Republican member. Dingley used to wear a fine plug hat that was a regular 'cloud of smoke by day and a pillar of fire by night.' The Populists used to take a shot at it every once in a while. When he was in the House Dingley always kept it sitting on the corner of his desk. One day a Republican happened to look into it, and said to me, 'Jerry, go over and look in Dingley's hat.' I did so, but didn't find any eggs or anything, and said so. I was told to look again. Then I saw the word 'London,' and called into Dingley, the high priest of protection, for wearing a London-made hat. I was in a fuss, but Dingley took the matter very seriously, and spluttered and fumed, and said 'It's all rot.' That hat was made in Connecticut, and the London was put in it to catch the dudes." Then I said, 'Well, I caught a dude from Maine with it.' He would not speak to me for a month on that account, but one day I went up to him and said: 'See here, Dingley, how much longer are you going to sulk about that old hat business?' and he laughed and put out his hand, and we became good friends again. Reed enjoyed this joke on Dingley immensely. He knew it was a joke, and that his fellow-statesman had simply been tripped up."

Our Exhibitions. The St. John exhibition which has been in progress during the past week has compared very favorably with those of preceding years, and if the fine weather which has ruled during the first seven days shall continue to the close, the attendance will probably exceed that of any exhibition of recent years in the city. The exhibits of the main building, while presenting many attractions, are neither more numerous nor attractive than those of other years. The space in the carriage building is well occupied and the exhibits in that department appear to be fully up to the average. We observe that several of the carriages exhibited are fitted with rubber tires. In the Agricultural Hall there is much to interest. The exhibit of fruit—especially of apples—is certainly far below what might be expected, considering the products and resources of the Maritime Provinces in the fruit growing industry. There are sections of this province in which the people might with great advantage turn their attention to the raising of apples for the English market. The show of live stock, both in extent and excellence, is considered to surpass that of previous years. The leading varieties of neat stock,—Durmams, Herefords, Jerseys, Ayrshires, Polled Angus, Galloway, Holstein, etc., were well represented. There was also a good show of pigs, and the poultry show was very fine. The show of horses was also, we believe, ahead of any other year. The French Coach horses from the Sanborn stock farm, Lewiston, Me., added much to the attractions of this department and were worthy of the admiration they received. The Halifax exhibition opens on the 23rd inst., and will doubtless compare very favorably with that of the sister and rival city. As an important military and naval station, Halifax has advantages over any other Canadian city in regard to providing the spectacular features which are coming to be considered an indispensable adjunct to our exhibitions. Last year, because of unfavorable weather, the Halifax fair was not financially successful. It is to be hoped that this year the skies may be propitious, so that financially and in other respects the anticipations of its promoters may be realized.

The Problem of the Period.

In the arena of Foreign Missions we look back fifty years,—we find that the cry of God's people was "Lord open the doors that we may enter into the heathen nations and tell them of Jesus." In due time the prayer was fully answered. Then later the cry to God was, "Lord give us the men willing to go to tell the heathen of Jesus' love." Speedily six thousand men, moved by the same power that created myriads of worlds, volunteered to go. Of this number only 1,200 have been sent to foreign fields. The remaining 4,800 are waiting, crying to God that the way be opened that they also may be sent. Nearly all Foreign Mission Boards have the same story to tell, that is of retrenchment or inability to enlarge the work. It is then true that the great problem to be solved by the church of Christ today is: How can we raise money? Coming now to our own two million Telugus, with their urgent cry for 30 more missionaries to be sent, is there a pastor or a financier in the denomination that has an intelligent hope of meeting this emergency by our present human methods, or in other words, our present understanding of divine methods, of raising money? Yea, more. Is there a financier in the denomination—estimating on the basis of past experience—that would risk his reputation by indulging the hope that we will be able to send even one new mission family to the Telugus each succeeding year? We started twenty-four years ago with four mission families; we now have six. And now, dear reader, at this rate of progress, how many hundred years must elapse ere we have one missionary on the field for every 50,000 inhabitants? From the Atlantic to the Pacific this one problem confronts Baptists—How can we raise money for Foreign Mission work? Are we not to come to the conclusion that there is absolutely no hope of any considerable enlargement of our staff of workers under our present method of raising money? Man's extremity ought to be God's opportunity.

Surely, brothers and sisters, if you are in full sympathy with the Christ of God in his world-wide plans to save men, you are praying night and day "Lord give us the money," and now had you not better add this prayer, "Lord teach us from thy word how to raise money." Own up to him square that human wisdom is a failure and that you are now willing to be taught of God. Then begin to study and practice God's infinitely wise plan for raising funds which has now been nearly 6,000 years in use, viz., the paying to God of one-tenth of income with the additional privilege of expressing our abounding love to God by free-will offerings. God's plan of paying him one-tenth is the best (1) Simply because it is God's plan; (2) Because it brings all God's children, old and young, rich and poor, into real partnership with the Lord Christ in their business. The paying of one-tenth is the acknowledgement of the Lordship of Christ, from whom all blessings flow. (3) It is best because God's children are at once liberated from bondage to covetousness and worldliness, which now cripple them. God's plan is best because it is the A B C of Christian consecration. God's plan is best because without it Christians are left absolutely in the dark as to how much they ought to give back to God who gives them all; they are constantly liable each time they are called upon to give to have an inward battle with covetousness, worldliness and selfishness, with the chances each time in favor of these foes of the Christ-life within us having the victory. God's plan puts an end forever to all such unseemly, unnecessary, warfare. It is settled forever that each week, or when income is received, the tenth is set aside, ready to be paid out as opportunity offers. I shall never forget what was to me a thrilling incident that occurred while I was collecting benevolent funds. I called upon the now sainted Baptist Pastor R'chan, of Barrington, N. S. I scarcely expected him to be able to give anything, he having so long occupied that mission field. I had scarcely explained the object of my visit when he handed me out of the Lord's purse five dollars. I expressed my surprise at the liberal amount contributed. With a countenance beaming with heavenly joy, he said: "It is a part of the Lord's tenth." What a glorious day for collectors when God's people pay the Lord his tenth! No more long battles with covetousness and selfishness, in which the collector is supposed to take a principle part. Reader won't you pray that that millennial day may speedily dawn upon us when paying our money to Christ's work will become a joy to all God's people, and then answer your own prayers by immediately beginning to pay your tenth to God? But a voice just now says, "I think I give a tenth now." I hope so, but I have this to say, that after much investigation I believe there are but few who give a sum equal to a tenth of income. Also quite a number that give a sum equal to one half a tenth; the rest give a trifle. I notice, though, that those who have given the subject many years of the closest study believe that the average benevolence of Christians equals only one tenth of a tenth. A modern writer insists that the great need now of the church is to establish the authority of God. "Let us worship and obey his sweet will. The paying of a tenth to God—like the Sabbath—was one of God's moral laws, necessary for man's happiness, which from

the creation to the present time has been the duty and privilege of man to obey. We perceive then that paying the tenth was never any part of the ceremonial law. It preceded it and out-lived it even unto the tenth century after Christ. The ceremonial law did provide for a second tithe, or tenth, to be used in paying the givers' expense at the annual festivals.

The fact that in the early Christian Church both Jew and Gentile observed the tithe, is affirmed by Origen, Jerome, Augustine, Chrysostom, and many other ancient historians. Bingham, in his Christian's Antiquities, says, "This is the unanimous judgment of the fathers and the voice of the Church for more than a thousand years." All history proves, that to neglect to teach and practice any doctrine of God's Word, is a source of weakness and failure. During the dark ages over fifty millions of the faithful were slain. In the overwhelming confusion and tribulation of those times, the paying of the tenth fell into disuse. The Reformers neglected to teach it. Who can estimate the almost infinite loss to the church as a result? Loss both in temporal and spiritual prosperity, as well as the loss of untold millions of money, that might have been used to spread the gospel of Christ. Within the present generation tens of thousands of the faithful, believing that the teaching of Malachi 3, 8-11 is meant for us, and that by loving obedience to the law of paying to God—the tenth, both temporal and spiritual prosperity would thereby be assured, sham brought the tithes unto His storehouse and proved Him therewith. The universal testimony of these is, that God is faithful to His promise. All Christians do not appreciate spiritual prosperity, but all Christians do appreciate temporal prosperity. Can any one tell me why most Christians are so blind that they will not take God at His word and enter into a direct partnership with Jesus in their business and pay Him a tenth; when by so doing increased prosperity is guaranteed by God Himself. "Heaven and earth may pass away but my word shall not pass away." Can it be that one great reason is that our pastors don't teach it? Can we expect scholars in Christ's school to practice a doctrine which has not been taught from the sacred desk? True, each can, if he will, understand this matter from the Word of God; but poor human nature has acquired the habit of accounting the precept and example of the pastor of great value. O for an army of pastors, every one in living partnership with Jesus, and in His business, and paying Him His tenth. Then, and not till then, will they have any moral power to teach to God's people that doctrine. It may be necessary, dear pastors, to be instant in season and out of season for several years, ere the doctrine of the tenth will be generally accepted. If you are faithful in the work, you will be called a hobbyist, too. Can't you afford to bear the honors meekly of being called a hobbyist for Christ's sake. "Have respect unto the recompense of reward." Well pastor, the years have gone by, you have worked faithfully, you say that every member now gives the tenth, and O, what an amazing victory you have gained. Such a marked increase in spiritual life and energy and intelligence in every member of the church. And this state of things seems to last all the year round. Why? Because they are now in partnership with Jesus in their business all the year round. Instead of having a special revival season perchance in the winter as of old, we seem to baptize each month in the year. Constant healthy growth. What about the finances now, pastor please? Our finances have steadily improved these years as the members came to understand and adopt the tenth principle, so that the aggregate givings of my church for all purposes are fully threefold more than in former years, and I ought not to omit another important fact, that every member of any church that pays the tenth has very much improved in temporal comforts. Now, dear pastors, brothers and sisters of the churches, can you not see how all this effects our mission to the Telugus? As soon as God's tenth is paid to Him by our churches, they have more abundant temporal prosperity, and immediately we have from \$100,000 to \$200,000 per year for Foreign Missions, instead of the paltry \$15,000 now paid. Shall we not all in joyful anticipation of those millennial days which is in our power to have, speedily sing,—"Praise God from whom all blessings flow!"

Just as I expected—Some critical brother is saying, "He has overdrawn the picture." It is not to be believed without further proof, that the capacity of each individual church for benevolence can be increased threefold by the simple giving of one tenth." Be patient brother, I knew you would be faithless at first, therefore I was very conservative in my estimate. I said that those who had given this subject the most careful study believed that when all God's people gave the tenth, the aggregate would be tenfold greater than at present. But what you now want is a proof in real life of my proposition, or in other words of God's propositions. God never lacks an Abraham, a Moses, or an Abraham Lincoln to illustrate and teach men His doctrines. So come with me to Philadelphia. There we find Rev. Russell H. Conwell, pastor of the Baptist Temple, a man of moderate ability as a preacher, yet perhaps he merits the encomium of being the most successful pastor in Amer-

ica. His church building modelled after Tremont Temple, Boston, seats 4200. His free hospital, that beautiful orphanage also free. His college with 6,700 students, all supported by or in connection with this church. Did I not read lately that he, as pastor of that church, had baptized into its membership 3785 persons? No doubt it is fair to say that his financial success is due largely, if not wholly, to his having been a hobbyist in teaching the doctrine of paying to God His tenth. And now is it any wonder that his church is so constantly in a revival state, since his membership are all the year round in partnership with Jesus in their business? Now brother, please draw your own conclusion from these amazing facts, that Rev. Russell H. Conwell, a hobbyist on giving the tenth is honored by God in probably handling more benevolent funds, collected in connection with his own church, than is collected annually for our Home and Foreign Mission and Educational Institutions at Wolfville all combined. Now dear pastors, brothers and sisters, ere I leave you let each answer this question. Shall we continue to live at this poor dying rate? or shall we take the position of obedience to God, by which He can give us the blessing of Malachi 3: 10, instead of Malachi 3: 8, under which we have been groaning. If God be God serve Him.

State of the Denomination.

A HOMILY ON MR. B. H. RATON'S REPORT ON STATE OF THE DENOMINATION IN MESSENGER AND VISITOR, SEPTEMBER 6, BY N. F. ADAMS, TRURO.

Unless a business man takes stock annually, he cannot tell if he be gaining, or losing, or holding his own. If a captain does not take his soundings regularly, he cannot tell if he be in deep water or shallow, or nearing rocks.

What is true in business on land or on the great deep, is very true of a denomination, a church, a Christian. Occasionally we must take an outlook and an inlook, and compare notes. Refusing to do this may land us into spiritual bankruptcy, or on the rocks.

In these days of co-operative effort, in religious movements, it is difficult to know just what test to use to ascertain how we stand as a denomination.

The Baptist denomination is composed of independent churches, churches are composed of individual Christians. Therefore churches are what their members make them, and the denomination is what the churches make it. The power of the denomination, both in quality and quantity, depends on the personal piety and its expression, of the Baptist Christians.

In what direction shall we take stock, in order to ascertain where we are, and what we are; if we are going forward or backward, or simply holding our own in the Maritime Provinces.

Ten years ago we had 43,995 members in 384 churches. This year we have 50,886 members in 410 churches. Here we perceive an advance in numbers in a decade, of 7,000 members and 26 churches. The last national census taken showed that we had 881,014 people in the Maritime Provinces, being an increase of 10,209 in ten years. Showing an increase in the population of the Provinces of only a little more than one per cent. Whereas the membership of the Baptist churches has increased during the last ten years at the rate of sixteen per cent. That means that the membership of the Baptist churches grew fifteen times faster from 1889 to 1899 than our population grew from 1881 to 1891. I cannot say that the same comparisons will be true when the next national census shall be taken in 1901. But from the standpoint of numbers, both in members and churches we are going forward. But though the increase in numbers may not be the strongest evidence of progress, it is clearly proved that the Baptists are not dying in these Provinces. And if there be, as is probable, fifty thousand adherents, in addition to the fifty thousand members of churches, every eighth or ninth person in the Maritime Provinces is attending a Baptist church.

With regard to our church property, our buildings are more beautiful, more substantial, and more commodious than ever. Our educational plant is one of the best; the professorships have increased, and the endowment never was so large. While the increased interest in higher education and attendance of students, is growing greater every year.

What shall we say of our missionary works at home and abroad. It is astonishing how much further a Baptist's dollar will go than any other dollar.

In the North-West, no other body can show such results for such small expenditure. Ten years ago there were a few dozen churches, now there are seventy, with a membership of 3370, who raised \$40,531 for local work and gave \$5,363 for missions last year.

The Grande Ligne Mission, works in a territory of 280,000 square miles amidst a population of a million souls. The last ten years the interest has been deepening to such a degree that last year there were ten French protestant churches with ten pastors, besides the large school doing a great work. The whole receipts and expenses last year amounting to \$17,939.

During the last ten years our Maritime Home Mission

has fluctuated a good deal, but that was because some mission churches became self-sustaining. Nevertheless last year 40 churches were assisted to the extent of \$5,000 in Nova Scotia and P. E. Island, besides many churches in New Brunswick, aided through the New Brunswick Convention of the Maritime Convention Committee.

What of our Foreign Missionary work? What progress have we made during the last ten years in sending men and money? Not as much as we ought to have made, and not as much as we could have made. And yet how shall we judge ourselves. Who can measure the work at our six centres in Teiuguland? What standard have we to gauge the potency and extent of the influences that have been going forth from the lives of our missionaries. We have 314 souls as members of our native churches, of whom 21 are native Preachers and Evangelists, and 36 are Teachers. But who can follow the thousands of gospels distributed to the heathen? who can trace the spoken words of the preachers, as they have passed into the minds of heathens, which printed and spoken gospel is honey-combing all the heathen Faiths of the world? Could we see India as it was 100 years ago, steeped in cruel barbarism, sitting in the midnight darkness of superstitions, hoary with ages, could we go back, and back, and back to the days of Carey and Judson, we would better be enabled to see what the gospel has wrought for India even in the last ten years.

But while we are conscious that in these provinces, as Baptists we have made great progress numerically,—and though our churches are more numerous and beautiful, our Educational Institutions are a powerful factor in the life of our people,—and while the Northwest, Grande Ligne, Home and Foreign Missions have in some measure shared in the progress of our immediate church life, yet there seems to be a feeling, (I call it a feeling, because as a feeling, it has not been reduced to any cold philosophic phrase.) I say there is a feeling among our members, that we are not as strong as we ought to be,—we are not as spiritually-minded as we might be,—and that we are not as consecrated to Christ's service as men and women should be, who have been redeemed by the blood of Christ.

- (1) There is a feeling that the world-spirit has got into our members, and many are finding more pleasure in an opera house than in a prayer meeting. And that Christians are becoming more lovers of pleasure than lovers of God.
- (2) Some of the old folks say that converts in this age are not as thoroughly converted as formerly, and therefore are not as truly separated from the gay world, on their entrance into our churches, as they were 50 years ago.
- (3) Some one has declared that all the denominational returns show that a small per cent of our households have daily family worship. And that therefore the present weakness in our religious life, is traceable to the lack of the power and blessedness which daily family worship contributes to character.
- (4) While yet others affirm that secret prayer is not practiced by Christians of any denomination as of old-time, as our power in public is regulated by our prayer in private.
- (5) And some go so far as to say that the higher criticism, has so weakened the faith of preachers in the gospel, that they fail to preach the whole command of God.
- (6) While yet it has been affirmed that the lack of spiritual power, noticeable in our public and social services, is attributable to the mad ambition that has overtaken some to get rich anyway, so long as they can make money and die famous.
- (7) Last and not least, some old foggy declares it to be his belief, that many professors read more of the newspaper and magazines and book in one month, than they read of God's Word in one year. And therefore the little seed of the Word sown, is among so many thorns that they choke it, and so unfruitful.

Here are seven causes suggested for the lack of power, so conspicuously absent in thousands of churches in all denominations in the land. But as we are more particularly interested in Baptist churches, we ask in all sincerity, does any one of them apply to us, or do they all more or less, describe the causes of our present condition. If not, what are the causes for the restlessness and instability of the present generation of Christians? Why is it that men and women, professing Christianity are not loyal to the Son of God? Why is it that so often the preference is given to the world, or self, or friends, before Christ? Why is it that Christians can talk eloquently at any time on things of time, but on the love of God, the blood of Christ, the power of the Spirit, and kindred themes, those same Christians never have one word to say. I am not laying my blame on any one, for no one person could be blameable for the cause or causes of any dearth of blessing existing in 410 Baptist churches in these provinces. Go where you will, into whatever denomination you choose, and there meets you this feeling referred to, that somehow there is not the power of former times. There is plenty of machinery; regular services; large Sunday Schools; good preach-

ing; talented singing; but a sense of chilliness, a feeling that formality is dominant, and spiritual unity and earnest devotion lacking.

In the past associational year, in our Eastern N. S. Association, 70 churches reported only 200 baptisms, in the Central 55 churches, 178 baptisms and in the Western 72 churches, 266 baptisms, that is 107 churches with a united membership of nearly 2000 reported for the past year only 644 baptisms, being not quite 3 1/2 baptisms for every church, or one addition for every forty-five members of each church. This figuring business may not be a true test of our spiritual state or our service, but figures though dry things, always tell their side of a story.

One has said that on the Day of Pentecost one sermon brought three thousand souls to Christ; but that now the order is reversed, and that it requires three thousand sermons to bring one soul to the Lord. We are thankful to say that Christendom has not reached that calculation yet, and it is not therefore true. But perhaps this is nearer the mark.

WITH OR WITHOUT POWER.

When Dr. Gordon was passing a large business block he saw this sign, "To let, with or without power." He said the next convert that applied to his church for membership he would ask, "Are you coming in with or without power?" because he didn't want any more members "without power." Christians are you "with or without power?"

While Mr. Moody was preaching in New York, two hundred ministers met in Philadelphia to consider the advisability of inviting Mr. Moody to their city. One present protested on the ground that surely two hundred preachers need not wait for a revival till D. L. Moody came along; said he, "Has Mr. Moody got a monopoly of the Holy Ghost?" And the argument seemed to carry weight, till another preacher very effectively answered, "No, Moody has not got a monopoly of the Holy Ghost, but the Holy Ghost has got a monopoly of D. L. Moody, fetch him along."

If the 29,000 members in our Nova Scotian churches had been monopolized by the Holy Ghost, it would not take 45 Christians 365 days to bring one soul to Christ, and it is probable it would work the other way. Every one would bring 45 souls to Jesus, being an aggregate of increase of one million, three hundred and five thousand additions for the past associational year, instead of 644.

Christianity.*

BY REV. A. C. CHUTE.

Dr. Clarke has given us another thoughtful and thought provoking book. Those who read his "Outline of Theology" were desirous, upon the first intimation that another volume had appeared from the same pen, to obtain the book and enjoy its pages. "What shall we think of Christianity?" is a small work, composed of three lectures, being the Levering lectures before the Johns Hopkins University (1899). In this volume the author looks at three great contributions that Christ has made to the moral wealth and welfare of humanity, viz., the Christian People, the Christian Doctrine, and the Christian Power, which go far toward making up Christianity. The people have always taken on, more or less, the faults of their surroundings.

The message which Christ delivered was first received into minds full of inherited Jewish ideas, so that the new faith came near being smothered by the narrowness of Christian Judaism. Jewish legalism required a time to be outgrown, and so did polytheism. Before it became popular to be a Christian, there were martyrs, and afterwards, there were many worldlings who bore the Christian name, the fearing that the good could not triumph over the evil, the best heaven went into cloisters. Through successive periods the Christian people have gone, responding to circumstances as well as to inward motions. And still there is the mixed quality. The faith has not yet fulfilled its ideal, although it has made a people worthy of its endeavor. The present time is one of severe transition. Thought is passing over into a more nearly scientific movement, so that Christians must hold their faith, that is, their confidence in the living God; must open their minds, assured that, the letting in of knowledge will not mean the driving out of faith; and must expand their hearts, loving men with Christ's love, and bearing the burden of their fellows. Already the Christian people are doing these things, not altogether well nor altogether ill. Some do a part and neglect the other parts. Toward the ideal there is progress.

Truth from Jesus filtered through men's minds and hearts and life, and this second expression, this lived-over substance of the truth of Jesus, constitutes the Christian doctrine. The chief contents of the uttered and re-uttered truth are the Fatherhood of God, the Saviourhood of Jesus, the Friendhood of the Spirit, the Supremacy of love, and the Transforming power of Divine grace. From this body of doctrine, or truth experienced, began the long history of Christian doctrine, the history of divine realities handled by human thought, that the Christian doctrine, as proclaimed at any given time, will be wholly clear, consistent and harmonious with the mind of God, is not to be expected. Variation enters with efforts to explain the great realities to tell just how and why they are true. It is right to try and explain, and it is inevitable, because minds and conditions differ, that there be disagreement. There is a tendency to regard explanations as part and parcel of the doctrine itself. And views that are held today have to be abandoned for truer views tomorrow. So we must not be scandalized if we find the Christian doctrine changing its forms. But what is the present worth of the Christian doctrine which has come down to us, affected by various influences? How well does the resultant represent the realities with which it started? These realities, as previously named, still hold their place as the centre and substance, they constitute the doctrine of the mass of Christian people to-day. There often appears to be irreconcilable conflict between those who hold the reality in common, when the conflict only relates to explanations. With all defects that have fastened upon the original, the realities that

*"What Shall we Think of Christianity?" By William Newton Clarke, D.D., New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, pp 128.

made up the primitive doctrine make up the present doctrine. Those who find eternal life in the Saviourhood of Christ may rejoice that those who do not understand the doctrine exactly as they do, also find eternal life in it. Our father's interpretations were not full and final, nor are ours. Devotion to interpretation needs to be exchanged for devotion to realities. Help toward better conceptions will come from the best intellectual work of our time, but only in the genuine experience of the Divine grace and life is their adequate guidance. Words are nothing without true inward experience.

The question was asked in the third lecture: Wherein lies the strength of Christianity? The answer is, Christianity is true, that is to say, it is made up of realities, as genuine experiment proves. It sets for the things that are in the realm of soul. God is the Holy being with whom we ought to live as children, Christ is the Savior who seeks to bring us thither, the Holy Spirit is the indwelling Friend, love is the law of life, and holy victory may be ours. Between the constitution and destiny of the human soul and the religion that we have in Christ, there is a natural affinity and a mutual adaptation.

But realities must be felt to be realities if they are felt to be powerful. Creeds may be drawn up with clearness and accuracy and yet powerless. Statements do not win the day. Unfelt truth lies unused. Truth must be perceived as truth in the sensitive part of the interior life, whence the compelling influence upon the springs of action proceeds. The reality took possession of the early friends of Jesus and then the Christian power was born. The Fatherhood of God was not merely a cold belief but a warm and blessed experience, and so of the Saviourhood of Jesus, the Friendhood of the Spirit, the supremacy of love, and the possibility of victory. What gave power in the first days gives it in all days. Reformers, Puritans, leaders are ever men of feeling in whom realities live. The power of Christianity resides in the twofold fact that Christianity is true, and is felt to be true. Where there is reality and sense of reality, there is power. It is our defect that we lack so much the sense of having the best thing in the world, and the best thing in any world in our Christian faith.

In helpful and refreshing fashion is there development in the little volume before us, of what is thus outlined. There is much crowded into these three chapters, and no little will be gained from them by those who duly wrestle with the author. The effect will be to quicken hope, to arouse to better endeavor, to turn the heart upward to Him who alone can make us wise and strong and efficient. Though we may not always go with Dr. Clarke in his conclusions, we find ourselves decidedly enriched by his honest thinking, and his deep spirituality. The blessing of God be ever upon him and his many readers.

God's Valuables.

"And beho'd a certain lawyer stood up and tempted Him saying, Master what shall I do to inherit eternal life; and He said unto him what is written in the law how rearest thou? And he answering said, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind and thy neighbor as thyself. And He said unto him, Thou hast answered right, this do and thou shalt live. But he willing to justify himself said unto Jesus, who is my neighbor?" This question, "Who is my neighbor?" called out the parable of "The Good Samaritan." The law would teach that one tribe of the favorite nation was neighbors to every other tribe. Those who lived in the North of Pal stine were neighbors to those who lived in the South, because these were descendants of the same heroic Abraham. But what about the Samaritan? The King of Assyria brought men from Babylon, Cuthab, Ava., Hamoth, and Sepharvaim, and placed them down in the country surrounding Jerusalem, and they could not be friendly because they were of alien races and strange blood. But the Master's teaching goes deeper than color of blood, distinction, and geographical boundaries. God hath made of one blood all the nations that dwell upon the face of the earth. He enlarges our relations and makes them include all men. Every man is valuable to God because he was made in God's likeness and in God's image (a spiritual personality.) The child may value a piece of colored glass as much as a diamond, but those who look upon their fellow men through God's eyes will see that the man who gains the whole world and loses his soul is the poor man. The poor man here may be the rich man in the Kingdom of God, and the rich man here may be the poor in the world to come.

This year has been a bad year for ships. Within the first three months of the year, there were wrecked such ships as the Labrador, Castilian, Moravian, and the Scottish King. These ships alone cost the insurance companies at least \$300,000. Then there sailed from this side of the Atlantic during the first month of the year such ships as the Arons Croft, Melbourne, and others, but went down in the stormy Atlantic, which meant a loss of about \$300,000 more. Yet what is that compared with the broken and wrecked humanity we see on our streets and in our cities. The great Teacher saw the value of this broken humanity when he spoke the parable of the "Good Samaritan." He saw value in man. There may be found nuggets of gold underneath the ashes, and partly burned timbers where the building once stood. The one who came to seek and save the lost, saw stars where others saw only sand. He saw diamonds where others only saw mud. He found hope where others found only despair. Our attention is frequently called to men who have amassed large fortunes, built large ships, and have entered largely into the commercial enterprises of the world. But there are things that money cannot buy. It cannot buy a happy home, Christian culture, or refined manners. Money may purchase good clothes, luxurious living and certain kind of knowledge, but it cannot buy moral beauty, goodness of soul, nor nobility of life. These belong to God, and can only be the accomplishments of a soul in whom God dwells.

Upper Canada.

C. H. MARTELL.

warmly in favor of such co-operation. A motion to adopt the report was then carried.

Rev. J. H. Hughes then moved that a committee be appointed to co-operate in the effort to raise \$50,000 for home and foreign missions in the Maritime Provinces, in accordance with the recommendation of the report just adopted and the request of the Secretary of the F. M. Board. The motion was warmly supported by Rev. W. E. McIntyre. He was glad to hail such a proposal as had been made to co-operate in this forward movement and spoke of what other Christian bodies were doing in efforts to raise such funds to support enlarged Christian effort as a celebration of the new century. It was by getting our churches interested in these great movements that the spirit of our churches would be enlarged and made more generous toward every department of Christian work.

M. S. Hall contended that to carry out the proposal before the Convention was to take the work out of the hands of the proper officers of the Convention.

T. H. Hall expressed himself in favor of co-operation and the appointment of a committee for the purpose.

Rev. A. B. McDonald heartily endorsed the proposed action, he was thrilled with the thought of this grand movement for the new century.

Rev. W. E. Hall spoke in favor of taking hold of the proposed work. He had found that the churches which sided most the Forward Movement on behalf of the educational work were those also to do most for other objects.

The motion was adopted, and the Committee was named as follows: Revs. W. E. McIntyre, S. H. Cornwall and J. H. Hughes, Senator King, Dr. M. S. Macdonald and T. H. Hall, Esq.

The report on Obituaries was presented by Rev. M. Addison. This report noted the death during the year of Rev. M. Normandy and Rev. W. H. Morgan and made suitable reference to their lives and labors. Reference was also made to the death of Dr. Carey which occurred shortly after his removal from the Province and that of Rev. C. I. McLane, who was a native of Albert County, N. B.

SATURDAY EVENING.

The devotional service in the evening was led by Rev. R. M. Bynon who gave a very earnest and impressive address upon the words—"What shall I do with Jesus who is called Christ?" This service was followed by an earnest appeal by Secretary McIntyre in the interest of H. M. work. As a result of this appeal some three hundred dollars were contributed or pledged.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Sunday brought a continuation of the beautiful weather of the preceding days with a higher temperature, and the closely packed audiences of the afternoon and evening suffered with the heat. At 9.30 there was a devotional service of much interest led by the venerable Rev. G. W. Springer, who read the 103rd Psalm and commented thereon. This was followed by the teaching of a model lesson by Rev. R. M. Bynon. The passage under consideration was Ezra 1, 1-11. The historical setting of the lesson was clearly defined and its practical teachings presented in an instructive manner.

At eleven o'clock, the Convention sermon was preached by Rev. J. A. Cahill, of Centreville. The house was crowded to the doors and as there were many who could not get in an overflow meeting in the hall near by was addressed by Rev. George Howard.

Mr. Cahill's subject was the Kingdom of God. His discourse being founded upon two passages,—Matt. 6; 10 and John 17; 21. The sermon was strong in thought and impressive in delivery. As it will probably appear in full in an early issue of this paper, it is unnecessary here to indicate further the line of thought pursued.

In the afternoon a missionary meeting was held under the direction of the W. B. M. Union. Mrs. W. E. McIntyre, Vice President of the Maritime Union presided. The Scriptures were read by Mrs. J. W. Travis of Gagetown, and Mrs. J. S. Titus of St. Martins offered prayer. After brief opening remarks by the president, Mrs. M. S. Macdonald presented the greetings of the local union and extended a welcome to the Convention, to which Rev. W. E. McIntyre responded briefly. Mrs. E. K. Ganong then read an excellent paper on "The True Missionary Spirit." This was followed by an interesting address by Mrs. Pierce, Secretary of the County Union. Then came an earnest and impressive address on Foreign Missions by President Ervine. The interests of Northwest Mission was advocated by S. McC. Black, and Rev. C. W. Townsend earnestly and eloquently pleaded the cause of Grande Ligne.

The music furnished by the choir added much to the interest of the meeting. The singing of a quartette composed of Messrs. M. S. Hall and Wm. Cruedson of Fredericton, J. W. Travis of Gagetown and T. H. Hall of St. John was greatly enjoyed at this and other meetings of the Convention.

At the evening meeting a devotional service was conducted by Rev. C. N. Barton. This was followed by a sermon by Rev. M. Addison who spoke with power and

was heard with great interest. The social service which followed was of a deeply interesting character and a number of persons manifested a desire to lead a Christian life.

The adjourned session of the Sunday School Convention met at 9 o'clock on Saturday, Rev. S. H. Cornwall in the chair. The following officers were elected:

Rev. M. Addison, president.
Rev. S. D. Irvine, Rev. R. M. Bynon, Rev. C. N. Barton, vice-presidents.

Rev. S. H. Cornwall, secretary treasurer.
Rev. I. N. Thorne, Spurgeon Smith and Rev. J. A. Cahill, executive committee.

Rev. John Coombs was appointed auditor.
Rev. R. M. Bynon read a paper on the Outline of Baptist Normal Work.

The following were on resolution appointed a board of examiners to carry out the line of normal work suggested by Rev. R. M. Bynon:

Revs. R. M. Bynon, S. D. Irvine, C. W. Townsend, S. H. Cornwall, F. W. Paterson, M. Addison, George Howard, E. K. Ganong, J. H. Hughes.

Rev. H. Cornwall, treasurer, reported that the amount received was \$996; amount paid out, \$753.

MONDAY MORNING'S

session opened with prayer by Elder A. B. Macdonald, after which the report on Grande Ligne was taken from the table and adopted.

The report on Education was read by Pastor C. W. Townsend, and after a brief discussion laid on the table until the Educational meeting be held in the evening. Session closed with prayer by Elder Hughes.

The first part of the afternoon was taken up with the annual meeting of the Baptist Annuity Association, which opened at 2.30 with Rev. W. E. McIntyre, vice-president, in the chair. In the absence of the secretary Bro. M. S. Hall was chosen secretary pro tem. Considerable discussion took place on the question of increasing the income of the Association so as to pay full grants to annuitants each year. A few of the churches had sent in assistance and it was hoped that with a little effort this number might be largely increased.

At the close it was resolved to hold the next annual meeting on Saturday during the New-Brunswick Convention, instead of on Monday as hitherto.

After the adjournment of the Annuity Association, the Convention re-opened to transact its remaining business. The secretary called the attention of the Convention to two requests sent in asking the Board of the Convention to hold in trust certain funds collected for church buildings, which were not required for immediate use. It was resolved to open such an account, to be known as the Church Edifice Fund, and to solicit further contributions towards a general fund of this character.

On motion of Bro. C. W. Pierce, seconded by Elder Springer, it was resolved that the Convention approve of the publication of the Home Mission Journal and urge its continuance. Also resolved, that 1600 copies of the Annual be published for distribution among the churches. Rev. Ira Smith was named as the preacher of Convention sermon, with Rev. W. Camp as alternate.

At the evening service, in the absence of Bro. Ervine Elder A. B. Macdonald presided. Prayer was offered by Bro. Hughes, after which votes of thanks were tendered to the quartette, organist and choir for music furnished during the sessions. The report on Education was then taken from the table and read by Pastor Townsend. After Scripture reading and prayer, the president called on Rev. W. E. Hall to speak in behalf of the Acadia Forward Movement. The secretary followed with an appeal in aid of this fund, and cash and pledges amounting to \$200 were received in response. More than half of the delegates had returned to their homes before the evening session or this amount would doubtless have been much larger.

At the conclusion of the appeal Pastor Cornwall conducted an interesting social service, in which a large number took part. The treasurer then presented his report as follows:

Collections at Convention, \$95.02; 1st Springfield church, \$3.25; Hampton Village church, \$1.75; 1st Cambridge church, \$2; Mill Cove church, \$1.20; 1st Johnston church, \$3.81; Benton, \$2.50. Total \$109.53.

Votes of thanks were tendered the steamers and railroads for courtesies extended to the delegates, after which Convention adjourned to meet on second Friday in September 1900, at a place to be determined by the president and secretary.

The Convention.

The published reports of the Convention have presented a large amount of valuable information. Some things reported have been encouraging, some discouraging, and some surprising. Considering the amount of time devoted to the discussion of the duty of the Dominion Government in respect to a prohibitory liquor law, and the explicitness of the resolution passed by the body in relation to purity of civil elections and the duty of ministers in this regard, one may well be surprised that members who acquiesced in these discussions and participat-

ed in this action, should hold that the ordination of ministers is a subject that cannot legitimately be brought before the Convention. However, perhaps we ought not to expect that anyone would always be consistent with himself.

The statistical tables are suggestive. The total raised for the general objects of the Convention is a little more than \$23,000. This is scarcely at the rate of fifty cents a member. Twenty years ago we thought ourselves able to raise a dollar a member each year. With the growth in wealth and intelligence in these years why is advance in contributions for the objects of the Convention so small? Serious thought may be profitably given to this question.

The returns from the churches are probably lacking in accuracy. But when for a series of years they indicate a tendency in the same direction, we may conclude that they represent facts. The record for a period of three years shows a decrease in the number of baptisms, in the total number of church members, in the enrolment in the Sabbath schools and in the number of scholars baptized. Unless these figures can be shown to be astray, they ought to awaken prayerful examination and reflection.

The Secretary has furnished a comparative statement of the number of delegates present at this session and the two next preceding. That not quite as many were present this year is of no importance. But the fact that out of a total of four hundred churches only one hundred and eleven were represented arrests attention. The 111 churches were represented by 188 delegates, not two apiece on an average. Seventy-four delegates came from twenty churches. Ninety-one churches sent one hundred and fourteen delegates. Each Association has the right to send two delegates. Four of the seven sent six delegates. When the body thus constituted expresses an opinion on any subject, to say that the great Baptist body has spoken is a strong figure of speech.

Evidently the Convention ought by some means to be brought into more vital connection with the churches. It cannot be expected that every church will be represented in every meeting of the Convention; but somehow every church should find its life and efficiency affected by the action of this representative body. The Associations meet so near to the time of the Convention that they can have only slight effect on the results to be brought before it. If the delegation from the Associations were dropped, no serious loss would be incurred. The District Meetings appear to be agencies by which the work of the Convention can be most effectually brought home to the churches. If each District Meeting would adopt some method by which the objects of the Convention could be brought regularly before each church in its district, and then urge the churches to send to the Meeting quarterly reports concerning these matters, an intelligent interest in these objects would be extended, and the oneness of spiritual life, which in our profession binds us into one body, might become something more than a sentimental theory.

NOT PRESENT.

The Present Issue.

Prohibitionists in the Dominion of Canada have long since discovered that they have the combined forces of the liquor interests and the Dominion Government to meet and conquer, ere they can obtain the righteous legislation they desire. In the Plebiscite campaign of 1898, this fact stood out more fully than ever before—Prohibitionists fought the traffic in six provinces and one territory and beat it by a majority of 108,011. They fought the Dominion Government in the Province of Quebec and were outvoted by a majority of 94,324. This has taught us that our Government is the most formidable foe of the two. This fact also locates the stronghold of the foe. The Liquor traffic is fairly out-voted in the Dominion of Canada.

Prohibitionists have now only to capture the Government and victory is won. The most potent allies of the government today are found in the ranks of prohibitionists, otherwise the fight would be a brief one. A plea for the government is that a vote of only 22½ per cent of the electors in favor of prohibition is an insufficient mandate for the Government to enact a prohibitory law. Why not turn this course of reasoning end for end? If a 22½ per cent vote is not a sufficient mandate for a prohibitory enactment, is a far less vote a sufficient mandate for the Government to license this notoriously unrighteous traffic? The Government has decided to turn down the majority vote and to legislate by the will of the minority. A Government that will spend large sums of the people's money to learn the will of the people, and then legislate by the voice of the minority to perpetuate the great cause of strong drink can only be continued in power at the expense of righteousness.

J. H. SAUNDERS.

Ohio, Yarmouth, September 9, 1899.

New Books.

The Bible Vindicated, viz., Marvellous Discoveries in Scripture Lands is the title of a small volume of 128 pages just issued by R. A. H. Morrow of St. John. It presents in an attractive form brought to light by modern excavation and research, many facts bearing upon the customs and history of the people with which the Hebrew people came in contact and which therefore appear more or less prominently in connection with the history of Israel. The author tells us in the preface that the book has been prepared with great care as to the accuracy of statement, no place having been given to anything which has not been fully sustained by undoubted authority. "It has been written under the conviction that such a work is needed and is sent forth with the earnest prayer that the Holy Spirit may use it to strengthen the faith of the Christian in the genuineness of God's Word, remove the doubt of the sceptic and encourage all classes of readers to a more diligent study of the Holy Scriptures."

* * The Story Page. * *

The Story of Joe.

BY ANNIE MARIE BLISS.

"Twas a black, stormy night. The wind howled and beat the sleety rain against the windows with all the strength of its fury. Only a thin sheet of glass separated two pictures, impressive in their contrast. Without were war, suffering, agony of useless struggle, and defeat; within were peace, laughter, happiness, the glory of warmth, and a blaze of light. Five girls, care-free and joyful, were gathered in a room that was a consummation of artistic skill, and now sat around the open fire, with faces glowing from the warmth of the flames.

"Who would believe it was so wild outside, to look into our warm nest?" said Eleanor Golden. "I can't help thinking, though, that we don't appreciate it enough, we are so used to it."

"I do," chirped Patty Nason; "for I walked half a mile in the teeth of the storm to see our dear old Elizabeth, whose visits are like an angel's, infrequent and short."

Elizabeth Arnold was the bosom school friend of Eleanor Golden, to whose home she had come for a short visit, and, in her honor, this select and honored few were gathered to talk over old times.

She was a girl of commanding presence, with strength in her clear-cut features; her hair was of the color of the night, and her eyes as blue as the sky. She sat on a couch, half-reclining, in the midst of a pile of silken cushions, dreamily looking into space, as Clare Hope-well coaxed the sweet music from her violin, and now and then a voice took up the strain, growing in strength to a full chorus, as she played the song so loved by them all:

"There comes to my heart one sweet strain,
A glad and a joyous refrain;
I sing it again and again,—
Sweet peace, the gift of God's love.
Peace, peace, sweet peace,
Wonderful gift from above!
O wonderful wonderful peace;
Sweet peace, the gift of God's love."

A beautiful smile came to the face of Elizabeth, as she listened.

"I never hear that song," said she, "that I don't think of my Joe. He used to play it so that it seemed as if the very angels were singing. His life was so in harmony with it, it was no wonder that he exhaled an atmosphere of love."

"Oh, Elizabeth," said Eleanor, "you promised to tell me about him when you came. Do tell us now, for I know the girls are as anxious to hear as I am."

"Oh, do, do!" came the eager chorus.

"This is perhaps a good time to tell Joe's story," said Elizabeth, "for the storms of the world have beat upon him like the fury of the outer darkness of tonight, and his brave heart has kept singing, its hearth-fires have been forever burning, and the soul has looked out of its windows as unharmed as we who are sheltered from tonight's storm."

"My first glimpse of Joe," continued Elizabeth, as she settled herself more comfortably among her cushions, "was on my way to work, on one of the darkest streets or lanes of the city. My first situation as stenographer was in an office which was only reached by passing through this street. I was a trifle homesick, as I plodded along that first morning, when I took my place in the rank and file of the wage-earners. It was a rainy morning, too. Suddenly I raised my eyes to a little window cut in a large blank wall, which framed a picture of pathetic sweetness.

"It was the face of a man or a boy, one could hardly tell which, with a high, white forehead, over which lay wavy brown hair, and under which looked out eyes brown and deep. His face was smoothly shaven; his lips were finely curved. There were lines around his eyes and mouth, but the eyes were merry, and a happy smile kept perpetual holiday with him. Sadly at variance with the beautiful face was the crooked little body. He sat at a desk in a high chair, padded and cushioned to fit the humps in his poor back, and a robe was thrown across his lap to conceal the terribly misshapen limbs.

"I felt at once that he was a superior sort of person, and all that day my thoughts turned to him. I decided in my mind I would know him before long, and soon found the desired opportunity.

"My noon hour was too short to allow me to go down town to lunch, so I ate my scanty meal in the office. Strolling by the grocery one noon, I noticed my cripple eating his lunch in much the same way as I had done. He was alone. I immediately made an errand into the store, and purchased some trifling thing. A few cheery words were exchanged, and the ice was broken.

"After this, I received the brightest of smiles and nods every morning as I passed, and I noticed, with delight, how the eyes of the passers-by sought the little window. Rich men lifted their hats to him; boys swung their caps at him; little girls threw kisses to him; poor labor-

ers saluted him, and discouraged ones found inspiration in his smile. He was always cheery, often singing and whistling to himself, living a life of praise—and for what? I often thought.

"It soon got to be a habit of mine to drop in at the noon hour, sometimes to buy, oftener to chat. He was an educated man I knew by his speech, and he was an interested listener to my enthusiastic talks on my pet study of shorthand. I often wished he would talk of himself, but never a word about his past did he speak, and never a word of complaint that he was unfortunate. I almost forgot to pity him, he was so happy.

"One morning, as I looked up for my accustomed bow, Joe's chair was empty. The window looked desolate; the old street never seemed so dirty and dark, though the sun was shining as bright as ever. Hoping that I should find at noon that his absence was but a tardy arrival, I hurried down to ease my doubts. But Joe was not there.

"Where is our Joe?" I said to the proprietor, a home-sick-looking man, who was poring over the ledger.

"I expect he's sick, Miss Arnold, but I haven't had a chance to leave here this morning to find him. That poor back of his plays him bad tricks, though he hasn't had a bad spell for six months now. He's a plucky chap, is Joe; but it's precious little I really know about him."

"Where does he live?" I asked, hoping my talkative proprietor would tell me more of 'My Joe,' as I mentally called him.

"About a mile from here; lives with an old lady, his housekeeper. Guess he's an orphan—don't know. He's queer, though; has a crowd of sick and lame fellows 'round there evenings, and he reads and talks to them—sort of a club, I guess. He doesn't tell me that; our errand boy said one of the boys told him. Joe's a jolly boy, but somehow you can't question him. He's powerful good company, and I don't know how I'd get along without him."

"I understood perfectly why Mr. Stone couldn't question Joe. There was an air of gentle breeding and dignity that served as a barrier between himself and coarser natures, and they felt it.

"Do you think he would care if I called around to see him?" I asked.

"Care? No, indeed; or rather, he would care a good deal. He likes you; and, if I were you, I'd go; 'twill cheer him up a bit."

"So that evening I ate a lunch in the office, and afterward hunted up Joe's dwelling. It was in a block in a respectable street. An old lady of motherly appearance answered my ring, and cordially invited me upstairs. But I was not prepared for what awaited me.

"I was expecting to see an ordinary and plainly, if not poorly, furnished room, but, instead, I was led into a room that was a bright picture of home, and as cozy as a chimney-corner.

"There were scores of photographs littered around on walls and shelves in regular college fashion. There were easy chairs, with downy cushions and head-rests, book-cases, with treasures upon their shelves, a piano, on which lay a violin, and leaning in one corner was a be-ribboned guitar. On the coach, in the midst of a pile of cushions, lay Joe, in a loose, crimson jacket, as white as a lily, and eyes heavy with suffering, but still smiling a welcome for me.

"This is a pleasure as rare as it is unexpected, Miss Arnold. How good of you to come," he said, extending his hand towards me.

"I missed you and had to come," I answered; "but I am sorry to find you ill."

"So am I," he said, smiling; "so there's two sorry; but if you will undertake to fill the position of visiting nurse, the long days ahead will shorten up. These spells are usually no half-holiday—but there's an end to every lane, you know."

"And, indeed, it was several weeks before Joe could leave his room. I spent a good many hours there, and out of our long talks together grew a friendship true and lasting. The sweet nobility of his life was like fragrant incense, and he was a continual inspiration to me in his gladness.

"Bit by bit he told me of his early life; but he studiously avoided any mention of his deformity. He had been reared in a home of comfort, if not luxury, and, being an only child, received every opportunity for education. Trouble came when the father died, leaving a legacy of worthless speculations and unpaid notes, which when paid off, left the widow and her boy nearly stranded. This happened when Joe was a junior in college. A kind-hearted uncle insisted upon his finishing his college course, and assumed the support of the mother, his only sister; but she lived only a few months after her husband.

"Beyond this Joe never told me, until one evening towards the close of his convalescence. As was our wont after he was able to sit up, we always played together before my leaving—he upon his violin and I accompan-

ing him upon the piano. As I have told you, he was an artist. He played with his whole soul, speaking to other souls, bidding them reach up and take the infinite love to warm their hearts into loving all mankind. How he talked to me with his music!

"But on this special evening, as we played, I noticed Joe was trembling with emotion, and the tears fell and trickled down over his violin. How that violin sobbed, too!

"My dear boy," said I, "what is it that troubles you? Let me know. Oh, can't I help you? Is it the pain again?"

"I beg your pardon, Elizabeth," said he, "but that piece brings back the past like a flood, and it sweeps me along with it. I've never told you about my great affliction, because I can't bear to speak of it, even to dearest friends; but to-night I feel like telling you. I am a little childish and lonesome, and I guess I want a little comforting."

"I puffed up his cushions, then sat down on the rug by the side of the couch, where I loved to sit during our long talks, and with the eagerness of a child listened to his story.

"Tisn't a long story to tell, he began. 'It happened when I was a junior in college. Then I was a tall, straight-limbed boy; for I loved athletic sports, and where there was fun to be had I was at the front. I sang and played in the glee club, too, and in that club there was a senior to whom I looked up and loved as my life—yes, dearer than life. We used to play together, he upon the piano and I my violin. We walked together and almost lived together; he was my Jonathan. One night there was a concert down in the village; but Philip was ill in bed, so could not go. I was returning at a late hour, and when half-way to the college the college bell began ringing wildly. It was the fire-alarm. I rushed across the campus, thinking of Phil in bed and hoping he was not in danger. But as I turned the corner and came upon the college dormitory, my heart froze, for the smoke was pouring from the wing where Phil's room was. A crowd of frightened boys ran back and forth half dazed. I flew to the main entrance and up the stairs; but the corridor was full of blinding smoke. Back I went, shouting to the boys that Phil was in his room and must be gotten out, and that we must get a ladder from the tool-house and reach him from outside. How we worked! I would let no one go up that ladder before me, and I climbed it like a sailor. It took strength to break that heavy glass, but I crashed through it like a fiend. The rest is like a dream and surrounded with mist. I remember crawling along the floor, reaching the bed, and dragging him off and lifting him out of the window; then a crash and a fall through hot air, a long dream of agony and struggle, and awaking in a bed with my uncle sitting by. Then or after I was strong enough to bear it, I was told that we fell together from the window, missing the top round of the ladder. I struck upon my back was picked up for dead, and for weeks I lay unconscious. I was taken to our home, 200 miles away, on a bed, for there were no skilled surgeons at the college town. Then followed two years of such suffering as I cannot tell you of; for this crooked, twisted body tells it only too well. Then my uncle died, and with his death came the knowledge I was a poor man, for my sickness had eaten up his scanty store. Slowly I took up the threads of life. I began by copying for lawyers; then, as I grew stronger, took up bookkeeping. Now you know it all."

"No, not all," I said; "for you haven't told me what became of Philip."

"Oh, Elizabeth!" he cried, as if I had struck him, and his eyes filled. "My poor Philip, I know not whether he is alive or not. When I asked for him, my uncle said he left him ill in the college hospital, raving with fever. We wrote to the college president for news of him, but he said (Philip), like myself, was taken to the far western home, and he knew nothing further—whether he was alive or not. All efforts of mine to find him amounted to nothing; so I mourn him as dead. If I but knew he was alive, then this wreck of a body would be a consolation it was to save his life I did it."

"My heart was stirred to its depths, and my soul bowed in reverence before his simple grandeur. This story became a bond which united us closer than ever. After he was able to sit up long enough I planned a little visit for him to our house. My cousin Brooks was spending a few days with us during a business trip to the east in his manufacturing interests. He was a musician himself, and I wanted to give him a surprise and treat by the way of hearing Joe play.

"I arranged for a day's vacation for myself, and sent a carriage for Joe. He was as merry as a child over his outing. After he had rested awhile, we began to practice the music which we were to play for Brooks, and were progressing finely when the door opened and

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The Young People

Brooks came in. I had thought he was down town. I rose from the piano stool to introduce them to each other, when Joe's violin fell with a crash, his face grew white and his eyes unnaturally large, he threw out his arms as if groping in the dark, and staggered forward, crying: 'Philip, is it you? or am I in heaven?' Brooks stared at Joe hard for a moment, then gathered him to his breast, while the tears poured over his cheeks. 'Joe; is it you—given back to me. I was told you were dead,' he said, thickly, as the sobs choked him. The suspense was getting too much for me, and I broke in with: 'Oh, boys, boys; tell me quick what this means!' Then followed the greatest love-feast I ever attended. How they talked and talked! and I sat by laughing for joy through my tears.

"And now," said Philip (whose middle name was Brooks), 'my years of sorrowing are over and my heart at rest. "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend." You gave your life or rather the glory of it, for me; henceforth my life will be for you. It is a poor return, but all I can do; and, please God, we will never be separated again.'

'Joe's visit lasted through Philip's stay, and then I was bereft, for Philip carried Joe off boldly to his western home, and there he is now, at the head of his counting-room, as happy and bright as the old Joe who used to look out of the little window and greet me as I went to work through Black lane. Dear Joe, his life is a song, and o'hers catch the melody and echo it over again.'

Then Clare drew her bow lovingly across her violin, and every voice joined in the evening benediction:

"O wonderful, wonderful peace,
Sweet peace—the gift of God's love."
—Christian Advocate.

Selected Life Thoughts.

Our life is a silver thread between two eternities. There is most of divinity in the religion which does most for humanity.

Sin is the soul stained through. It was the cross that taught the world the love of God; and apart from the death of Christ, men may hope that there is a heart at the centre of the universe, but they can never be sure that it is there.

The gospel is not given in order to make us know, but that by knowing, we may be helped to be and to do. No man is born into the world whose work is not born with him.

This is God's world; the task of the disciple is to make him the world's God.

When God comes to the door of a human heart he pauses to pay his respects to the free personality which he has created.

Life possesses truth in the highest and only real sense when man develops his powers in continual fellowship with God; for only then is he at one with himself, only then is the outward reality in unison with the inward ideal.

"Who dwelleth in that secret place,
Where tumult enters not,
Is never cold with terror base,
Never with anger hot.
For if an evil host should dare
His very heart invest,
God is his deeper heart, and there
He enters in to rest."
—George Macdonald.

Rev. W. Camp writes,—I never felt so proud of our B. Y. P. U. societies as I did the night when Foreign Missions was the theme at Convention. How many of those societies responded. Our young people are doing a good work for God.

Note.—Have a good Bible, a good marking pen or pencil, subscribe for "The Baptist Union," get a good note book and you have a good outfit for the work of the C. C. C.

Intensity in Prayer.

How indecent that a man should speak to God for a thing he values not. Our prayers upbraid our spirits, when we tamely beg for those things for which we ought to die; which are more precious than imperial sceptres, richer than the spoils of the sea, or the treasures of Indian hills. The Scriptural examples of prayer have, most of them unutterable intensity. They are pictures of struggles in which more of suppressed desire is hinted than that which is expressed. Recall the wrestling of Jacob,—"I will not let thee go except thou bless me;" and the 'panting' and 'pouring out of soul' of David,—'I cried day and night; my throat is dried: . . . I wait for my God,' and the importunity of the Syro-Phœnician woman, with her 'Yes, Lord, yet the dogs under the table eat of the children's crumbs'; and the persistency of Bartimeus, crying out 'the more a great deal,' "Have mercy on me," and the strong crying and tears of our Lord, "If it be possible—If it be possible!" There is no easiness of desire here.

AUSTON PARLIPS, In The Still Hour.

EDITOR, R. OSGOOD MORSE. All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its Editor, Rev. R. Osgood Morse, Guvabor, N. S. To insure publication, matter must be in the editor's hands nine days before the date of the issue for which it is intended.

Prayer Meeting Topic.

B. Y. P. U. Topic—Conquest Meeting: Leaders and Triumphs in Europe.

Alternate Topic—Gideon's Band, Judges 7: 1-23.

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday, September 25.—John 18: 28; 19: 16a. The perfidy of Pilate. Compare Matt. 27: 26.
Tuesday, September 26.—John 19: 16b-37. "It is finished." (vs. 30) Compare Acts 13: 29.
Wednesday, September 27.—John 19: 38; 20: 18. Victorious over death. Compare Luke 24: 34.
Thursday, September 28.—John 20: 19-30. "Peace be unto you." (vs. 21) Compare John 14: 27.
Friday, September 29.—John 21: 1-14. Early recognition. (vs. 7) Compare John 13: 23.
Saturday, September 30.—John 21: 15-25. John's testimony true. (vs. 24) Compare 3 John 12.

Conquest Meeting Leaders and Triumphs in Europe.

Nowhere can a better review of Baptist work in Europe be found than in Prof. Albert J. Ramaker's articles in "The Baptist Union," on the topic for the month. They are a thesaurus of information splendidly written. All who can should study them.

Prayer Meeting Topic.—September 24.

Gideon's Band, Judges 7: 1-13. Israel had been untrue to God. For six successive seasons God allowed the Midianites to oppress them. Hope is nearly gone from their lives. On the seventh season God appears to Gideon and commissions him as Israel's deliverer. Gideon's Band is one of the most heroic spectacles of the world's history. This band was at first an army of thirty two thousand. It was too large for God's purposes. The victory was to be God's and he would win it in His own way.

Notice.

1. The fearful are weeded out. There were twenty two thousand of these. The Midianites, a fierce people, injured to war, were as the locusts for multitudes. Yet God said to Gideon, Thou hast too many men. In this victory I am about to give you there is to be no human vaunting. The glory of the victory is to be mine own. Tell the fearful and trembling to depart from Mount Gilead. At this twenty two thousand sink away. But a meager ten thousand remain to face the foe. How true a picture of life. When we come face to face with life's duties two thirds of humanity prove themselves moral cowards. They tremble and fear at God's call to duty. Is it true of our young people banded together for Christian service? How many hear and respond to a call to service, but when they discover the nature of that service and find that it demands of them self-sacrifice for Christ's sake, are like the twenty two thousand of Gideon's army "fearful and trembling," and so depart from the duty to which they are called! There is no place in the ranks of our warfare for the moral coward. Nor need one be in any sense such, "For the Lord did not give unto us a spirit of fearfulness; but of strength, and love and discipline."

2. The unwary separated. But ten thousand of Gideon's army remain! Yet the Lord says to Gideon, "The people are yet too many." They are a truly brave little army. Should the victory be given them their very bravery might lead to their vaunting in their own deeds. All honor to their noble resolution! Yet this victory is the Lord's, and He shall win it in His own way.

The army is taken to the water to drink. Nine thousand-seven-hundred bow upon their knees to drink. For the moment they are forgetful of the enemy. In such a position they are exposed to Midian's deadly slaughter. Men who for a moment forget that there is a deadly enemy watching them are not the highest type of soldiers. God refuses these as His messengers in this glorious matter.

Here again we have life pictures. All around us are brave hearts. They do not quail at any danger. They will hazard all for the right. But they are not so watchful for opportunity as they should be. Hence many a battle in which they might be grandly victorious is turned to an utter defeat. Here is the rank and file of God's army. We could not do without them. They bear the brunt of many a hard battle. But theirs is not the highest service for without some sagacious leader to grasp his opportunity they do not move into aggressive work.

3. The three-hundred chosen. But there were three-hundred men who dipped the hand into and lapped the water. The eye was alert, no enemy could surprise them. These watchful ones, God chose as Gideon's heroic band. Every one of the three-hundred men was a host in himself. His eye was open to see and his hand alert to grasp every strategic point of the campaign. Such were the men whom God chose to vanquish the army of Midian. Thus was Gideon's band chosen of the Lord. Gideon and Phurah, his faithful servant, go down by night to spy out the land. Returning they report to the band evidence that victory is already theirs. Equipped with trumpets, empty pictures, and torches within the pitchers, yet equipped just as the Lord

directed, they surround the enemy who are thus put utterly to rout. "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon," is their battle cry and at it the hosts of Midian flee.

Young Christians! You would go forth to life's duties thirty-two-thousand strong, you would go with health, riches, surrounded by friends, these are, perchance, all swept away from you. It is then for you to learn that, "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon" with three-hundred alert, watchful, submissive followers behind it is a vastly more powerful battle cry than would be, "The sword of Gideon and of the Lord," with thirty-two-thousand followers the majority of whom are fearful and trembling. Which is your class? Which is your battle cry?

We had hoped to present this week the symposium on the C. C. C. But after waiting for the last available mail only one of the promised letters was received. It would be an injustice to the pastor who so promptly responds to our call to withhold his suggestive letter longer. The others will be published as they are received.

Experience With C. C. C.

We began the study of our Sacred Literature Course one fall in right earnest. Our society numbered 100. We had talked about the course of study for several weeks previous. The pastor taught the first lesson. A number of young men and women were chosen to teach future lessons, and a certain number on the course assigned to them. As each young man's and woman's turn came, he or she came forward and taught the lesson. Some did their work with remarkable ability; others not quite so well; but all with ability beyond our higher expectations. Occasionally one of the most competent reviewed five or ten lessons. The meetings were held one and a half hours long. The first forty-five minutes were given to devotional exercises. The pastor, the president of the society, and the leader of the meeting, all went upon the platform. The leader felt the helpful presence of them whose hearts were lifted up in prayer for him. Once a month the pastor led and called the roll. Sometimes a portion of the time was set apart for sentence prayers, a large number taking part in this exercise. When the forty-five minutes were up the teacher of the lesson was called to the platform. There was no break in the meeting, it went right on to finish. It was a very rare thing to have any one leave the room while this lesson was taught. In this way the thirty lessons were studied. In some instances one person taught two lessons.

Toward the close of the course, the pastor assigned topics for essays, most of them bearing on the lessons taught during the fall and winter—a few remote from this matter. These essays were prepared and read before the society. In April we had a Young People's Day. In the morning the pastor preached on the Young People's work. In the evening these essays were read by the writers to a full house. The President sat on the platform with the pastor. A collection was taken for the society. For two years this plan was carried out. The meetings were largely attended and full of interest. The other two courses were not attempted, but this course, (Sacred Literature) received marked attention. The pastor can testify to his own personal interest and the help he received from this study. And we believe many of the young people will look back to those years with feelings of gratitude and praise. Some of these dear ones have already entered into His presence, and praise Him without a veil between. And those who remain are doing a grander service because of those sweet and profitable hours spent in the study of these lessons. One word more. It is difficult to blend the devotional with the intellectual. In our meetings we seemed to blend the two in wonderful spiritual power and blessing.

W. CAMP.

Summary of Reports From Unions.

Middle Sackville reports the following officers for the current half year:—President, E. Melanson; 1st Vice-President, James Tingley; 2nd Vice-President, Frank Fillmore; Secretary, Nellie Anderson; Treasurer, Albert Robinson; Auditor, Jerusha Esterbrook; Cor. Secretary, Flora Clarke.

Lower Cunard reports:—President, H. G. Harris; Vice-President, Miss Marchant; Cor. Secretary, A. B. Dickey. During the summer the union has been greatly encouraged by having among them a number of consecrated Christian workers, from various parts of the United States. Their attendance and participation in the meetings have been very helpful. The religion left behind on a vacation is not very valuable. The County Convention meets with this society in September.

It is expected that the Comments on the Prayer Meeting Topics will be prepared during October by Rev. L. J. Slaughterwhite, of Port Hawkesbury, and during November by Rev. A. F. Newcombe of Amherst.

A number of our leaders in Christian life and thought, have accepted the editor's invitation to prepare special articles for this department. These articles will make this department fully equal to any single page of any young people's paper published.

Now we lift up our eyes and look hopefully at the distance! Risk, the world is before you; and it is most probable that as you enter it, so it will receive you. Trust in nothing but in Providence and your own efforts. Never separate the two like the heathen wagoner. Constancy in love is a good thing; but it means nothing, and is nothing, without constancy in every kind of effort. If you had the abilities of all the great men, past and present, you could do nothing well without sincerely meaning it, and setting about it. If you entertain the supposition that any real success, in things great or small, ever was or could be, ever will or can be, wrested from fortune by fits and starts, leave that wrong idea here, or leave your cousin Ada here.—Dickens, In Bleak House.

Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR SEPTEMBER

Thanksgiving for answered prayers and that the way has been opened for our missionaries to go to India this autumn. That the good impressions made at Conventions may be lasting and result in increased consecration and persistent work in the Lord's cause.

Notice.

The W. M. A. S. of St. John and Fairville will hold a union meeting in Germain St. church on Friday, Sept. 22. Miss DePazer and Mr. and Mrs. Archibald will be present. The afternoon meeting at 3.30. Social tea at six o'clock and public missionary meeting in the evening, addressed by Miss DePazer and others.

Amounts received by the Treasurer of Mission Bands from Aug. 7, to Sept. 13.

Fourchie Mission Band, \$2; Wolfville, \$12; Great Village, \$3; Port Greville, \$4.20; First St. Margaret's Bay, \$2; Dartmouth S. S., \$8.86; Sydney Mission Band, \$10, to constitute Miss Katie McLeod a life member. Total \$42.06.

MRS. ADA G. FOWNERS, Treas. Mission Bands.
St. Martins, N. B.

Glimpses and Gleams.

*"The day is done and darkness
Falls from the wings of night."*

The last task is finished and as we gather for evening prayers one says, "This has been a hard day for you." "Yes, the saddest I've spent in India." Yet today's events are only the culmination of those of the last two weeks—and what are they?—The warning of the local Doctors, the journey to the District Surgeon and his verdict to the effect,—"Mr. Archibald, if you wish to prolong your life you must

LEAVE INDIA AT ONCE"

Then the after questionings—"Is it really so? Can it be that dread disease, consumption—(and the Doctors say the wasting has progressed rapidly as a result of the recently prolonged touring in the filthy villages of the lower castes). How can they leave at this juncture—Does not the future of the Hospital depend upon the policy now adopted—Large plans have been made for aggressive work. See! the preachers' houses are going up in the Mala villages—the yard is full of poles for roofs, and straw for the thatching. But—Meditation cease! Hither Action!

Now the rush for the Hospital opening—the making of almiras and tables, the issuing of tickets for out and in patients, the ruling of books for receipts and expenditures, subscriptions and prescriptions, the borrowing and ordering of medicines and cots, the white-washing and tarring and general repairing. Hurry—finish the sign! up it goes—

CANADIAN BAPTIST MISSION.
GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL,
FOR
WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
(ESTABLISHED 1899.)

The tom-tom parades the streets beating his drum with the leathern thong and crying—"Hospital opening tomorrow! Doctor come! Medicine give! Come! Come!

A note from the Munsiff reads as follows,—
REV. AND DEAR SIR:—Very glad to hear from you. I shall close the court tomorrow at 4 p. m., and shall certainly attend the meeting myself. "Non fremur ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem cogit, ut speciosa dehinc miracula promat." Wishing you every success in your philanthropic work, I remain,
Yours very sincerely,

A. LAKSHMANA RAO.

A few days later—"Excuse me but are you the gentleman who wrote the Latin phrase to my Uncle? There were one or two words we couldn't decipher." "A-a-ah, indeed! the fact is I have no knowledge of Latin, but I will send you Addison's Spectator from which I copied the quotation. The translation reads thus—

*"One with flash begins and ends in smoke;
Another out of smoke brings glorious light,
And (without raising expectations high)
Surprises us with dazzling miracles."*

It was the last clause which I applied to your uncle's efforts in founding the Hospital."

Yes, Coillies! bring all the benches over from the High School! Now see, if you would fill that corner with crotons. All is ready—The English magistrate pre-

sides and the Inspector-general of Police lends an ear to the proceedings. The cash box and books are formally handed over to Mr. Higgins, the new manager of the G. S. Hospital. Speeches are made. The Brahmin B. A. with a vertical mark of vermilion on his forehead and attired in a long black coat and gold bordered dhoty, rises and says:—"Allow me to tell you a story from the Hindu Puranas. One time an elderly couple asked the god Shiva to give them a son, whereupon Shiva said, "Which do you prefer—a perfect type of manhood who will only live sixteen years, or a vagabond who will outlive a century. The former was chosen. In due time the lad was told of his approaching death, but by dint of hard penance he was allowed to live a hundred years. So, Mr. Archibald, I think that you notwithstanding the doubts of your medical advisers will live up to a happy old age by virtue of your meritorious acts of which by no means the least is the establishing of this Hospital which is now being formally opened."

What are the other events—The summoning of the missionaries by telegram or otherwise. From the Hills come Mr. Gullison and Mr. and Mrs. Corey, Messrs. Sanford, Higgins and Harly and Miss Newcombe also attend. One of the results of the earnest consultation of the rather irregular sessions is the decision that Mr. Higgins, for the present, will take over the charge of the Chicacole work.

It is a beautiful evening. We quickly pass through the noisy, smoky streets, and come to an opening where the full-blown trees fill all the air with fragrance and with joy. The steps leading up to the Town Hall on the second story are lined with pots of dappled crotons and delicate ferns. What a large gathering! Hindus galore!—with white and gold turbans, blue and red turbans, the "forty turned" turbans, and all kinds of turbans. Large gaudy pictures of Rajas and native officials adorn the walls. Chains of tinsel and bright coloured paper are wound in and out in fantastic shapes. Rose glass globes containing candles are suspended here and there and the whole effect is quite gala. The object of the meeting is stated. Mr. and Mrs. A. ascend the high but narrow platform. The following address is then read with good English accent by the Principal of the High School:

To Rev. I. C. Archibald, M. A., and Mrs. C. H. Archibald, Baptist Missionaries of the Maritime Provinces of Canada, Chicacole.

DEAR FRIENDS,—We, the citizens of Chicacole, respectfully invite you to accept this farewell address on the eve of your departure home to Canada on account of ill health. Permit us on this occasion to acknowledge your efforts for the physical and material amelioration of the people of Chicacole town and Talug by means of the relief works you undertook during the last famine as also by the much needed Hospital you recently opened for women and children. You have besides given the people free access to all the magazines and newspapers supplied at your Reading Room which we believe was built as a relief work during the last famine.

You, sir, by the impartial and candid expressions of your opinions on the questions brought before you as member of the District Board of Ganjam, of the Talug Board and Municipal Council of Chicacole, and you, Madam by your frequent exposition of the cause of Temperance in our midst have severally evinced a lively interest in public welfare such as cannot be easily forgotten even when you are far away; while your high character for piety and respect for our religious feelings as well as your extreme courtesy to all with whom you have come in contact, have, it is needless to say, won for you our enduring esteem. Your departure therefore under painful conditions of ill health is deeply regrettable and we earnestly pray God to bless you with renewed health so that you could leave your home once more for your disinterested work among your numerous and loving friends of Chicacole and its neighbourhood.

We beg to remain, Dear Friends,

Yours Respectfully,

THE CITIZENS OF CHICACOLE
Chicacole, July 3rd. Now there is a flutter—the cloth is un-wound and un-wound at length revealing an exquisitely fretted

IVORY CASNET.

In this the printed address is placed and then formally presented. How tender yet earnest are the responses of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald. The former bases his remarks upon the words, "We must all appear before the judgement seat of Christ" while the latter shows the supreme importance of obtaining the gift of all gifts—"Eternal Life in Christ."

At intervals the Vins sounds and one cannot but wonder how the wild-eyed musician with the necklace of gold (?) brings such sweet music from the five steel strings stretched on a long fretted finger board resting

on two guards. Now he chants an enlogistic song when lo! an orthodox Brahmin raises a scornful finger, as much as to say, "Sh! Sh! Foreigners are not worthy of that panegyric."

Time will not permit an outline of the harangue of the squeaky voiced chairman, Rao Bahadur Siva Rao Pantulu, F. M. U., etc, who begins each sentence with an emphatic, "Gin Tie-men" and who endeavors to show how missionaries have introduced the arts of civilization into many lands. Nor can we dwell upon the remarks of Chicacole's most brilliant lawyer who closed his speech with,—"Mrs Archibald has told us to work for "Local Option"; but we won't—we'll be bad—then she'll soon return to her disobedient children" (Laughter.)

Is it possible? Yes one of the native Christians has dared to speak in this August assembly. He says in part,—"I notice that no reference has been made this evening to the most important phase of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald's work, i. e., the religious. I wish to say the Lord has used them in blessing my soul. I have found eternal life. . . . All who are not on Christ's side are on the devil's side. It is certain that India will one day acknowledge Christ. "The earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of God, as the waters cover the sea."

July the fourth—the sad last day. Take a peep into the front room at 7 a. m. Among the Christians seated on the mat you will see the broad, honest faced Gumanah who has come all the way from the Savara hills to say a last salaam to his beloved padre. In that corner are two of our strongest preachers, David and Subeaidu who delight to style themselves, "Mrs. Archibald's boys." Yes, there is Heremiah and all the others. Mrs. Archibald is speaking about the will of God being good although it led into the valley of the shadow of death when—her head drops, her throat fills. For years she has had no plans apart from this work—now to leave with no hope of returning seems unspeakably hard.

On the partings—the last loving counsels—the thousand and one interruptions and demands—the climax of sorrow and confusion when one of the preachers brings in his dying baby boy, and the mother (a loved Bible woman) clings to Mrs Archibald and says,—"Oh Amma! Don't leave me, you know Amma, this is the fourth child the Lord has taken from me! How can I bear it!" How blessed to sing even in the face of these mysterious Providences,—

*"Thy wonderful grand will my God,
With triumph now I make it mine;
And faith shall cry a joyous, Yes!
To every dear command of thine!"*

MABEL ARCHIBALD.

Chicacole, India.

Lower Newcastle, N. B.

Woman's Missionary Aid Society of the Lower Newcastle Baptist Church—Dear Sisters Your Secretary begs leave to submit the following report.

Since the organization of the Society, May 30th, 1899, with a membership of six our members have increased to twelve, which should encourage us to greater activity in striving to draw others in with us. There are, I believe, over forty sisters in our church who could be brought in and made active members of our society.

Four regular meetings and one special meeting have been held, at all of which a majority of members were present and a deep interest manifested.

At the organization of our Society it was unanimously resolved that we engage in some special work in the Telugu field, and our funds be sent directly for that purpose. Upon applying to the President of the W. B. M. U. for information, we were told that we could educate a pupil in one of the Mission Schools for from \$12 to \$15 a year. We decided to do so and were assigned a pupil in Miss Harrison's school at Bobbili. We hope to raise half of the amount to send at the beginning of the next quarter, Oct. 1st. It seems but a small amount to us, but it will rescue some child from heathen darkness to be trained in a Christian school and taught about Christ, and we know not how far the influence may reach or what harvest may be reaped. I hope that at the expiration of the ensuing quarter I may be able to report an increased membership and a deeper interest in this great work. Let us strive to attain this end, ever remembering that we are laborers together with Him.

Errata in Convention Sermon.

There are a few typographical errors in the sermon of September 13. For "golden point" read "golden pivot," for "doctrinal and practical facts" read "doctrinal and practical parts," for "vital relations" read "vital relation to."

How Old She Looks

Poor clothes cannot make you look old. Even pale cheeks won't do it.

Your household cares may be heavy and disappointments may be deep, but they cannot make you look old.

One thing does it and never fails.

It is impossible to look young with the color of seventy years in your hair.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

permanently postpones the tell-tale signs of age. Used according to directions it gradually brings back the color of youth. At fifty your hair may look as it did at fifteen. It thickens the hair, also; stops it from falling out; and cleanses the scalp from dandruff. Shall we send you our book on the Hair and its Diseases?

The Best Advice Free.
If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty with your general system which may be easily removed. Address, Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

New Brunswick Convention Receipts.

1st Hillsboro church, H M, \$9.34; W. B. M. U. of 2nd Chipman church, H M, \$5.30; from D. A. Vaughan collected by Edward Hughes, H M, \$20; Mrs. Mary Smith, Treasurer of W. B. M. U., H M, \$56.51; 1st Springfield church, F M, \$5.25; W. B. M. U. of Bellisle Station, F M, \$3; W. B. M. U. of Centerville church, F M, \$12; W. B. M. U. of Centreville church, H M, \$3.20; W. B. M. U. of Bellisle Station H M, \$1.15; Lower Newcastle church, H M, \$1.60; Centerville church H M, \$1.60; Good Corner church, H M, \$2.30; Kent County S. S. Convention, H M, \$1.25; 2nd Grand Lake church, H M, \$3.50; 2nd Moncton church, H M, \$3.16; Rev. O. N. Kieth, H M, socs., Upper Newcastle, H M, \$2.00; Carleton church by Rev J W Manning, H M, \$1.72; Brussels Street church, H M, \$13; J and J S Titus for Grande Ligne Mission, \$2; Mrs C Plummer, H M, \$1; 1st Chipman church, H M \$4; 2nd Chipman church, H M, \$29; Lower Newcastle church, H M, 90c; 1st St. Martins church, H M, \$2.08; 1st Chipman church for Baptist Annuity Association, \$2.20; 2nd Chipman church for Baptist Annuity Association, \$14.55; Rev W E McIntyre for Mr Gullison's support, \$5.—\$218.01. Before reported, \$1,626.36. Total, \$1,844.37.

J. S. TITUS, Treas.
St. Martins, N. B., September 1.

Acadia Forward Movement Fund.

C. B. Rice, \$1.25; C. H. Purdy, \$5; Mrs. Maude Johnston, \$12.50; B. J. Hubley, \$1; S. H. White & Co., \$100; Freeman McDonald, \$1; Mrs. Manning Armstrong, \$1; T. C. Steele, \$1; John Welsh, \$6.25; Miss M. F. Hillmore, \$5; Thomas and Edwin Hubley, \$5.25. Total \$140.25.
Other subscriptions now due will be gladly received and reported in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. W. E. HALL.
Halifax, Sept. 13th, '99.

At Somersworth, Mass., Thursday, Frank Brothers, a machinist, 45 years of age, was choked to death by a piece of meat lodging in his throat.

Denominational Funds, N. S.

From beginning of new Convention year to Sept. 7th, '99.
North church, Halifax, \$25; New Harbor church, \$2; Advocate Harbor, \$51; "A. B. C." Hebron, \$5; Hebron church, \$46.23; Rev. A. Whitman, Waterville church, \$3; Freeport, \$23; Maccan, \$12.40; C. H. Harrington, Sydney, \$100; Sydney church, \$5; 1st Digby Neck, \$7; Central Grove, (Freeport church) \$9; Tiverton, \$8; Cunard, \$8.63; Lower Aylesford, \$2.85; Millford, \$1.53; Kempt, \$6.90; 2nd St. Margaret's Bay, \$3; Port Greville, \$2; Canso, \$1.50; Parrsboro, \$10.80; Cole Harbor, \$3; Waterville, Hants, \$3.55; 2nd Digby Neck, \$5; North Brookfield, Queens Co. Quarterly Meet, \$7.65; 2nd St. Mary's church, 50 cts.; Berwick, \$16.25; Onslow West, \$4.50; River John, \$9.20; New Canaan, \$6.60; Carrie Johnson, Sandy Cove, \$1.—\$391.10.
Wolfville, N. S. A. COWOON.
Sept. 9th. Treas. D. F.

Personal.

T. W. Todd, Acadia, 95, after attending the School of Expression, Boston, became Professor of English and Elocution in Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Illinois. Upon leaving here he was called to the First Baptist church, Berlin, Illinois. From here he went to the University of Chicago for Post Graduate work, and has now been called to the First Baptist church, Nova Springs, Iowa. It is a "school town" having a seminary with an enrolment of about 400 students. The prospect for work is good.

Notices.

The next session of the Prince Edward Island Baptist Conference will meet with the Church at Summerside on Monday and Tuesday Sept 11th and 12th, 1899. Programme—Monday evening, a sermon by Rev. A. F. Browne. Tuesday morning—general business. Tuesday afternoon, paper by Rev. W. H. Warren. Tuesday evening, address on "Education" by Rev. G. P. Raymond, address on Foreign Missions by Rev. C. W. Turner, address on Home Missions by F. P. Dresser. (Lic.)

Owing to the unavoidable absence of Pastor Grant the Prince Edward Island Baptist Conference is postponed until Sept. 25, 26.

G. P. RAYMOND, Sec.

To the churches of the N. B. Southern Association:

Will each church in the Association kindly send its pastor and two delegates, to sit in council in the examination of Brother P. I. Stackhouse for the gospel ministry. The meeting to be held at the Tabernacle Baptist church, St. John, at 3 p. m. on the 28th day of September. By request of the moderator.

J. F. BLACK, Clerk of Ass.
Fairville, Sept. 11th, 1899.

Hon. Edward Blake arrived at Toronto on Thursday from England. Friends of home rule there will give him a public reception at an early date.

DYKEMAN'S

Three Entrances

97 KING STREET
59 CHARLOTTE ST.
6 So. MARKET ST.

THE NEW FALL GOODS ARE HERE in all their beauty and attraction. Their appearance dispels that feeling of regret that the warm, pleasant, summer days are quickly vanishing. Never before have we made such preparations for Fall merchandising as now. We are looking forward to bigger business with bigger stocks, larger premises and better condition for handling goods and serving customers.

DRESS GOODS. If you cannot visit the store, send to us for samples. We have one of the largest stocks of Dress Goods in the Maritime Provinces, and it is well known throughout the country that our prices are under those prevailing in other stores.

BLACK DRESS GOODS WITH FANCY FIGURES are in great demand. These goods are shown in great assortment at from 58c. to \$1.50.

PLAIN BOX CLOTH FOR LADIES' SUITS. This is an excellent line 50 in. wide and only 67c.

PURE WOOL VICUNA SUITINGS. Daintily colored. This is a plain-faced material with a slight mixture of wools to give it a heather mixture appearance. \$1.10 per yard, 54 in. wide.

BLACK SERGES. Estimine Serges, 44 in. wide, broadest pattern 39c. per yard. This is the goods we made a special purchase of in the spring and secured the lot from a manufacturing jobber at nearly half price. It was intended to retail at 70c. per yard.

PURE WOOL SERGE at 25c. per yard, 38 in. wide; soft, fine and guaranteed fast color. In black only.

JACKET DEPARTMENT. The styles this year are very dainty. Coats are short, sleeves are small, and many of the most stylish garments are made plain with the exception of cord work effect on the lapels and sleeves. Our prices range from \$2.90 to \$18.00.

STOCKINGS. A special sale of black cashmere stockings is now going on at our store. They are regular 30c. stockings, but this lot is being sold at 20c. Seamless feet, pure cashmere wool, fast dye, plain finish.

RIBBED CASHMERE STOCKINGS, with seamless feet, at 25c. per pair.

KID GLOVES. We are now showing our Fall importation of Kid Gloves. The leading line of the lot is a real French kid with two large clasp fastenings, gusseted fingers, at \$1.10 per pair. Black and colors.

F. A. DYKEMAN & CO., St. John.



FROST & WOOD PLOWS

ARE
GOOD PLOWS

OUR NEW SIDE HILL PLOWS

Recently introduced, has given unbounded satisfaction in every locality where Side H. H. Plows are used. It has a long run, making it remarkably steady and easy to hold, a moldboard of sufficient length and breadth and of excellent model, making it a perfect furrow turner either on side hill or level land. The newly-invented adjustable, self-locking latch, the handiest and best, securely holds the moldboard in position on either side. The draft shift is most convenient, the material and workmanship are the best and it is

JUST THE PLOW YOU WANT
if you have side-hills to plow or wish to turn land all one way.

For Sale by all Frost & Wood Agents.

Manufactured by **THE FROST & WOOD CO., Limited.**

Saint John, Branch
93 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.

Truro Branch,
Esplande Place, Truro, N. S.

Pullets EGGS Wanted NOW.

For the next four months the demand will be large. Get your pullets to laying by October. A well-filled egg basket now is what makes poultry pay. You can obtain these much desired results by good care, proper foods, and the use as directed in the morning mash of

Sheridan's Powder.

It causes perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to form eggs in the winter.

If you can't get the Powder send to us. One pack, 25 cts; five, \$1. Large can, \$1.20; six, \$6. Exp. paid. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

GATES' CERTAIN CHECK CURES

DIARRHOEA DYSENTERY CHOLERA CHOLERA MORBUS CRAMPS and PAINS and all SUMMER COMPLAINTS. Children or Adults.

Sold Everywhere at 25 CENTS A BOTTLE. C. GATES, SON & CO. MIDDLETON, N. S.

NERVOUS INVALIDS

Find great benefit from using

Puttner's Emulsion

which contains the most effective Nerve Tonics and nutritives, combined in the most palatable form.

Always get PUTTNER'S it is THE BEST.

Didn't Dare Eat Meat.

What dyspeptics ed is not artificial digestants but something that will put their stomach right so it will manufacture its own digestive ferments.

For twenty years now Burdock Blood Bitters has been permanently curing severe cases of dyspepsia and indigestion that other remedies were powerless to reach.

Mr. James G. Keirstead, Collins, Kings Co., N. B., says:

"I suffered with dyspepsia for years and tried everything I heard of, but got no relief until I took Burdock Blood Bitters. I only used three bottles and now I am well, and can eat meat, which I dared not touch before without being in great distress. I always recommend B. B. B. as being the best remedy for all stomach disorders and as a family medicine."



FREE... Write with our elegant patent FOUNTAIN PEN and HOLDER... 150

The Home

Short Skirts and Athletic Dress.

Fashion no longer deserves the oft repeated epithet of "fickle," but that of "frivolous" should be added to it. It is fast becoming the consensus of the opinions of women of refinement and taste in matters of dress, and is no longer governed by trade interests, as it once was. In fact, the women of this country dictate the fashion of the cloths that they wear with autocratic sway. They often sadly disappoint speculation in this matter by totally rejecting an entire importation of valuable goods which have failed to suit their desire.

In athletic dress the fashionable women of to-day have shown the greatest wisdom, and from the somewhat masculine, unwomanly costume suggested by English tailors and French habit makers, have evolved a costume at once graceful and exactly suited to the muscular exertion required in the various sports in which it is worn. It is not an ungainly dress without support for the figure, such as the old-time dress reformers advocated. The sensible women of to-day do not abandon corsets, but they have changed the corset of old from a stiff, armorlike waist of whalebone into a graceful cincture such as the Greek woman wore to support her figure. Gradually the material of the corset has been improved, and a properly made corset is now a waist no hygienist can object to. Every sensible teacher of physical culture allows a waist of this kind in general wear. Only in special gymnastic exercises is this waist abandoned. Even the most radical "no corset" reformers use a "waist," and what is the difference between this waist and a corset? Nothing but quality. A "reformed whalebone waist" is simply a reformed corset. Let us keep the old fashioned name, if only to show how far the soft, perfectly fitted corset of the end of the nineteenth century is removed from the armorlike steel corset of the sixteenth century.

The reformed corset is but a part of the hygienic reform in the dress of the modern woman. No woman of taste desires to abandon for wear within doors the graceful, clinging dress of classic time, a season when the dress of woman was more artistic than it has ever been. Yet it is easy to see that the long dress is utterly unfit for athletic use. The long dress is now retained within doors, and for walking in the country, for long tramps over morass and field, such as sensible girls on field study intent indulge in, there are short skirts. These are worn on bicycles, on the tennis field, in boating and in all outdoor sports. Such a skirt is very desirable made of double faced material, a dark color on one side and a pretty plaid or check on the other. Sometimes the skirt is made so that it is reversible and can be worn on the checked or plaid as well as the plain side. It should be merely long enough to reach an inch below the top of the high laced boots that are a part of the dress.

Worn on the proper occasion, these short skirts are all that could be desired. They should not be worn in travelling except in touring over mountains or where such a dress is demanded. It is distinctly bad taste to wear these skirts on any occasion where such a skirt is not demanded. A promenade on city streets calls for the street dress of regulation length.

House costumes should be long. It is sensible for a woman at work about the house to wear a skirt that fully clears the ground, but such work does not demand as short a skirt as is needed in outdoor sports or country walks. In adopting athletic dress for any purpose do not attempt to adopt part of it without the remainder. Do not wear the skirt without the boots that go with it. It is as much out of place in the house as a long house dress with slippers or low shoes would be out of doors.

To Keep The Hands Soft.

Hands which easily become rough and red, as "The Lady," may be greatly benefited by washing them two or three times a day in oatmeal water. Take some good fine oatmeal and boil it in water, for an hour, strain, and use the liquid for the hands. It should be made fresh every day in summer, and every other day in winter, as it soon becomes sour and smells unpleasant. For hands which are unusually red and course this treatment will hardly suffice. In such cases a few grains

of chloride of lime should be used to the warm and soft water used for washing. Soap containing chloride of lime may be prepared thus: White powdered Castile soap, one-half pound; dry chloride of lime, three-quarters of an ounce; mix and beat up in a mortar to a stiff mass, with rectified spirits of wine as much as necessary. Divide the mass into tablets, and envelop each closely with oilskin. You may scent this soap by adding to the mass two drachms of oil of verbena. Before using chloride soap or lotion, all rings or bracelets must be removed, or they will be tarnished. Cacao cream is frequently used for softening and whitening the hands. It is composed of cacao butter, oil of sweet almonds, and refined white wax in equal parts. Melt them together and stir until cool.

Boiled Beef

Cut the meat into thin shreds or small slices with a sharp knife; remove any gristle there may be, grease the inside of a fireproof mould with some butter, then arrange a layer, about a quarter of an inch thick, made as follows: Some grated milk roll, chopped shallots, parsley, mushrooms, salt and pepper to taste; into this stir a little milk or the yolk of an egg, thinned with milk, to make it lie evenly in the mould. For a small mould, for one or two persons, the whole yolk will not be required. Meantime warm the meat in a little butter or lard over the fire (if desired do the same with very finely sliced potatoes) and have ready a tea or breakfast cupful (according to requirements) of good broth or gravy, containing some of the onions and carrots which usually flavor such stock. Stir into this a couple of eggs; pour it into the mould with the meat, etc. Over the top put a layer of the mixture with which the mould is lined, and bake in the oven till a good color, or boil a cupful of rice (after having well washed it) first in a little water then in some good stock, till it is quite tender; then without straining off all the liquor, mix it in a basin with grated cheese, salt and cayenne to taste, a little piece of butter and the yolks of two eggs. Cut the meat in suitable even slices and spread the mixture thickly over them, after which dip them into or brush them over with the white of an egg, previously beaten up, then with a little melted butter, and finally sprinkle them on both sides with breadcrumbs and grated cheese. Bake them in a little tin in the oven, or fry them, if preferred. Serve with sardine sauce in a boat—Ex.

While Cucumbers are Plenty.

A good cucumber cream—the best thing possible for the complexion—may be made at home with little trouble. Wash and dry two large and three small cucumbers, and cut into pieces about two inches square. Put them into six ounces of sweet almond oil, in a double boiler the outer being filled with cold water. Heat to boiling point, then let simmer without boiling for about five hours. Strain, and to each six ounces of the strained liquid add one ounce of white wax and two ounces of lanoline. Put in saucpan again and heat until thoroughly mixed, then remove from fire and beat with egg beater until cold. During the heating slowly add two teaspoonfuls of tincture of benzoin.

Officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. say that some of the new conductors have fleeced the company heavily recently. Wholesale discharges have followed the discovery. It is said that \$50,000 represents the losses of the company. The plan of the conductors was pocketing fares not rung up.

Summer Colds

are noted for hanging on. They weaken your throat and lungs, and lead to serious trouble. Don't trifle with them. Take Scott's Emulsion at once. It soothes, heals, and cures. 50c. and \$1. All druggists.



For headache (whether sick or nervous) toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weak ness 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 effects a permanent cure.

A CURE FOR ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, Cholera Morbus.

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

Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency, and all internal pains.

Malaria in its Various forms Cured and Prevented.

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. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Radway's Pills

Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable

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, 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, digest of food, fullness or weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations 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 flashes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system of all the above-named disorders. Price 25 cents a box. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., 7 St. Helen St., Montreal, Can., for book of advice.

Cramps and Colic

Always relieved promptly by Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry.

When you are seized with an attack of Cramps or doubled up with Colic, you want a remedy you are sure will give you relief and give it quickly, too.

You don't want an untried something that MAY help you. You want Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which every one knows will positively cure Cramps and Colic quickly. Just a dose or two and you have ease.

But now a word of proof to back up these assertions, and we have it from Mr. John Hawke, Coldwater, Ont., who writes: "Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a wonderful cure for Diarrhoea, Cramps and pains in the stomach. I was a great sufferer until I gave it a trial, but now I have perfect comfort."

CANADIAN TEACHERS WANTED

More vacancies than Teachers Positions guaranteed. Placed 263 Canadian teachers in U.S. last term. UNION TEACHERS' AGENCIES, Washington, D. C.



The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON

Abridged from Peloubets' Notes.

Fourth Quarter.

OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY—AFTER THE EXILE.

JOY IN GOD'S HOUSE.

Lesson I. October 1. Psalm 122.

Read Psalm 84. Commit Verses 6-9.

GOLDEN TEXT.

I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord, Psalm 122: 1.

EXPLANATORY.

A SONG OF ASCENTS TO THE NEW JERUSALEM.

1. THE JOYFUL SUMMONS.—V. 1. I WAS GLAD WHEN THEY SAID IT IS ALWAYS A JOY TO BE SUMMONED WITH OTHERS TO SOMETHING GOOD. This Psalm is supposed to have been sung just as the pilgrim band climbed up the hill to the walls of Jerusalem for one of the great feasts, the social joyous occasions of the year to the Jews. It was so good to be at the Holy City, the center of life and religion of country and of nation, the focus of all that made the nation what it was; it was so good to be at the end of their exile, at the close of their long, hard journey,—that they sang out their praises so loud that the other pilgrim bands could hear them and take courage.

This expresses the fact that true religion in its nature is joyful. The Christian has sorrows, but they are not the fruit of religion. Religion throws light on the darkness, brings comfort in sorrow, awakens songs in the prison and in the night.

II. THE PLACE.—Vs. 1-3. LET US GO INTO THE HOUSE OF THE LORD. The temple, the chief glory of the city, the central light, the source of religion, the symbol of God's presence, the gate of heaven.

2. OUR FEET SHALL STAND. R. V., "are standing." "This is a lively expression of the satisfaction and delight of one who finds himself on this high day of festal joy within the sacred walls, mingling with the throng of worshippers who crowd the courts of the temple, and taking his part, with a full sense of his privileges as an Israelite, in the solemn services of the feast." JERUSALEM, the capital city, "the joy of the whole earth," the symbol of all that was highest and best in the nation, the type of the New Jerusalem.

3. BUILT AS A CITY THAT IS COMPACT TOGETHER. Either in contrast with the scattered dwellings of the country villages, "a compact line of stately buildings which form so imposing a feature of the capital," or, more probably, in allusion to the fact that "there are no more waste places, no more gaps and heaps of ruin."

Practical. I. The house of God is the gate of heaven for the individual and for the nation. Religion is the heart of a man, the central fact of his existence. The institutions of religion, and its sister allies, the school and the library, should be the visible center of every community and every nation.

2. Jerusalem is the type of the church of God; not the outward city of narrow, dirty streets and common buildings, but that for which the city stands, the religious forces that have gone out from it, the ideas it represents; as Athens and Rome represent infinitely more than appears to the eye of a stranger.

III. THE COMPANY.—V. 4. WHITHER THE TRIBES GO UP. This expression is a strong proof that this is an early Psalm; for "it was a part of the Machabean policy" of Jeroboam to put a stop to this custom, lest such occasions should be made the means of restoring the national unity (1 Kings 12: 26). "Jerusalem was the place to which it was commanded that the tribes go up; this act was a part of the divine system, and the custom was restored at a later day. UNTO THE TESTIMONY OF ISRAEL. Better, as R. V., "for a testimony unto Israel," proving their devotion to God and his cause.

Practical. The unity of the church of God lies in its central object, in its central person, the Lord Jesus Christ, in the unity of its character and heart. There are many tribes, but there is but one city. There are twelve gates to the New Jerusalem, so that from all directions men may enter in.

IV. THE CHARACTER OF THE PEOPLE.—Vs. 4, 5.

First. They GIVE THANKS UNTO THE NAME OF THE LORD. The very joy of life is to praise God. Those who dwell in God's house will have the spirit of praise, and they will always have an abundance of things for which to praise him. The shining from God's house brightens everything, puts sunset glories even on the clouds, and transfigures the whole of daily life. At a camp-meeting not long ago, one man remarked that for years he had lived at Grumble Corner, but had lately moved up to Thanksgiving Street, and he found the air purer there, the people more charming, the sunlight brighter, everything better. Those who dwell in God's house will find that house always on Thanksgiving Street.

Second. Righteousness. 5. FOR THERE, IN JERUSALEM, ARE SET THRONES OF JUDGMENT. It was the civil and religious metropolis. Justice, righteousness, the hatred of all oppression, all wrong of every kind, and the characteristics of the true city of God. THE THRONES OF THE HOUSE OF DAVID. David and his successors, especially "great David's Greater Son," who rules in the city of God, and his rule is righteousness evermore. All sin is treason to the great King.

Note 1. Every true revival of religion is a revival of righteous living. Note 2. The power that makes for righteousness in the world must come through God's people. Note 3. "How much is said in the Word of God about the joy of his people. The language of David is richer than our own in terms of joy."

V. THE BLESSING.—Vs. 6-9. 6. PRAY. Because God is the source of the blessings needed, and they can be given only to those who so put their trust in God, and so love and care for the city of God, as to pray for her. The best blessings cannot be received by a prayerless soul. They fall on it as rain on a desert. THE PEACE. Rest from enemies, peace among its people, peace with God, peace in the soul. OF JERUSALEM. Jerusalem means "Habitation of Peace." There is a play upon the word "peace." "The Hebrew word for "peace" is "shalom," and the Hebrew word for "prosperity" is "shalvah," while the Hebrew form of "Jerusalem," which means "City of Peace," is "Yeru-shalaim." So that, in effect, the poet wishes "shalom" and "shalvah" on "shalaim"—peace and prosperity on the City of Peace." THEY SHALL PROSPER THAT LOVE THEE. Because that means the love of what Jerusalem stood for and was the means of imparting to the world,—the knowledge of God, the character of God, all that was holy and loving and true.

7. PEACE BE WITHIN THY WALLS. To those who belong to the city and that which it represents,—true Jews, true people of God, within the fold. PROSPERITY WITHIN THY PALACES. The inner dwellings, the homes of the people.

8. FOR MY BRETHREN AND COMPANIONS' SAKES. He was not selfish in his hopes and prayers. His was no lonely heaven. He "breathed a spirit of the noblest and most unselfish patriotism."

9. BECAUSE OF THE HOUSE OF THE LORD. He will seek the good of the city, for the sake of God's house within it.

* * *

If I Were You.

BY SIDNEY DAYRE.

If I a little child could be, Well—just like you, With lips so rosy, cheeks so fair, Such eyes of blue and shining hair, What do you think I'd do? I'd wear so bright and sweet a smile, I'd be so loving all the while, I'd be so helpful with my hand, So quick and gentle to command, You soon would see That every one would turn and say, "This good to meet that child to-day." Yes, yes, my bird, that's what I'd do, If I were you. Or, if I chanced to be a boy, Like some I know, With crisp curls sparkling in the sun, And eyes all beaming bright with fun— Ah, if I could be so, I'd strive and strive with all my might To be so true, so brave, polite, That in me each one might behold A hero as in days of old. "I would be a joy To hear one, loving at me, say, "My cheer and comfort all the day." Yes, if I were a boy, I know I would be so. * * *

* * *

Happiness.

Happiness has found me out, Found me out at last! O, she's dogged me round about; All my hurrying life she's chased me, Treading hard and hot she's raced me, Almost touched me, all but faced me,— Here she is at last! "Weary were you, Happiness! Patient to the last! From your thankless business Laggard Time has come to free you, Always driven by Fate to flee you, Never did I think to see you Track me down at last!

* * *

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Betake Thyself to Prayer.

When bitter winds of trouble blow, And thou art tossing to and fro, When waves are rolling mountain high, And clouds obscure the steadfast sky, Fear not, my soul, thy Lord is there, Betake thyself, my soul, to prayer.

When in the dull routine of life Thou yearnest half for pain and strife, So weary of the commonplace, Of days that wear the self-same face; Think softly, soul, thy Lord is there, And then betake thyself to prayer.

When brims thy cup with sparkling joy, When happy tasks the hours employ, When men with praise and sweet acclaim Upon the highways speak thy name, Then, soul, I bid thee have a care, Seek oft thy Lord in fervent prayer.

If standing where two pathways meet, Each beckoning thy pilgrim feet, Thou art in doubt which road to take, I ok up, and sav, "For thy dear sake,— O Master! show thy footprints fair,— I'd follow thee." Christ answers prayer.

The tempter oft, with wily toil, Seeks thee, my soul, as precious spoil; His weapons never lose their edge, But thou art heaven's peculiar pledge, Though Satan rage, thy Lord is there,— Dear soul, betake thyself to prayer.

—Margaret E. Sangster.

* * *

At a Board of Trade inquiry at Cardiff on Saturday judgment was given respecting the loss of the steamer Gorsedd of Cardiff which was lost off the Isle de Seive, Piniatere, on June 23. The court found that the casualty was caused by improper steering and not making allowances for the tide and current, and by neglecting to use the lead. The fault lay with the master, and the chief officer was deserving of censure for the manner in which he kept his log. The certificate of the master was suspended for six months. When called upon to produce it the captain, Edward C. Williams, rose, and with a dramatic air, drew from his breast-pocket his certificate, and pressing it to his lips exclaimed, "Farewell to a good and faithful friend, never sullied for a quarter of a century, and not tried by his peers!"

* * *

Black Will Be a Fashionable Autumn Color

Diamond Dye Blacks Are the Richest, Fastest and Best.

Black dresses, capes and jackets will be much worn this Autumn; this will be a blessing to the woman who wishes to look well and who cannot afford to buy much new clothing. Any woman can, by using the Diamond Dye Fast Blacks, color their old cloths a black that will not fade or wash out.

There are three special Diamond Dye Fast Blacks—for wool, for cotton and mixed goods, and for silk and feathers, and if the proper dye is used, any woman can get better results than the majority of experienced professional dyers can produce.

Unlike some of the cheap imitations of Diamond Dyes, these dyes come in every conceivable color, so that the woman who wishes any special color can get it in the Diamond Dyes. Practical tests prove that the Fast Diamond Dyes are the only dyestuffs that make colors which soap will not wash out nor sunlight fade.

CANCER And Tumors cured to stay cured, at home; no knife, plaster or pain. For Canadian testimonials & 130-page book—free, write Dept. 12, MASON MEDICINE Co., 577 Sherbourne Street, Toronto Ontario.

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

Agents Wanted

In every County for new, rapid selling Specialties. These are money makers. Any one who will work can make big wages. Enclose a cent stamp for circulars and terms. W. F. SHAW, Yarmouth, N. S.

SPRAINED BACK!

Sprains, Strains and Injuries of the Back often cause Kidney Trouble.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS THE CURE.

Here is the proof:—

Mrs. S. Horning, Glasgow Street, Guelph, Ont., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills are grand. I have not been ill since taking them, which was over a year ago last winter, and can give them my warmest praise; for they restored me to health after 25 years of suffering. Twenty-five years ago I sprained my back severely, and ever since my kidneys have been in a very bad state. The doctors told me that my left kidney especially was in a very bad condition. A terrible burning pain was always present, and I suffered terribly from lumbago and pain in the small of my back, together with other painful and distressing symptoms, common in kidney complaints. I could not sleep, and suffered much from salt rheum.

"When I first commenced taking Doan's Kidney Pills I had little or no faith in them, but I thought I would try them; and it proved the best experiment I ever made. I had only taken two boxes when the pain left my back entirely. Three boxes more, or five in all, made a complete cure.

"After 25 years of suffering from kidney disease I am now healthy and strong again, and will be pleased to substantiate what I have said, should anyone wish to enquire."

Laxa-Liver Pills are the most perfect remedy known for the cure of Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Sick Headache. They work without a gripe or pain, do not sicken or weaken or leave any bad after effects.

FIND

AMONG THESE LETTERS

D W P M P W G B,

The initials of a manufacturer and of a very popular article of manufacture.

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.

Remittances should be made by postal, or express, money orders—payable to A. H. CHIPMAN—or registered letters. Send no cheques.

All Correspondence intended for the paper should be addressed to the Editor; concerning advertising, business or subscriptions, the Business Manager.

FARM FOR SALE

On account of change of condition and decline of life, I offer for sale my FARM of 100 acres, admirably situated in one of the most productive and beautiful sections of the Annapolis Valley, 2 1/2 miles from Kingston Station—one of the large fruit centers. Two churches, school and new hall, all within one mile. Description, terms, etc., on application.

JOHN KILLAM, North Kingston, N. S.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826 BILLS HAVE FURNISHED 25,000 PUREST BEES AMERICAN BEEHIVES & OTHER PUREST BEES MENTZEL & CO. 100 N. W. W. ST. WASHINGTON, D. C. PRICES, ETC. CATALOGUES FREE FILE

From the Churches.

Denominational Funds.

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

LUNenburg, N. S.—The pastor, Rev. E. N. Archibald, after a term of 8 years' service, tendered his resignation. The church, in a special meeting convened for the purpose of considering their best interests, decided unanimously to request him to continue his labors among them for another year. Grateful for the value put upon his work, thus expressed, he has decided to remain.

1st HARVEY.—It was our happy privilege to meet on the bank of old Shepody River on Sunday afternoon, September 10th, and in the presence of a large concourse of people to baptize two young sisters; one of whom came from the Episcopalians. Our congregations continue good and our social services are very interesting.

T. BISHOP.

WYmouth, N. S.—In this week's (Sept. 6th) issue of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, I notice that there is a mistake concerning the number of baptisms on our field during the year. On page two in "Report on Grande Ligne Mission" instead of nine baptisms. It should be nine conversions and four baptisms.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. GRENIER.

St. GEORGE, N. B.—Mr. E. R. Russell, the New President of the L. and O. and H. Railway, now of New Jersey, has presented to the Baptist Church of St. George a beautiful solid silver communion service. It was received by the pastor a few days ago. Mr. Russell was formerly of St. George, where his mother and sisters still reside. The church and congregation highly appreciate the kindly gift.

KENTVILLE, N. S.—Just an item or two of interest.—1. Kentville has had unrestricted sale of liquor throughout the summer. When the bars have been practically closed through the energy of the Temperance Committee, the Town Council passed a resolution to defer the collections of all outstanding fines and in a few weeks the bars were running in full force again. 2. Kentville's surrounding country is glorious with its burden of fruit for which fair prices are being realized. 3. Kentville Baptist church is moving steadily forward. The vestry has recently been seated with chairs. Malcom Frazer and wife have been received into fellowship—the former by baptism, and preparations are being made for anniversary services during the first week in October.

B. N. NOBLE.

Sept. 8th.

LOWER NEWCASTLE BAPTIST CHURCH, QUEEN'S CO., N. B.—The third of September we gathered at the above named church for a missionary meeting under the auspices of our W. M. A. S. and the affair is considered a success. After singing the opening hymn the pastor read the Scripture and offered prayer; then singing from Greenland's Icy Mountains by the choir; several beautiful pieces were sung by the choir. Then the report was read by the president. Next was the report of the secretary, Miss Stuart, and report of treasurer, Miss Pearl Robinson. Then came a speech by the pastor he showing some of the progress of the Baptists from 1600 to the present century. Miss Stuart was again called upon and with her natural grace read a piece entitled "A Missionary Boy" which was very well received. The last but not least important part of the evening was the collection which was taken up by Mrs. and Miss Yeaman and it must be said to their honor they knew how to get the money. \$3.00 (three dollars) was given for Foreign Mission work among the Telugus. May God bless our W. M. A. S. of Lower Newcastle church. After closing we went home in as dense a darkness as was ever seen this year; but God was in the darkness.

AMHERST.—Last evening Miss De Prazer addressed a crowded audience in the Baptist church in this town. For over an hour her hearers were held in rapt attention as the graceful and graphic sentences rolled so eloquently from her lips. A flood of light was thrown upon

the life and needs of the Telugu friends. Her address was a rousing missionary call. A collection amounting to \$25 was taken. In the reference to Miss De Prazer in connection with the report of the Convention, it was stated that her father was an Englishman. As this is not the fact, I would like to put the matter right. I write this in the interest of Miss De Prazer who would not wish a statement so wide of the fact to reach unchanged her people in India. Paternally her great grand-father was a Frenchman, and her grand-father on her mother's side was a Welshman. Apart from this she is of Indian extraction.

A. F. NEWCOMBE.

Sept 14th.

NEWCASTLE BRIDGE, QUEEN'S CO.—It is some time since we settled as pastor at Newcastle, Queen's Co., N. B. We are still laboring for the up-building of the Christian church by bringing souls to Christ. Since coming here we feel quite encouraged because God is blessing our labor. Nine have already been baptized and added to the Upper church. The twenty-second of August we again visited the baptismal waters with one candidate, one more has since stood up for prayer and are now willing to follow the Lord's command, and be buried with him in baptism. Three more have expressed their readiness to follow in the ordinance. We feel quite encouraged because God is with us and our people are very kind to us. Our parsonage is going to be finished this fall, and a well is now being dug in our yard. Considering that most of our people are poor they are doing nobly. May God abundantly bless them and make us more earnest in the work which is given us by the Master to do. Our preaching services are well attended in all three meeting houses and our young people come in large numbers to our prayer meeting. Connected with the field we have several out stations, New Zion, Iron Bound Cove, Salmon Bay and Siffor settlement where regular weekly services are being held and are well attended. May God bless his work and his people.

N. P. CROSS

The Albert Co. Baptist S. S. Convention.

The Albert Co. Baptist Sunday School Convention met in its fourth annual session at Salisbury on Wednesday, Sept. 6th, at 2 o'clock p. m. There were about 25 delegates present besides pastors of which there were six, namely—Davidson, Colwell, Tiner, Bishop, Allan and Corey. Reports were received from 18 schools one being from Lower Pollet River where there had never been a S. S. before. The reports showed the schools to be in a good condition but only a few reported anything raised for missions. After the reports had been read and discussed the following officers were elected:—Rev. F. D. Davidson, president, Deacon J. M. O. Steeves, 1st vice president, Deacon J. H. Smith, 2nd vice president, W. F. Colpitts, secretary; parish organizers, J. H. Smith, Elgin; J. M. O. Steeves, Hillsboro; W. C. Newcombe, Hopewell; Edgar Canning, Harvey; John Berrie, Coverdale; Judson Cleveland, Alma. Rev. F. D. Davidson gave an instructive address on "Improvement in Primary Class work." It was discussed especially along the line of child conversion by several brethren. In the evening session addresses were given by Pastors Allan, Colwell and Bishop. Written questions concerning Sunday School work were received and answered by Pastors Davidson and Tiner. The secretary's report showed \$3.50 on hand which was ordered to be sent to J. W. Manning for Foreign Missions. The choir of the Salisbury Baptist church furnished excellent music throughout the evening session. Altogether this was a most interesting and profitable Convention.

W. F. COLPITTS, Secy.

Quarterly Meeting.

The Albert Co. Quarterly Meeting met with the Salisbury church Sept. 5th. There were present eleven pastors, two licentiates besides a fair delegation from the churches. The election of officers resulted in the choice of Rev. John Miles, president, Rev. Milton Addison, vice president, and F. D. Davidson, secretary and treasurer. The social meetings were well attended and very much enjoyed. Rev. I. B. Colwell preached the Quarterly

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ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

sermon to a full house. The discourse was a very strong presentation of gospel truth. Rev. S. W. Keirstead spoke on temperance, and Rev. T. Bishop on Missions, both of these addresses were strong and helpful. The discussion which followed was participated in by a number of the brethren. The quarterly accepted an invitation from the Salem branch of the 1st Hillsboro church for the next session in December. The collections amounting to \$7 was given to Foreign Missions. The hospitality of the people was unbending and every person enjoyed their visit to Salisbury. Bro. Tiner is doing good work and is much loved by his people.
F. D. DAVIDSON, Secy and Treas.

Notice to Sunday School Workers.

As one of the greatest if not the greatest need of our Sunday School enterprise is a staff of well trained teachers who know the "Bible," its general teaching, doctrines, etc. Therefore the question as to how this need is to be met was brought before the N. B. Baptist Sunday School Convention held at the Narrows, and after due consideration a committee was appointed to draft an outline course of Normal lessons on the "Bible." Taking up in systematic order its general teaching, doctrines, ordinances, church government, etc., also to prepare question sheets to be used in the examination of students who avail themselves of the course. The lessons will be prepared in outline form by competent writers and published in our denominational paper, giving one each week, continuing for about four months. These outlines and a good teacher's Bible are all that will be absolutely needed as aids in the study to encourage it. Arrangements will be made with publishers to supply periodicals at greatly reduced prices to those who are not already subscribers (of this further notice will be given.) It is proposed that each student will be examined and if passed by the examining Committee, a certificate or badge of graduation will be given. We hope a very large number of Sunday Schools will avail themselves of the benefits of this course of bible study. By order of Committee.
S. D. ERVINE.

I have noticed in the last issue of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR that the editorial of the B. Y. P. U. department stated that all correspondence should be in his hands nine days before the date of the issue for which it is intended. Now in those days of almost lightning transmission, that which occurred in Paris in the evening. Why, "nine days in the hands of the editor?" we could almost get a message from the Klondyke as soon as from one of our B. Y. P. U. societies. Our B. Y. P. U. should be up to date and not ancient literature.
A READER.

I WAS CURED of acute Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
C. S. BILLING.
Markham, Ont.

PRACTICAL

ECONOMY

In buying clothing is in getting the best. Clothes that are to be relied on must be made of good cloth, have good linings, be sewn and stitched with best pure-dye silk, and be well tailored. Tailoring of this kind costs more but gives greater satisfaction than any other. Then good clothes always look well, while cheap clothes look well only when you are buying them. It pays to get good, good-fitting clothes, and to get them here.

A. GILMOUR,

St. John, N. B.

Custom Tailoring.

Cowan's

Royal Navy Chocolate and Hygienic Cocoa

are always the favorites in the homes. The COWAN CO., TORONTO.

ONLY ONE BEST.
There's only one best soap—"SURPRISE."
It's a pure, hard, perfect soap.
It makes clothes cleanest and whitest in the least time and with least work.
No boiling, scalding or rubbing—all the dirt simply goes away when "SURPRISE" Soap comes.
It costs but 5 cts. a cake, but lasts as long as if it cost 15.
Don't take a "just-as-good" soap.
There is no soap as good.
Remember the name—"Surprise."

COMMON SENSE REASONING

If you cannot afford to spare a little of your income now to pay the premium on a life insurance policy, how do you suppose your wife is going to spare ALL your income when you are gone? This is the common sense way to look at life insurance. The CONFEDERATION LIFE, of Toronto, has the best there is in life insurance. It will secure your income to your wife after you are gone. You had better look into this! Remember the CONFEDERATION LIFE reminded you.
S. A. MCLEOD, Agent at St. John. GEO. W. PARKER, Gen. Agent Office, 45 Canterbury St., St. John, N. B.

MARRIAGES.

MASON-LENT.—At Kingston Village, August 2nd, Ernest S. Mason, of Acadia University, to Una L. V. Lent, by Rev. J. Webb, assisted by Rev. E. E. Locke.

DUNLOP-PHINNEY.—At the Baptist Church, Bear River, on the 13th inst., by Rev. J. T. Eaton, A. E. Dunlop, lawyer of Kentville, to Mina Audrey, daughter of C. W. Phinney, Esq., of Bear River, N. S.

RAFUS-DAUPHINE.—At the Baptist parsonage, Mahone Bay, Sept. 5th., by Rev. W. B. Bezanson, Ezra Manassa Rafus, and Dora Ada Dauphine of New Cornwall, Lunenburg Co., N. S.

CLERK-GRAVES.—At Billtown, N. S., September 6th, by Pastor M. P. Freeman, Wallace H. Clem, of Somerset, to Harlette B. Graves of Billtown.

STEWART-ROBINSON.—At the home of the bride's parents, Charlottetown, P. E. I., September 6th, by Rev. G. P. Raymond, James W. Stewart to Emma, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Robinson.

GORILL-DUNBAR.—At the home of the bride's parents, Alma, Prince County, P. E. I., September 6th, by Pastor A. H. Whitman, Amos R. Gorill of Glenwood, P. E. I., to Nellie S. Dunbar, youngest daughter of Deacon W. A. Dunbar of Alma.

THOMPSON-HUTCHINS.—At Cumberland Bay, Queens County, N. B., on 13th inst., by Rev. W. E. McIntyre, Richard Thompson to Mary E. Hutchins of Waterborough.

JOHNSON-DIMOCK.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Huntington Avenue, September 1, by Rev. J. A. McElwain, Ralph S. Johnson to Carrie B. Dimock. All of Boston, Mass.

WHITEHOUSE-GLEN.—At the Baptist parsonage, Florenceville, N. B., August 16, by Rev. A. H. Hayward, George W. Whitehouse, of Knowlesville, to Blanch Glen, of Northfield, N. B.

KINNEY-BEVERIDGE.—At the Baptist church, Andover, N. B., September 12, by Rev. A. H. Hayward, assisted by R. W. Demmings, Lic., George W. Kinney, of Fort Fairfield, Me., to Violette, youngest daughter of Adam Beveridge, Esq., Andover.

ROBINSON-CROCKER.—At Lakeville, Kings Co., N. S., by Pastor M. P. Freeman, September 13, Edmund W. Robinson to Mrs. Fynetty Crocker, both of Weston, Cornwallis.

CRAIG-CARD.—At Billtown, N. S., September 13, by Pastor M. P. Freeman, Kempton B. Craig, of Roxbury, Mass., to Wineva Card, of Billtown, N. S.

MATHEWS-GUPTILL.—At the parsonage, St. George, September 13th, by Rev. A. H. Lavers, George E. Mathews of Le'Rten, to Matilda C. Guptill of Grand Manan, Charlotte County.

ARCHIBALD-OSNER.—At the residence of Mrs. Levi Osner, at Chester Basin, Aug. 31st, by Rev. E. N. Archibald, assisted by Revs. W. H. Jenkins and W. B. Bezanson, Rev. Adoniram Judson Archibald, to Clara Blanche Osner.

WALKER-MITCHEL.—At Lunenburg, September 14th, by Rev. E. N. Archibald, Clyde Halden Walker, to Ella May Mitchel, both of Chester.

STEVES-COONAN.—At the residence of the bride's father, Capt. George A. Coonan, Harvey, September 13th, by J. P. Steeves, M. D., of Elgin, N. B., and Bertha Coonan.

DEATHS.

CORBET.—At Lakeville, N. S., September 3rd, Mr. John Corbet, aged 82 years.

WILSON.—At Belmont, Colchester Co., on the 9th inst, Mrs. Hugh Wilson, aged 72 years. Our sister died trusting in the Lord.

WASSON.—At Cumberland Point, N. B., on 11th inst., Isabella, wife of Robert Wasson, Esq., leaving two sons and two daughters to mourn her loss. She died trusting in Christ. She was 76 years of age.

TINGLEY.—Died at Harvey, September

12th, Samuel Tingley, aged 86 years. Our brother gave his heart to Christ many years ago. His subsequent life demonstrated the fact. To him the gift involved the life as well. He never asserted any personal rights. "For him to live was Christ." He lived for Christ and died in Christ.

DEWITTE.—At Clementsport, N. S., August 26th, Brother George DeWitte was called away from the earthly life, aged 80 years. He bore with Christian resignation the long illness allotted him, and was well supported by a good hope in Jesus. The old Clements church, of which for many years he was an active member, was dear to his heart. A devout widow, one son, relatives and friends mourn their loss, saying "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

CROCKER.—On the evening of September 12th, at her home, Wood Point, Elizabeth Ann, the beloved wife of Deacon Jacob Crocker, passed to her reward in the 64th year of her age. Sister Crocker had enjoyed the best of health until stricken down with typhoid fever which resulted in her death. She was baptized in the spring of 1863 by the Rev. Thomas Todd, who was then pastor of the Sackville church. Since then she has lived a consistent Christian life, winning for herself the respect of all with whom she was associated. She entered the "valley of the shadow" with the peacefulness of one who realized the presence of the Saviour. She leaves a husband and large family to mourn their loss.

WINSLOW.—At Guernsey Cove, P. E. I., September 5th, beloved wife of John Winslow, aged 33 years and 9 months. Death came very sudden, but found her ready, with a strong faith in her Saviour. Her last words to her husband were, "Be very good to the children." She will be greatly missed in the home and community, and also in the Murray River Church, of which she was a member. Although a stormy day, quite a large number of friends gathered to bear witness to high esteem in which the deceased was held, when the pastor preached from the words of Jesus, "Be ye therefore ready also." May God sustain the heart-stricken husband and comfort the three children left to mourn the loss of a loving mother and wife.

TINGLEY.—At Great Shemogue, N. B., September 8th, Julia C., daughter of the late Mr. James Tingley. After an illness of some 14 months of consumption borne with Christian patience, aged 23 years. It was always a pleasure for the pastor to visit our sister. She ever evinced a bright hope of the future, her faith in Jesus being almost unwavering. She hath left this testimony behind, that "she has gone to be with Christ, which is far better." A large number of friends gathered at the funeral on Sunday morning 10th, the pastor preaching from Rev. 14-15 verse, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." Sister Tingley was a member of Brockton Baptist Church, Mass., U. S. A.

HAYES.—At Boston, August 13, Minnie, daughter of Jordan Bowby, and beloved wife of Capt. William Hayes, of Canada Creek, N. S., aged 32 years. At the age of 15 years she was baptized by Rev. James Beakney and united with the Baptist Church. She was amiable in her disposition, and an earnest, faithful Christian. For a time, she with her husband and one little daughter, lived at Parraboro, at that place her husband was baptized, and she by letter with him united with the church in that town. Last spring, from there they moved to Boston where she soon sank with consumption and sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. Her remains were brought to Canada Creek and laid beside her mother. The husband mourns the loss of a devoted wife, the father and brothers the loss of a loving daughter and sister, the little girl is too young to realize her great loss. Her former pastor, E. O. Read, preached to a large and sympathizing congregation on the occasion of her funeral from John 13:7.

LETSON.—Mary, the beloved widow of the late Joseph J. Letson, Esq., Port Medway, entered into that rest that remaineth for the people of God, on August 21st, aged 89 years. For two years past, the deceased

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We make it a point to sell only such goods as are strongly and thoroughly made and that will give the greatest satisfaction, and also at prices which will be found to give the best value possible.

In Bedroom Suits of three pieces, Dining Tables and Sideboards at a low price we are showing exceptionally good values, and it will pay to write for our photos of these goods.

Write us for anything desired in Furniture and we will furnish photographs and prices.

Manchester Robertson & Allison

RIDING SADDLES!

We have a Large Assortment of Gents' Riding Saddles, Ladies' Side Saddles, Whips, Sponges, Chamois, Carriage and Travelling Rugs, which we offer at the Lowest Bottom Prices. Also we offer at cost, the balance of our

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Consisting of "Garden City" and "Perfects." All New and in perfect order and Fully Guaranteed.

H. HORTON & SON 11 MARKET SQUARE

had been in failing health, and towards the last endured much suffering; but till the close of life, her mind was bright and clear. As the end drew near, with calm confidence she committed herself into the hands of One, Who had been her trust and stay for seventy-two years, and experienced the joy of God's presence "in the valley and shadow of death." As a member of the Free Baptist church, loyal and faithful to her covenant vows, it can well be said, "She hath done what she could" to advance every good interest in the community and the Kingdom of that Saviour, Who was the joy and hope of her life. The funeral services were held on the 24th, Revs. T. H. Siddall, F. E. Bishop, talking part. The bereaved family, two sons and two daughters, have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends, in the loss of one, who was so deeply cherished as wife, mother and friend.

It resulted however, in failure, and harm to herself. The father was sent for and she was brought to her home. Miss Benjamin was a beautiful girl, of engaging manners, and a fine singer, and was greatly endeared to her friends. In the times of trial her Christian character shone out the more brightly. She trusted Jesus and his presence gave her comfort. The writer, who for a number of years was her pastor, feels that he has sustained a personal loss, and would join with many others in the expression of sympathy with the family in their bereavement.

FOR SALE IN THE LAND OF EVANGELINE

We offer for sale a property in Wolfville situated about a mile east of Post Office. Consists of 60 acres of land, 2 1/2 acres of dyke, has 200 apple trees, cuts 18 tons hay, has fine house, in commanding situation of 8 rooms, besides halls, pantry, etc., good cellar, good barn, stable, wagon house, etc. The situation of this place in close proximity to Acadia College, Horton Academy, Seminary, etc., makes it most desirable. Shall be sold at a bargain.

We also have properties in all parts of Kings County, ranging in price from \$450 to \$6,000.

For particulars, etc., address FORD & SNYDER, Real Estate Brokers, Bank Block, Berwick, N. S.

Advertisement for Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa. Includes an illustration of a woman in a long dress and apron. Text: "A PERFECT FOOD—as Wholesome as it is Delicious." "Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa." "The firm of Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., of Dorchester, Mass., put up one of the few really pure cocoas, and physicians are quite safe in specifying their brand." "A copy of Miss Parlos' 'Choice Receipts' will be mailed free upon application." "WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd. ESTABLISHED 1790. Branch House, 6 Hospital St., Montreal."

IG to pay your income to this Agent

A Pioneer's Story.

WILLIAM HEMSTREET'S HEALTH RENEWED AT SEVENTY.

He Was Afflicted with Illness for a Long Period, and Thought His Days of Usefulness were Past—He is Again as Hearty, and Robust as He Was Twenty Years Ago.

From the Free Press, Acton, Ont.

No man is better known to the people of the counties of Halton and Wellington than William Hemstreet, a pioneer and much esteemed resident of Acton. Mr. Hemstreet is a native of this country, having been born in Trafalgar township in 1817. In his younger days Mr. Hemstreet conducted a tanning business. He subsequently engaged in the droving and butchering business, and some twenty-five years ago, owing to his superior knowledge of the value of live stock, he took out a license as an auctioneer. In this calling he became at once popular and he was constantly on the road, driving in all kinds of weather, holding auction sales several days a week. Although possessing a strong, healthy constitution, the continued exposure and hard work of selling some days for six or eight hours at a stretch, he gradually lost his strength and vigor, and about three years ago found himself a collapsed and worn-out man. In conversation with a reporter of the Free Press he said:—"I felt that my days of usefulness were over. My strength had departed, my voice was gone, I was to weak to do work of any kind and I was undeniably useless to myself or any one else. My symptoms were peculiar and baffled several of the best local physicians, who differed very much in their diagnosis. I took their medicines faithfully but no improvement resulted. I did not suffer much pain but was a very sick man. Had no appetite, no strength, could not sleep, and both myself and my friends concluded that my days on earth were numbered and that my worn-out system would in a very short time lie down in eternal rest. I had to give up all my business interests." When Mr. Hemstreet's condition was most serious his attention was attracted by the published testimonial of Rev. Mr. Freeman, a minister with whom he was personally acquainted, relating to his restoration to health after using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He was particularly impressed with this testimonial and concluded that these pills must possess singular merit and healing power or Rev. Mr. Freeman would not lend his name to their approbation. Mr. Hemstreet then decided to give them a trial; he first got one box, then three, then half a dozen, and took them regularly. No very marked effects, he says, were noticeable but with characteristic persistence he purchased a further supply. By the time twelve or thirteen boxes had been taken, he felt that new blood was coursing through his veins; that he possessed new vigor and was able to perform all the duties his business calls demanded. "For a year I continued to take the pills," he said. "I knew I was regaining my old time strength and good health and I was determined the cure should be complete and permanent, and I give them the credit for making me the new man I feel myself to be to-day. As evidence that my recovery is complete I have only to state that this spring I have conducted a number of auction sales in the open air with perfect ease and with entire satisfaction to my clients.

"I am as much averse to making personal matters public as any one could possibly be, yet my long continued illness was so widely known and my recovery has been so marked and satisfactory that I feel that I owe a debt of gratitude to the simple but effective remedy which cured me, and this is why I thus acknowledge it, as well as to show to those who are up in years and in ill-health what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

DR. FULTON, After 25 years' successful experience in Montreal is now in ST. JOHN, N. B., and will cure diseases Acute and Chronic, Functional or Nervous, Tumors or Cancers, through Vibration and Psycho Suggestive Therapeutics by correspondence or interview.

Enquiry Free. Success guaranteed if conditions compiled with.

ELLIOTT'S HOTEL,
28 Germain Street.

News Summary

The association of German celluloid manufacturers has decided to abstain from exhibiting at the Paris Exposition.

Lord Kelvin, in a lecture in London, stated that as a result of recent investigations it was estimated that the earth had been the abode of life for about thirty million years.

A barn at Enniskillen station, owned by Charles Mooney, and containing a large quantity of hay, oats, farming implements, bobbeds, etc., was destroyed by fire on Sunday.

The French minister of war has decided to direct the work of the intelligence department Sept. 15. It will be exclusively military hereafter, taking no part in the police or espionage services.

At Sedalia, Mo., on Wednesday, Mrs. J. M. Williams saturated the clothing of herself and two-months-old babe with oil and then set fire to the garments. Mother and child were burned to death.

Newcastle Advocate: The shooting season has opened in earnest. Nearly every train brings one American or more who are prepared to go into the wilds of the Miramichi in search of moose or caribou.

The home office has granted permission for the proposed demonstration in Hyde Park, London, next Sunday, to express sympathy with Dreyfus and to appeal to France to do him justice. Twenty-one platforms will be erected.

Walter Wellman, the leader of the Polar expedition, has undergone the first surgical operation in London for straightening his right leg, which was seriously injured by falling into a snowcovered crevasse in the Arctic regions.

The customs returns for the port of Montreal for August show that exports amounted to \$9,862,470, compared with \$5,906,971 for the same period last year. This increase of nearly four millions has never been excelled in the history of the Dominion.

A delegation from Chicago waited on the Governor General and Premier Laurier at Quebec on Tuesday and extended to them an invitation to attend the laying of the corner-stone of the Chicago post office. Sir Wilfrid accepted, but Lord Minto postponed his answer.

A sad and fatal accident occurred at West Quaco on Saturday. Mr. Herbert Mosher went to bring in his bull, and the animal turned on him and gored and trampled him in such a shocking manner that he only lived three hours.

The death is announced at Ava, N. Y., of Hiram Cronk, aged 99, the last surviving soldier of the war of 1812, and the oldest pensioner of the United States. Mr. Cronk served for forty days in the fall of 1814, in the militia, and survived the close of the war eighty-four years.

The conference on the uses and abuses of trusts and combinations began at Chicago on Wednesday with less than half the delegates appointed by the various States in attendance. New York whose delegates were headed by W. Bourke Cockran, and Wisconsin were most numerously represented.

Chatham World: In the death of his daughter, Minnie, last week, Mr. Wm. Cherry lost the last of ten children, eight girls and two boys, most of whom died after having arrived at manhood and womanhood, and now he is alone in the world. It is a very sad case, and Mr. Cherry feels his position keenly, alone in the home which wife and children once made happy.

The confederation scheme of the Australian colonies has been formally adopted by New South Wales, South Australia and Victoria. Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania have not yet settled the question. The acceptance of the scheme by three colonies is sufficient for its formation. The imperial Parliament will probably sanction the union at its next session.

John Dibblee, brother of Beverly Dibblee, of the C. P. R. train service, and a native of Norton, Kings county, has returned from Dawson City. He went into the Klondike country last year and came out by way of Atlin in the spring. He has a fine collection of small Klondike nuggets. He thinks the Klondike gold will be exhausted in a year or two.

Two members of the Cincinnati, O. fire department and a child of four years were killed by gases in a vault Monday afternoon. Munroe Dent, aged four, fell into the vault in the rear of his father's house on Clinton street, and the fire department was appealed to for aid. Thos. Bland and Harry Heinsheimer were suffocated by the gases in trying to rescue the child.

Capt. Bailey, of the Manchester Trader, from Liverpool, reports that on Wednesday last he passed the American schooner Era, from New Bedford, flying

signals of distress. A boat's crew was sent on board and found that the captain was ill and seriously in need of medical assistance. The Era was fourteen days out from Hudson's Bay, where she had been frozen in the ice twenty-seven months.

The post office department has been advised by the imperial authorities that the Canadian reply post card will be recognized in England if bearing a two-cent stamp. There is no two-cent reply post card issued by the Dominion department, and it will therefore be necessary for parties desiring to use this class of communication to affix a one-cent stamp on each card. On and after October 1st the suburban rate of one cent per ounce will be abolished and the letter rate made uniformly two cents for the whole of Canada.

A despatch to the New York World from Hong Kong says: Advice that were sent here to avoid Otis's censorship at Manila, bearing date of Sept. 7, say: Gen. Joseph Wheeler only obtained an assignment to active duty after a serious dispute with Gen. Otis, who wanted to sidetrack the veteran fighter by sending him to some obscure place in the southern islands. Gen. Wheeler now declares that he will apply for permission to return to the United States soon unless there is some change in the management of affairs in the Philippines. An Association styling itself the Filipino Liberating Society, has applied for permission to organize in Manila with Gen. Otis as the president. The general has declined to pledge himself in the matter, but thought it might be possible to forward to operations of the association. According to private letters received within the American lines, several of the rebel colonies and two of Aguinaldo's brigadiers intend to allow themselves to be captured when the United States attack Tarlac, because they are tired of retreating. The world correspondent has the names of these discontented Filipino officers, but to publish them would betray them to the vengeance of Aguinaldo.

Sir Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, has written a letter to a friend on the Transvaal situation, in which he declares that the only sensible course for Englishmen to take is to trust in Joseph Chamberlain, who is now on trial before the nation and the world. "If," Sir Henry writes, "these complications and wearisome iterations and unceasing repetitions will not soon terminate they must soon pass to the next Government, and Mr Chamberlain will have then proved no better than the mediocrities who make Krugerism possible. The British nation also is on trial before the world, and if we shrink from compelling that irascible old man in the Transvaal to deal justly with our countrymen, we shall sink below zero in the estimation of the world, and the decline of our influence and authority in South Africa will be hastened."

The Good Work is Quickly and Surely Begun.

Paine's Celery Compound is Always Victorious Over the Most Stubborn Diseases.

Some medicines require weeks of use before sufferers can realize any promising results, and the great majority of patents are worthless, and in many cases positively dangerous to use.

When weak, broken down, sick and diseased men and women have used Paine's Celery Compound for a single day their doubts vanish, hope fills the heart, and they are added to the tens of thousands that gratefully send the praises of a medicine that truly possesses life-giving virtues.

If your life is in peril from such stubborn and desperate diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, liver complaint, bright's disease, diabetes, nervous prostration, or ailments resulting from impure blood, and have not yet tried the medicine that has cured others do not hesitate another hour. Paine's Celery Compound will assuredly do for you what it has done so well for your friends and neighbors. It will cleanse the blood, drive out lingering rheumatism and neuralgia, banish kidney trouble and liver complaint, build up the exhausted nervous system, clear the complexion, give good digestion, healthy sleep and perfect vitality. One bottle promptly begins the good work

ACADIA COLLEGE WOLFFVILLE, N. S.

The College will Re-open on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4. Matriculation examinations will be held Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 2nd and 3rd.

THE COURSE is arranged on sound educational principles, providing at the beginning two years of prescribed work, and at the end two years of work largely elective. The electives offer a wide range of literary and scientific studies. Independence of thought and research is stimulated and encouraged.

THE ATTITUDE of the College is at the same time avowedly Christian. Character is emphasized as the highest product of a sound education. The life is wholesome and the safeguards the best.

THE FACULTY includes Ten able and efficient men, each a specialist in his department.

The number of students is increasing; the work is marked by vigor and progressiveness.

Expenses very reasonable.

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Our New Book, "Marvellous Discoveries in Bible Lands,"

Is now ready and

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in all parts of Canada, to whom the most liberal terms will be given if agency is arranged for without delay.

This is one of the most timely and interesting books we have had for many years. It is of great value to Bible readers, and the low price we have placed it at brings it within reach of all.

Write at once for full particulars and terms to agents. Address:

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Whiston & Frazee's Commercial College

will be re opened, in all departments, and with a full teaching staff, on Monday, August 14th, 95 Barrington Street Halifax.

We are not able to supply the demand for young men who are Stenographers and Typewriters.

WHISTON & FRAZEE.

A TERRIBLE TIME!

A Port Hope Lady Undergoes a trying experience, from which she is at last freed by the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mr. F. J. ARMSTRONG, one of Port Hope's best known citizens, speaks as follows:—"My wife has had a terrible time with her heart for the last fifteen months."

"The pains were intense, and she had a smothering feeling together with shortness of breath, weakness and general debility. Medicine seemed to do her no good, and we had about given up trying when she started to take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. They have toned her up wonderfully."

"She is stronger to-day than she has been for months, thanks to Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I am sure there can be no better remedy from their remarkable effects in Mrs. Armstrong's case."

Liver Pills cure Constipation, Sick Headache and Dyspepsia.

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7, Baltimore, Md.

The Farm.

Real Farm Improvement.

One fact stands very much against the improvement of farms in the hands of many owners; this is the expectation of so many to leave the farm some time, and have a home in the village or town. Much more interest would be taken in the improvement of farm homes if the farmer fully expected to spend his days on the farm. There is much difference between the improvements that look only to commercial value, when selling is the only object, and improvements made for the comfort and happiness of the owner. Many things considered as improvements in this direction by some have no commercial value whatever in the eyes of others. The improvement added to the farm by the owner, who must make his living from it, will often differ very much from that of the owner, who has an income from other sources. When the farmer earns the improvements as he goes along, they are usually noticeable for their utility and are fully appreciated. But if built for show, or because money is plentiful, they too often become a burden.

In the older sections of the country the first improvement should be in the land itself, the other improvements following in course of time, as the products of the soil prove able to support them. It is the part of wisdom to improve the soil first, rather than put on surface improvements not cumulative in value, but rather in expense. We pay taxes on soil improvement only as the volume of crops is increased; on buildings erected as soon as they can be placed on the tax duplicate. It is not unusual that these become a cumulative source of expense.

Farming will rest on a better basis when every man farms for the love of it, and aims truly to leave the farm better than he found it, when the farmer builds the home on the farm with the sole intention of occupying it while he lives. Most farmers strive to keep bank accounts to draw on when the infirmities of old age overtake them. This is commendable; but too often in this effort the farmer is robbed of fertility. Soil improvement is entirely forgotten in the effort to secure a bank account. Thus the poverty of the farm or the soil of the farm sometimes makes strong inroads on these expected accumulations, with a resulting failure of the expected bank account. We find the farmer with a poor farm that will not sustain him, and with no bank account. He has robbed the soil, with no effort or thought to add to or sustain its natural fertility, and when he most needs help from the soil it is a robber in turn, drawing from him the declining strength of old age in his efforts to make it yield him a sustenance.—John M. Jamieson in Country Gentleman.

Saving Crops in an Extreme Drouth.

In regard to the conserving of moisture by a dust mulch, I do not pretend to know just how my experience is in line with Mr. Hope's. On account of wet and cold weather, which set in a few days after planting, which was done on May 15 and 16, about one third of our corn failed to grow. The weather cleared up on June 1, and as soon as we could tell how much was missing—June 5 and 6—we planted it with a band planter.

From that time till July 17 we did not have more than two light showers, neither one of which soaked our dust mulch one half inch. We have ten acres of corn, two acres of potatoes and two acres of a truck garden. We went through the corn every week and through the garden and potatoes twice a week with an Iron Age one horse cultivator, stirring the ground very shallow. Our corn grew finely, and promises a good yield. We had peas in market on June 14 and potatoes and other vegetables on June 28.

We set out two thousand cabbage plants on June 4 and 5, which are beginning to form heads. Our potatoes, beans, celery, squashes, etc., are a rich green, and are growing nicely and are in good shape to profit by the forty-eight hours' rain we are having at the present writing—July 17. I prefer a dry season to an extensively wet season. But our hay was only about one half a crop. Our pastures are very dry. Oats are promising a good crop and wheat an average yield.—(Sigworth Farm, Franklin, Venango County, Penn.)

The Farmer's Bank.

There is nothing one can do which brings so comfortable a feeling as regards

provision for the future as to make deposits where there is a certainty of receiving full values when the time of need shall come.

Thirty-one years ago the farm connected with the Martin Box was bought, and each year since, trees, shrubs and vines have been set out, and each year there has been an abundance of fruit for family use, with sometimes a surplus to sell. But we are learning that, while a surplus may be peddled out, it takes much valuable time which might be used to a better purpose, and this year, in the way of orcharding, we have set one hundred Baldwin apple trees, as the few trees of that variety in this vicinity yield excellent fruit, and and red apples will sell better than those of other colors.

The trees in this orchard are set forty feet apart each way, for the Baldwin must have sunshine to have a good color. We have observed the apples grown on single rows of trees by fences or walls are fairer, better colored and more perfect in shape than those grown in close orchards, and also that when varieties are grown together there is sometimes an admixture.

A successful business man looks ahead to see the value of his investments; in like manner the orchardist should plan for his future income.—(A. S. Parker, South Coventry, Conn.)

Cow Peas in The Silo.

As I see so much in the papers about cow peas, I thought may be my experience with them as silage might be of some interest. I have been using a silo for eight years—do not believe a man can run a dairy of any size without one, and for the last four years I have used more or less peas in the filling of it; I believe it makes a better silage than corn.

The first year I drilled the peas in with the corn. The corn was tall and heavy, but in some places the peas grew almost to the top of it, making such a heavy, tangled mass that it was a difficult matter to handle it. I next drilled the peas in rows about twenty-two inches apart, and cut them with my mower and put them through the cutter separately, cutting a load of corn and then one of peas, and by the time it was fed out of the silo it was pretty well mixed.

One very great advantage in growing the pea is, I think, that it will enable you to use the same piece of land for growing your silage crop almost indefinitely, which is a very great advantage, as it is important to have the crop near at hand to make rapid work in filling. By growing one half of the land in corn and the other half in peas, and after cutting it off I run my disk harrow over it and sowed it in rye, which gave me a fine pasture in open weather in the winter for my calves, and several days earlier a bite for my cows, in fact the fourteen acres that I had in this spring in April grew so fast that fifty head of cattle could not keep it down. Then ploughing it under and planting back to corn and peas, reversing them, (planting one where the other one grew the year before). I found my last year's crop the best I had grown without using any manure and only about one hundred pounds of bone dust to the acre on the rye.

Of course, in planting equal parts of land there will be more bulk of corn, and it will take a few acres more of land to fill a large silo by using the peas, but I think the other advantages will outweigh this. I find the whippoorwill pea is the best, as it does not run to vine so much and will bear an immense crop of peas which makes very rich feed. They should be planted about ten days or two weeks later than the corn, unless it is a very large and late growing variety. It takes a large cutter and it is heavy work to handle them, but I think it pays.—(N. Frazier, Kentucky, in Jersey Bulletin.)

Birds That Travel.

It is not an unusual sight on Lake Michigan to see land birds taking a ride on the lake steamers. This is particularly noticeable on the steamers of the Goodrich Line which ply between Muskegon, which is a hundred miles from Chicago, at this season after dark. At sundown or thereabouts, masts, spars and rigging of these vessels lying at the dock in Muskegon, offer good roosting places for land birds. When darkness comes and the

boats move, it is too late for the birds to venture back on shore.

The other morning just between day-break and sunrise, passengers on the decks of the steamer Iowa, thirty-five miles out from Chicago, were entertained by a flock of land birds which circled round and round the boat, until they were compelled to rest on the rigging. There were two yellow-hammers or flickers; a silent little sap-sucker, which pecked away at ropes and spars as if he were breakfasting heartily on grub; a frightened brown thrasher with speckled breast; a pair of tiny wrens and several grass sparrows. There was also a little colony of bats.

The yellow hammers, with their long galloping flights, were restless and nervous. They seemed to be awake to their dangers and to feel safety only in the presence of the boat. The yellow-hammer naturally is a shy bird, and these would fly round and round, resting only for a few seconds at a time on the topmost reaches of the tall masts.

The sparrows were only a little nervous huddling together and twittering their fears. The wrens were tame beyond belief, even hopping under the chairs

in which passengers sat. Circumstances pointed to the fact that they were at home somewhere among the timbers of the lower decks. The bats evidently were, for they flew in and out through the boat as if perfectly at home. One of them, however, missed an open window and struck the side of the pilot-house, falling on deck. A passenger clapped his handkerchief over the little creature and made him a prisoner. He put bat and handkerchief into hand-bag, only to find an hour later that the bat had eaten out the center of the square of linen.

But it is a very easy way for country birds to visit a big city free of cost. They may go to bed in Michigan and awaken only a few miles west of Chicago. With a little exercise they land among the ships, freight cars and tall elevators at the mouth of the Chicago River with appetites whetted for breakfast. Grain-eating birds may get it easily enough, but the yellow-hammers, the thrashers and the sap-suckers must find pretty hard picking, even in the big parks. They do not find much sympathy, however. Tramp birds which will steal rides must take the consequences.—Ex.

This Chain of Lesson Helps HASN'T A WEAK LINK. Our Periodicals have a circulation of over 44,000,000. Last quarter showed a remarkable increase. Table of prices for Quarterlies, Monthlys, Leaflets, and Illustrated Papers. American Baptist Publication Society, 1420 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

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

To any Reader of this "Ad." who intends buying an Organ we would say—Be sure and write us. Why? Because we sell the best organ (The Thomas) on the most reasonable terms, as thousands of our customers can testify. Catalogue sent free on application. JAS. A. GATES & Co., MIDDLETON, N. S.

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Every intelligent family in the Maritime Provinces who can afford two cents a day, wants a daily paper, with its columns richly laden with the cream of all the news of the world worth knowing. The subscription price of the Daily Herald is \$5 postage paid, or \$4 if paid in advance. Special discount to ministers. The Herald is everywhere acknowledged to be the BEST newspaper in Eastern Canada. But there are many places not reached by a daily mail and for the young people in those localities, who want to keep abreast of the news of the day, the

Twice a Week
Herald

Has been established. This edition is published on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and consists of 16 pages of 112 columns a week. Besides the gist of all the best news of the world, the TWICE-A-WEEK HERALD gives everything worth knowing in the news of the Dominion and of Nova Scotia; and pays especial attention to Halifax and general commercial matters, market prices, news of shipping, the fisheries, of our coal, iron and gold industries, lumbering, agriculture and fruit raising. Its serial stories are also a source of great interest. It is the best value in the world to the Nova Scotia reader, whether at home or abroad. And you can get it from now until January 1st 1901—139 issues containing 15,568 columns of reading matter for one dollar. Send your name and \$ TODAY.

WM. DENNIS,
Managing Director.
Halifax, Sept. 1, 1899.

CANADIAN
PACIFIC RY.

FALL EXCURSIONS

FROM
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

\$10.50 To Boston, Mass.,
and Return.

\$8.50 To Portland, Me., and
Return.

Tickets on sale from September 18 to
September 30, 1899.
Good to return thirty days after date of
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A. J. HEATH,
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No Other Man

In New Brunswick can claim the honor of starting so many young men on successful careers as the principal of the St. John Business College. Almost every clerical position here, worth having, is held by his graduates.—Daily Telegraph.

Catalogues containing terms, courses of study, etc., mailed to any address.

NOW IS THE
TIME TO ENTER.
S. Kerr & Son



News Summary

The British Columbia Legislature will meet on January 4th.

Miss Anne Russel Allen, of St. Louis, Mo., was married to the Duke of Montefeltro Tuesday at Hamburg.

Twenty-one cars and an engine went through a bridge on the Missouri Pacific a few miles south of Nebraska City Friday evening. Three men were burned to death.

A hurricane on the island of Anguilla during the night of Sept. 8 destroyed 200 houses and rendered 800 people homeless. There was considerable loss of property and similar damage at St. Martin.

At St. Pierre, Man., a boy named Lemiere, aged 12 years, pointed a gun at Edward Prefontaine, aged 8, saying: "I will shoot you." He kept his word by putting a bullet through Prefontaine's heart.

Advices from Kallish, in Russian Poland, say that thirty-four persons have been crushed to death there during a panic in a synagogue caused by the upsetting of a lamp. The victims were all women and children. Many others were injured.

Premier Emmerson has decided to locate the government stone crusher near the old penitentiary, where there is a big supply of stone which will be prepared for the repair of the Loch Lomond road and also the road through Cruchville.

The Matin of Paris asserts that the cabinet has agreed to pardon Dreyfus and that the decree will be signed September 19. Many provincial papers publish articles insisting on the granting of a pardon. The Figaro says that many officers of the army are asking that Dreyfus be pardoned.

Floods are causing widespread damage in Southern Germany and Austria. Owing to the undermining of the railway bridge over the Isen between Muelldorf and Rorbach a train fell into the river and five persons were killed. A bridge over the Schwarz, at Payerbach, collapsed and ten persons were carried away.

The Canadian government has been granted an additional 4,000 feet of space at the Paris Exposition. This will make about 47,000 feet in all. To obtain this space it will be necessary for the Canadian government to put up a building close to the Canadian exhibit. All the space has been applied for and allotted.

Some interesting Roentgen ray experiments on Egyptian mummies have been concluded at the British Museum. Dr. J. Anderson, who is engaged on a great work on the zoology of Egypt, has satisfactorily determined the species of the sacred animals of the ancient Egyptians. By means of the X ray a case of sacred baboons has been identified. One mummy, dating from the fourteenth century before Christ, belongs, he finds, to the species now found in northeastern Africa.

Fifty years ago a Norwegian widow named Nelson and little son, aged six years got off the cars at Chicago, but she was in debt, having been forced to borrow \$35 from friends at home for the expenses of the long journey to America. This week her son—Hon. Knute Nelson, ex-governor of Minnesota, Senator of the United States—will be off for a visit to his native town, which he hasn't seen since he left it, with his small hand in that of his mother's, way back in the spring of 1849.—Dixon, Ill., Telegraph.

It is said that indignation over the outcome of the Dreyfus trial has caused a party of over 700 Chicagoans who were going to the fair in a body to abandon their trip. Louis Halle who is the treasurer of the party, and who since the scheme was inaugurated a year ago, has received weekly remittance from those who proposed going, to-day issued notices to the members to call at his office and get the money. Immediately after the verdict in the Dreyfus trial, Mr. Halle commenced receiving letters from members of the party, saying that under no circumstances would they visit France. So many of these letters were received that a meeting of the executive committee was called and it was deemed advisable to call the entire trip off.

The Minister of Railways and the president of the C. P. R. has given the following statement with reference to the situation between the Intercolonial and the Canadian Pacific:

Mr. Shughnessy met Mr. Blair yesterday at the Windsor Hotel and again this morning, when a very full discussion took place respecting the questions in difference between the two roads.

* * *

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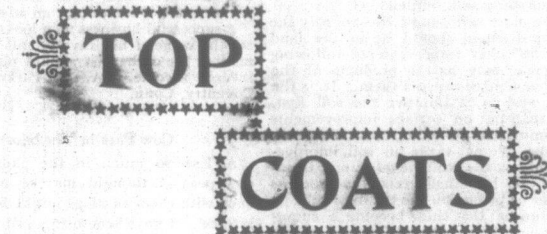
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