

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,
VOLUME LX.

Vol. XIV.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1898.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,
VOLUME XLIX.

No. 28.

A Horror of the Sea. The sinking of the French steamer *Bourgogne*, which occurred on the morning of Monday, the 4th inst., about 60 miles southward of Sable Island, takes rank among the most terrible naval disasters in recent history. The *Bourgogne* was a passenger steamer en route from New York to Havre, with 714 souls on board, of whom 491 were passengers. Of the passengers, it is stated, only 61 were saved, and of the whole number, only 165, while 549 perished in the sea. The cause of the disaster was the collision of the steamer with the British sailing ship *Cromartyshire*, Capt. Henderson. The log of the *Cromartyshire* states that, on July 4, at 5 a. m., there was dense fog, the position of the ship being 60 miles south of Sable Island, heading about W. N. W. under reduced canvas and going about four or five knots per hour. One fog horn was being kept going regularly every minute. At that time a steamer's whistle was heard on the weather or port beam, which seemed to be approaching very rapidly. What followed is described in the ship's log as follows: "We blew horn and were answered by steamer's whistle, when all of a sudden she loomed up through the fog, on our port bow, and crashed into us, going at a terrific speed. Our fore topmast and main topgallant mast came down, bringing with it yards and everything attached. Immediately ordered the boats out and went to examine the damage. I found that our bows were completely cut off, and the parts twisted into every conceivable shape. The other ship disappeared through the fog. However, our ship was floating on her collision bulkhead, so there seemed no immediate danger of her sinking. We set to work immediately to clear the wreckage and also to ship our starboard anchor, which was hanging over the starboard bow and in danger of punching more holes in the bow. We heard a steamer blowing her whistle on coming back, and we answered with our fog horn. The steamer then threw up a rocket and fired a shot. We also threw up some rockets and fired several shots, but we neither saw nor heard any more of the steamer. Shortly after, or about 5.30 a. m., the fog lifted somewhat and we saw two boats pulling towards us, with the French flag flying. We signalled them to come alongside, and found that the steamer was *La Bourgogne* from New York to Havre, and that she had gone down. We laid to all day and received on board about 200 survivors from amongst passengers and crew, reported to be in all about 600. Several of the passengers were on life rafts without oars, and I called for volunteers from among my crew and the surviving French seamen, to bring those rafts alongside of the ship. Some of the passengers and seamen from the sunken steamer assisted us, and we threw some thirty tons of cargo from our fore-hold in order to lighten the ship. At about 3 p. m. another steamer hove in sight, bound westward. We put up our signal n. c., i. e. want assistance. Shortly afterwards the steamer bore down towards us. She proved to be the *Grecian*, bound from Glasgow to New York. The captain of the *Grecian* agreed to take the passengers on board, and also agreed to tow my ship to Halifax. Owing to the condition of my ship I accepted the offer, and we proceeded at once to tranship the passengers and get ready our tow line. At 6 p. m. we had made a connection, and proceeded in tow of the *Grecian* towards Halifax, having put a sail over the broken bow to take part of the strain off of the collision bulkhead. There was at that time 14 feet of water in the fore peak." The steamer *Grecian*, having the *Cromartyshire* in tow, reached Halifax on Wednesday morning, and the news of the terrible catastrophe soon spread over the city and was sent by the electric wires over the world.

Where Does the Blame Lie?

It is to be hoped that there will be a thorough examination into the circumstances attending the loss of the *Bourgogne*, for though such inquiry can of course avail nothing for the hundreds of her passengers who have found their graves in the sea, it may be that it would do something to preserve others from a like fate. There appears to be no doubt that, when the collision occurred, the *Bourgogne* was steaming at full speed in a fog so dense that an approaching vessel could not be seen until it was almost in contact with the steamer. That the officers of the *Bourgogne* were not exercising such precaution as proper care for the lives of her passengers and crew demanded seems very clear, but whether or not the steamer was running greater risks than is generally run by Atlantic passenger steamers is another question and one evidently of great importance to the many thousands who, from year to year, cross the ocean. It is not a comfortable reflection for travellers, if such is the fact, that they are liable on any voyage across the Atlantic to encounter so terrible peril as that by which the passengers of the *Bourgogne* were overtaken. It further appears quite evident, from the testimony of certain survivors of the ill-fated steamer and the captain and crew of the *Cromartyshire*, that there must have been a sad lack of discipline on board the *Bourgogne*. The captain and officers of the steamer seem indeed to have acted like brave men. They stood to their posts of duty and went down with their vessel. But on the part of the crew there was no response to the word of command, but only a frenzied effort at self-preservation, leaving the passengers to their cruel fate. If there had been such discipline as should prevail on board a great passenger steamer, there seems no reason to doubt that the time, short as it was, between the collision and the sinking of the *Bourgogne*, would have proved sufficient for rescuing most of the passengers. But not only was there an utter absence of discipline, but, if the reports are to be credited, there was the most brutal and murderous treatment of passengers by the crew, whose only object was to save their own lives. No consideration was shown to age or sex. Women as well as men were driven back from the boats with knives and other weapons. Only the strongest and most fortunate escaped. Out of 200 or more women passengers only one was rescued, and of the 75 first-class passengers not one was saved. It seems wonderful under the circumstances that Captain Henderson's vessel escaped destruction. Usually when such collisions occur the unfortunate vessel that gets in the way of the swift ocean steamer is the victim. In this instance, however, it was not a fishing vessel with its brave crew, but the ocean grey-hound with its first-class passengers and the officers, that paid the terrible penalty of a reckless disregard of the conditions of safety.

The War.

The war in Cuba is going steadily against Spain. The battle before Santiago on July 1st was stubbornly fought by the Spaniards and cost the Americans dearly, but the Spanish loss was still heavier, and though at present writing the taking of Santiago has not been reported, it is evident that the city will not long be able to hold out, and the Spanish general must either surrender or succumb to superior force. On Sunday morning, July 2, the Spanish Admiral Cervera attempted to break out of the harbor of Santiago, in which several weeks ago he permitted himself to be entrapped. The result was as complete a destruction of Cervera's squadron as that suffered by the Spanish fleet at Manila at the hands of Admiral Dewey. Cervera's fleet consisted of four armored cruisers, *Almirante Oquenda*, *Cristobal Colon*, *Vizcaya* and

Infanta Maria Teresa, with the two torpedo-boat destroyers *Furor* and *Pluton*, and the hope of the Spaniards evidently was that, their vessels being faster than the Americans, they might be able to escape by flight. This, however, they soon found to be impossible. The time for making the attempt seems to have been ill-chosen. The American vessels bore down upon the Spaniards as they left the entrance of the harbor, and their guns did such execution upon the fleeing vessels that one after another they were forced to strike their colors and were run ashore. The *Cristobal Colon*, Admiral Cervera's flag ship, succeeded in leading her enemies a long chase, being faster than they, but the well-directed fire of the American vessels at length did their work on her also, and 60 miles west of Santiago, she too gave up the race, striking her flag and going ashore as her sister vessels had done. The torpedo-boat destroyers, as well as the cruisers, were driven ashore and destroyed. The loss to the Spaniards in killed and drowned is placed at 400, while 1800 were captured, including Admiral Cervera and his staff. The fire of the Spanish vessels was almost wholly ineffective, so that the victory was won at the expense of only one man killed on the American side.

Lieut. Hobson and his Exploit.

One of the interesting events of the past week in connection with the war has been the exchange of Lieut. Hobson and his fellow-prisoners who formed the crew of the *Merrimac* and won fame by the sinking of that vessel at the entrance to the harbor of Santiago. Lieut. Hobson was received by the men of the American army at Santiago and those of the flagship *New York*, to which he belonged, with the wildest enthusiasm. The Lieut. does not complain of the treatment which he and his men received at the hands of their captors. The British Consul at Santiago, Mr. Ramsden, manifested a deep interest in the American prisoner, and to him in part is due the courteous treatment which they received from the Spaniards. According to an account of the sinking of the *Merrimac* said to have been given to a correspondent of the *New York Herald* by Lieut. Hobson, he was not able to carry out his intention in full because before the *Merrimac* had reached the desired position her rudder had been shot away by the Spaniards, and it was therefore impossible to place her directly across the channel. "We did not discover the loss of the rudder," says Lieut. Hobson, "until Murphy cast anchor." We then found that the *Merrimac* would not answer to the helm, and were compelled to make the best of the situation. The run up the channel was exciting. The picket boat had given the alarm and in a moment the guns of the *Vizcaya*, the *Almirante Oquenda* and of the shore batteries were turned on us. Submarine mines and torpedoes also were exploded all about us, adding to the excitement. The mines did no damage, although we heard rumbling and could feel the ship tremble. We were running without lights, and only the darkness saved us from utter destruction. When the ship was in the desired position and we found that the rudder was gone, I called the men on deck. While they were launching the catamaran I touched off the explosives. At the same moment two torpedoes fired by the *Reina Mercedes* struck the *Merrimac* amidships. I cannot say whether our own explosives or the Spanish torpedoes did the work, but the *Merrimac* was lifted out of the water and also rent asunder. As she settled down we scrambled overboard and cut away the catamaran. A great cheer went up from the forts and warships as the hull of the collier foundered, the Spaniards thinking that the *Merrimac* was an American warship. We attempted to get out of the harbor in the catamaran, but a strong tide was running and daylight found us still struggling in the water. Then for the first time the Spaniards saw us and a boat from the *Reina Mercedes* picked us up. It was then shortly after 5 o'clock in the morning, and we had been in the water more than an hour.

The Solitariness of Christ in His Temptations.

BY ALEXANDER MACLAREN, D. D.

Ye are they which have continued with me in my temptations, Luke 22 : 28.

We wonder at the disciples when we read of the unseemly strife for precedence which jars on the tender solemnities of the Last Supper. We think them strangely unsympathetic and selfish; and so they were. But do not let us be too hard on them, nor forget that there was a very natural reason for the close connection which is found in the gospels between our Lord's announcements of his sufferings and this eager dispute as to who should be the greatest in the kingdom. They dimly understood what he meant, but they did understand this much, that his "sufferings" were immediately to precede His "glory"—and so it is not, after all, to be so much wondered at if the apparent approach of these made the settlement of their places in the impending kingdom seem to them a very pressing question. We should probably have thought so too, if we had been among them.

Perhaps, too, the immediate occasion of this strife which should be accounted the greatest, which drew from Christ the words of our text, may have been the unwillingness of each to injure his possible claim to pre-eminence by doing the servant's tasks at the modest meal. May we not suppose that the basin and the towel were refused by one after another, with muttered words growing louder and angrier: "It is not my place," says Peter; "you, Andrew, take it"—and so from hand to hand it goes, till the Master ends the strife and takes it Himself to wash their feet. Then, when He had sat down again, He may have spoken the words of which our text is part—in which he tells the wrangling disciples what is the true law of honor in His Kingdom, namely, service, and points to Himself as the great example. With what emphasis the pathetic incident of the foot-washing invests the clause before our text: "I am among you as he that serveth." On that disclosure of the true law of pre-eminence in His kingdom there follows in this and following verses the assurance that, unseemly as their strife, there was reward for them, and places of dignity there, because in all their selfishness and infirmity they had still clung to their Master.

This being the original purpose of these words, I venture to use them for another. They give us, if I mistake not, a wonderful glimpse into the heart of Christ, and a most pathetic revelation of His thoughts and experiences, all the more precious because it is quite incidental and, we may say, unconscious.

I. See then, here the tempted Christ.

In one sense our Lord is His own perpetual theme. He is ever speaking of Himself, inasmuch as He is ever presenting what He is to us, and what He claims of us. In another sense He scarcely ever speaks of Himself, inasmuch as deep silence, for the most part, lies over His own inward experiences. How precious therefore, and how profoundly significant is that word here—"in my temptation!" So He summed up all His life. To feel the full force of the expression, it should be remembered that the temptation in the wilderness was past before His first disciple attached himself to Him, and that the conflict in Gethsemane had not yet come when these words were spoken. The period to which they refer, therefore, lies altogether within these limits, including neither. After the former, "Satan," we read, "departed from Him for a season." Before the latter we read, "the prince of this world cometh." The space between, of which people are so apt to think as free from temptation, is the time of which our Lord is speaking now. The time when His followers, "complicated with Him" is to His consciousness the time of His "temptations."

That is not the point of view from which the gospel narratives present it, for the plain reason that they are not autobiographies, and that Jesus said little about the continuous assaults to which He was exposed. It is not the point of view from which we often think of it. We are too apt to conceive of Christ's temptations as all gathered together—curdled and clotted, as it were, at the two ends of His life, leaving the space between free. But we cannot understand the meaning of that life, nor feel aright the love and help that breathe from it, unless we think of it as a field of continual and diversified temptations.

How remarkable is the choice of the expression! To Christ, His life, looking back on it, does not so much present itself in the aspect of sorrow, difficulty or pain, as in that of temptation. He looked upon all outward things mainly with regard to their power to help or to hinder His life's work. So, for us sorrow or joy should matter comparatively little. The evil in the evil should be felt to be sin, and the true cross and burden of life should be to us, as to our Master, the appeals it makes to us to abandon our tasks, and fling away our filial dependence and submission.

This is not the place to plunge into the thorny questions which surround the thought of the tempted Christ. However these may be solved the great fact remains that His temptations were most real and unceasing. It was

no sham fight which he fought. The story of the wilderness is the story of a most real conflict; and that conflict is waged all through His life. True, the traces of it are few. The battle was fought on both sides in grim silence, as sometimes men wage a mortal struggle without a sound. But if there were no other witness of the sore conflict, the Victor's shout at the close would be enough. His last words, "I have overcome the world" sound the note of triumph and tell how sharp had been the strife. So long and hard had it been that He cannot forget it, even in heaven, and from the throne holds forth to all the churches the hope of overcoming, "even as I also overcame." As on some battlefield whence all traces of the agony and fury have passed away, and harvests wave and larks sing, where blood ran and men groaned their lives out, some grey stone raised by the victor remains, and only the trophy tells of the forgotten fight, so that monumental word, "I have overcome" stands to all ages as the record of the silent, life-long conflict.

It is not for us to know how the sinless Christ was tempted. There are depths beyond our reach. This we can understand, that a sinless manhood is not above the reach of temptation; and this besides, that, to such a nature, the temptations must be suggested from without, not presented from within. The desire for food is simply a physical craving, but another personality than His own uses it to incite the Son to abandon dependence for His physical life on God. The trust in God's protection is holy and good, and it may be truest wisdom and piety to incur danger in dependence on it, when God's service calls, but a mocking voice without suggests, under the cloak of it, a needless rushing into peril at no call of conscience, and for no end of mercy, which is not religion, but self-will. The desire to have the world for His own lay in Christ's deepest heart, but the enemy of Christ and man, who thought the world his already, used it as giving occasion to suggest a smoother and shorter road to win all men unto him than the "Via dolorosa" of the cross. So the sinless Christ was tempted, in various forms, of these first temptations, throughout His life. The path which He had to tread was ever before Him, the shadow of the Cross was flung along His road from the first. The pain and sorrow, the shame and spitting, the contradiction of sinners against Himself, the easier path which needed but a wish to become His, the shrinking of flesh—all these made their appeal to Him, and every step of the path which He trod for us was trodden by the power of a fresh consecration for Himself to His task and a fresh victory over temptation.

Let us not seek to analyse. Let us be content to worship as we look. Let us think of the tempted Christ, that our conceptions of His sinlessness may be increased. His was no untried and cloistered virtue, pure because never brought into contact with seducing evil, but a militant and victorious goodness, that was able to withstand in the evil days. Let us think of the tempted Christ that our thankful thoughts of what He bore for us may be warmer and more adequate, as we stand afar off and look on at the mystery of His battle with our enemies and His. Let us think of the tempted Christ to make the lighter burden of our cross, and our less terrible conflict easier to bear and to wage. So will He "continue with us in our temptations," and patience and victory flow to us from Him.

II. See here the lonely Christ.

There is no aspect of our Lord's life more pathetic than that of His profound loneliness. I suppose the most utterly solitary man that ever lived was Jesus Christ. If we think of the facts of His life, we see how His nearest kindred stood aloof from Him, how "there was none to praise, and very few to love;" and how, even in the small company of His friends, there were absolutely none who either understood Him or sympathized with Him. We hear a great deal about the solitude in which men of genius live, and how all great souls are necessarily lonely. That is true, and that solitude of great men is one of the compensation which run through life, and make the lots of the many little, more enviable than that of the few great. "The little hills rejoice together on every side," but far above their smiling companionships, the alpine peak lifts itself into the cold air, and though it be "visited all night by troops of stars," is lonely amid the silence and the snow. Talk of the solitude of pure character amid evil, like Lot in Sodom, or the loneliness of uncomprehended aims and unshared thoughts—who ever experienced that as keenly as Christ did? That perfect purity must needs have been hurt by the sin of men as none else have ever been. That loving heart-yearning for the solace of an answering heart must needs have felt a sharper pang of unrequited love than ever pained another. That spirit to which the things that are seen were shadows, and the Father and the Father's house the ever present, only realities, must have felt itself parted from the men whose portion was in this life by a gulf broader than ever opened between any other two souls that shared together human life.

The more pure and lofty a nature, the more keen its sensitiveness, the more exquisite its delights, and the sharper its pains. The more loving and unselfish a heart the more its longing for companionship; and the more its aching in loneliness.

Very significant and pathetic are many points in the

gospel story bearing on this matter. The very choice of the twelve had for its first purpose, "that they should be with Him," as one of the evangelists tells us. We know how constantly He took the three who were nearest to Him along with Him, and that surely not merely that they might be "eye witnesses of His majesty" on the holy mount, or of His agony in Gethsemane, but as having a real gladness and strength even in their companionship amid the mystery of glory as amid the power of darkness. We read of His being alone but twice in all the gospels, and both times for prayer. And surely the dullest ear can hear a note of pain in that prophetic word: "The hour cometh that ye shall be scattered, every man to His own, and shall leave me alone;" while every heart must feel the pitiful pathos of the plea, "Tarry ye here, and watch with Me." Even in that supreme hour He longs for human companionship, however uncomprehending, and stretches out His hands in the great darkness, to feel the touch of a hand of flesh and blood—and alas, for poor, feeble love! He gropes for it in vain. Surely the horror of utter solitude is one of the elements of His passion grave and sorrowful enough to be named by the side of the other bitterness poured into that cup, even as it was pain enough to form a substantive feature of the great prophetic picture: "I looked for some to take pity, but there was none; and for comforters, but I found none."

So here a deep pain in His loneliness is implied in these words of our text which put the disciples' participation in the glories of His throne as the issue of their loyal continuance with Him in the conflict of earth. These, and these only, had been by His side, and so much does He care for their companionship, that therefore they shall share His dominion.

That lonely Christ sympathises with all solitary hearts. If ever we feel ourselves misunderstood and thrown back upon ourselves; if ever our heart's burden of love is rejected; if our outward lives be lonely and earth yields nothing to stay our longing for companionship; if our hearts have been filled with dear ones and are now empty, or but filled with tears, let us think of Him and say, "Yet I am not alone." He lived alone, alone he died, that no heart might be solitary any more. "Could ye not watch with Me?" was His gentle rebuke in Gethsemane. "Lo, I am with you always," is His mighty promise from the throne. In every step of life we may have Him for a companion, a friend closer than all other, nearer us than our very selves, if we may so say—and in the valley of the shadow of death we need fear no evil, for He will be with us.

III. See here the grateful Christ.

I almost hesitate to use the word, but there seems a distinct ring of thanks in the expression, and in the connection. And we need not wonder at that if we rightly understand it. There is nothing in it inconsistent with our Lord's character and relations to His disciples. Do you remember another instance in which one seems to hear the same tone, namely, in the marked warmth with which He acknowledges the beautiful service of Mary in breaking the fragrant ointment of nard upon His head?

All true love is glad when it is met, glad to give and glad to receive. Was it not a joy to Jesus to be waited on by the ministering woman? Would he not thank them because they served Him for love? I trow, yes. And if anyone stumbles at the word "grateful" as applied to Him, we do not care about the word so long as it is seen that His heart was gladdened by loving friends, and that He recognized in their society a ministry of love.

Notice, too, the loving estimate of what these disciples had done. Their companionship had been imperfect enough at best. They had given Him but blind affection dashed with much selfishness. In an hour or two they would all have forsaken Him and fled. He knew all that was lacking in them, and the cowardly abandonment which was so near. But He has not a word to say of all this. He does not count jealously the flaws in our work, or reject it because it is incomplete. So here is the great truth clearly set forth, that where there is a loving heart there is acceptable service. It is possible that our poor, imperfect deeds shall be an odor of a sweet smell acceptable, well-pleasing to Him. Which of us that is a father is not glad at his children's gifts, even though they be purchased with his own money, and be of little use? They mean love, so they are precious. And Christ, in like manner, gladly accepts what we bring, even though it be love chilled by selfishness, and faith broken by doubt, and submission crossed by self-will. The living heart of the disciples' acceptable service was their love, far less intelligent and entire than ours may be. They were joined to our Lord, though with but partial sympathy and knowledge, in His temptations. It is possible for us to be joined to Jesus Christ more closely and more truly than they were during His earthly life. Union with Him here is union with Him hereafter. If we abide in Him amid the shows and shadows of earth, He will continue with us in our temptations, and so the fellowship begun on earth will be perfected in heaven: "If so be that we suffer with Him, that we may also be glorified together."—Selected.

The Council series of readings conducted by These will be Guild, which and present students only courses are resumed as soon books have been

No "times ministerial courses at any time, preferred. No of the student, for, work will up will not be announced. been chosen their popular Literary Original ment Prophetic Hebrew Psalms "The Apostles with the Gospels Problems,"

Each course first by each by a committee of this composition all topics general best authoritative courses will in thought, but impartially.

The books will be (a) so deposited price when the book a small per cent.

Each book prepared review outline of the value of the which it is commendation the same subject (c) a series of above points, of the Council

In order that line, the student current thought fee will entitle can Journal of prefers. With latter \$a. (It regular subscribers receive the price extra fee.)

Calculus (translation) the year. It is be so light that to secure the helpful reading The plan is designed to enter upon reading extended receive some of his case to the will be considered, suggested, and

In conclusion Bible student of opinion upon subjects connected with the us build up his own (4) to have at review which reference; (5) thought in perspective to secure adequate courses announced annual expenses

The books to will be selected to those applying Preliminary and be secured by Sacred Literature

It is hoped that will endeavor to scheme, and so number as possible material for winter months.

*A body of reports and directs the Literature. The entrusted to a Secretary of the Council

The Council of Seventy.*

The Council of Seventy desires to announce a new series of reading courses, to commence October 1, to be conducted by the American Institute of Sacred Literature.

No "times and seasons" will be observed in these ministerial courses. Any one of them may be taken up at any time, pursued in part or to its conclusion, as preferred.

Each course will contain six or more books, selected first by each member of the Council of Seventy, and then by a committee of the Council, who shall from the results of this composite judgment make the final choice.

The books will all be furnished by the Institute. They will be (a) sold at special price, or (b) loaned on a deposited price, which will be returned to the student when the book is returned, less the cost of carriage, and a small per cent. for handling.

Each book sent out will be accompanied by a carefully prepared review covering the following points: (a) an outline of the contents of the book; (b) an estimate of the value of the book as a whole; (c) specific points in which it is open to criticism, or specially worthy of commendation; (d) the names of other authorities on the same subject, with notes upon their special views; (e) a series of questions which should bring out the above points.

In order that, while studying and reading along a special line, the student may keep in touch with the best general current thought in biblical fields, the annual membership fee will entitle him to a year's subscription to the American Journal of Theology or the Biblical World, as he prefers.

The plan is designed to be so flexible that a student wishing to enter upon a course of theological and biblical reading extending over a period of years, and desiring to receive some special direction in this reading, may submit his case to the Institute for such direction.

In conclusion, this scheme will give to the professional Bible student an opportunity (1) to secure a consensus of opinion upon the most important literature on the subjects connected with his work; (2) to obtain temporarily the use of books thus wisely selected; (3) to build up his own library under most competent advisers; (4) to have at hand in his reading a carefully prepared review which he may annotate and keep for future reference; (5) to keep in touch with the best current thought in periodicals, both American and foreign; (6) to secure advice along lines of special reading not in the courses announced; (7) to do all this at a very small annual expense.

The books to be used in the subjects announced above will be selected during the summer. They will be loaned to those applying in the order of their registration. Preliminary announcements and registration blanks may be secured by addressing The American Institute of Sacred Literature, Hyde Park, Chicago, Ill.

It is hoped that all ministers seeing this announcement will endeavor to acquaint their fellow-workers with the scheme, and so to bring the opportunity to as large a number as possible. These courses would provide admirable material for the work of ministers' clubs during the winter months.

*A body of representative biblical teachers which controls and directs the work of the American Institute of Sacred Literature. The direct management of the Institute is entrusted to a Senate composed of the general and special officers of the Council. The list is incomplete, as the enrollment of Councilors is still in progress.

Examination for Ordination.

There are two questions on which the candidate for ordination may well be expected to make a very full statement of his opinions. The logical foundation of religion is the doctrine of the Sources of Religious Truth. The ethical foundation of religion is the doctrine of the Atonement. Examiners may well view with apprehension and alarm the position of a candidate for ordination who does not make a full and clear statement of his views concerning these two doctrines.

What is true concerning his statement of the logical foundation of religion is equally true concerning his statement of what he intends to teach concerning his ethical foundation. A candidate may think he honors the Atonement of the Saviour when he says that he believes it without being able to state it; but Paul and the author of Hebrews were not content to leave it that way.

Our Church.

BY REV. O. P. GIFFORD, D. D.

Not the building, beautiful as that is, but the body, the organization, the membership. A photograph or a prophecy? The real or the ideal? Paul, in his epistles to the churches, spends little time in photography; he gives bare outline sketches of what he finds but glows with hope when writing for the future.

"Still through our paltry stir and strife Glows down the wished ideal; And longing, moulds in clay, what life Carves in the marble real."

What we can be and do, rather than what we are and do, will help us as we face the future.

This church, with its location, on the heights, and its building, a combination of beauty and usefulness, ought to be characterized by "the beauty of holiness."

The ideal of church life is not social, intellectual, nor financial, but spiritual. "My house shall be called a house of prayer." The astronomical observatory is fitted for the study of the stars; the knowledge thus gained is used on the high seas. The stars in their courses control the commerce of the world. The church building is a sort of spiritual observatory; the knowledge gained guides upon the sea of life.

The church organization is simply a body of folk banded together for the development of spiritual apprehension and cultivation of spiritual life. Where men and women are gathered together in the name of Christ, there he is. A clear idea of the purpose of church organization is the first condition of profiting.

If there must be a choice, let us be an inspirational

rather than an institutional church. Inspired men have power to serve in any place or in any capacity.

Every member of the church should be a diligent student of the Bible. This is our text book in the school of Christ. Every member should be present at all possible services, and in time; tardiness and truancy are poor preparations for spiritual culture.

The prayer meeting is quite as essential to spiritual growth as the Sunday service. Your covenant with Christ and the church includes the prayer meeting.

The Sunday School ought to be the church studying God's Word in classes. If you are ignorant, come and be taught; if you are fitted, come and teach. There are but two classes of people in the church; those who ought to be taught, and those who ought to be teaching.

Possessed of spiritual life yourself, you ought to share it with others. "I believe in the communion of saints." "They that feared the Lord spake often to one another." Those who have, ought to impart to those who have not.

"The field is the world." Every member of the church should be interested in the city, the state, the world, as an opportunity for service. Sell your microscope, stop magnifying the insects on your farm; buy a telescope, let the uttermost parts of the earth be the horizon of your thought and knowledge.

The body grows by that which every joint supplies; the church grows by that which each member contributes. Be not sponges, but joints, each in his place, each doing his share. Let us take as our motto "Saved to Serve."

"While it is Yet Day."

BY IDA REED SMITH.

In a certain church, which shall be nameless—it is a real church, though, and the incident I am about to relate actually happened—there is a dear old saint, who by his love for the services of God's house, and his regularity in attending them, preaches every week a sermon as effective as any his pastor delivers.

The faithful ones at the mid-week prayer meeting listen with respectful and loving attention to the testimony of one who, for nearly seventy years, has proved true God's gracious promises. He recognizes no peculiarities of weather. Clear or stormy, cold or warm, wet or dry, it is the Lord's sending, but not meant to keep him from His house.

Not long ago he was eighty-three years old, and the superintendent of the Sunday School, a wise and kindly man, who believes in the doctrine of showing appreciation while it is still of worth to its object, planned a little surprise in his honor.

The school was opened in the usual way, but, when the little people of the primary department started to march to their room, they halted by the way in front of the Bible-class. Then, as the superintendent gave the signal for the school to rise, a tiny boy carrying a big ribbon-tied bunch of roses, stepped forward, and, in a few simple, childish words, told the white-haired man how glad the children were that he had been so long with them, and that they hoped he would be with them for many years to come.

"I didn't know they loved me so much," said the gentle old man afterwards; "but I'm very glad—very glad!"

Ah, the "very gladness" of the aged! What a precious, sacred thing it is! But do we do all in our power to bring it to their hearts? We know "the night cometh," when all our tributes of affection will be powerless to reach those gone beyond it into the eternal morning. So let the love-light shine brightly on this side of the shadows. Let us show our tenderness "while it is yet day."

Is it fair, always to forget all the good, or kindness, shown to us, by those with whom we live, for the sake of one little pain they may have caused us, and which, most likely, was quite unintentional on their part?

Messenger and Visitor

The Maritime Baptist Publishing Company Ltd
Publishers and Proprietors.

TERMS } \$2.00 PER ANNUM.
 } \$1.50 IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

S. McC. BLACK, EDITOR.
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85 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.

Printed by PATERSON & CO., 62 Germain St.

—The indications are that in our Maritime Provinces the present year will be one of abundant crops. There has been a good deal of rain and cloudy weather favorable to the growth of grass. Pasturage is generally excellent and the hay crop now about matured cannot but be an unusually large one. The promise for grain and other field crops appears also to be excellent. This is certainly true of P. E. Island where we were told the prospect for an abundant harvest was never better, and the warm weather which has come in with July is causing very rapid growth. A trip to and through the "garden province" is one of the delights which the summer tourist in the Maritimes cannot afford to miss. Natural beauty of scenery, fertility of soil, and careful cultivation combine to make the Island a land of peace and plenty, the equal of which one may journey far to find.

—Want of space prevented us from referring last week to the Educational Institute of New Brunswick held in St. John a few days ago. The gathering was more largely attended than ever before, about 400 teachers being enrolled. A wide range of topics, discussed by able men, afforded instruction, stimulus, and entertainment to the audiences. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Dr. Inch and others addressed the teachers on general topics of educational interest and among those who spoke on special subjects were: Dr. G. D. B. Pepper, of Colby University; H. C. Henderson, of Fredericton and representatives of several colleges including President Harrison and Dr. Bailey of the University of N. B., Prof. Andrews of Mount Allison, Prof. Murray of Dalhousie and Prof. Keirstead of Acadia. The interest in public education in New Brunswick seems to be quite equal to what it has been in the past, and the Institute just held with its valuable discussions of important subjects cannot fail to afford wholesome stimulus for future effort.

—Hantsport, where the N. S. Central Association was held this year, is a pleasant place. Its comfortable homes, gardens, orchards and abundance of beautiful ornamental trees make it attractive in itself, and from the hills to the rear of the town one may behold a magnificent landscape of which the noble Avon river forms a striking feature. There are matters connected with the history of the Hantsport church which are of denominational interest. It was here that the late Dr. S. T. Rand, so widely known and so highly esteemed in these provinces, had his home for many years, until called to a better home and to higher service. It was here that the Rev. William Burton, a younger contemporary of the Hardings and the Mannings, spent the last years of his life, finishing his course in 1867. It was here also that Rev. J. A. McLean spent the last years of his faithful and fruitful ministry. The population of the town and vicinity is predominantly Baptist and the Hantsport minister has a large congregation to preach to and apparently great opportunities for usefulness. Rev. D. E. Hatt, the present esteemed pastor, is about closing his labors with the church, and, in the course of a few weeks, expects to leave in order to pursue a course of study at Rochester Theological Seminary. Pastor Hatt was indefatigable in his care for the delegates to the Association, and the people of Hantsport nobly seconded his efforts.

—The Association held last week at North River was one of the most interesting and successful in the history of the Baptists of P. E. Island; and that is saying much, for our brethren there are accustomed to take so general and lively an interest in their associations and to conduct them with so much ability and good spirit that this annual gathering of the pastors and other representatives of the churches never lacks interest. The reports of the churches show a fairly prosperous and hopeful condition of the cause. The number of baptisms reported, it is true, was small, less than a third of the number reported the year before; but a number of the churches had been without pastors during a considerable part of the year. Now all, we believe, are supplied, and the coming of experienced and able pastors, in the persons of our brethren Grant

and Browne, to Summerside and to North River, and younger men of ability to other fields has supplied the vacancies and greatly strengthened the ranks of our ministry in the Province. The Baptists of the Island have had to make their way against difficulties, and they have not yet become numerous or rich. The total membership of the churches is only about 2300, and few among them have any great abundance of this world's goods. The subscription of over eleven hundred dollars at the Saturday evening meeting of the association, in aid of the Forward Movement fund therefore speaks strongly for the interest which the Island Baptists take in the educational work of the body. The canvass of the Province, now being undertaken, in the interests of this work will without doubt show gratifying results.

Prince Edward Island Association.

The P. E. Island Association met in its 31st annual session on Friday, July 1st, with the church at North River. The first session opened at ten o'clock, the Moderator, Rev. D. Price, presiding. The churches were well represented by pastors and delegates. Among the visitors present were Rev. J. A. Gordon and wife of St. John. The annual election of officers resulted in the choice of Rev. J. C. Spurr, of Pownal, as Moderator. Arthur Simpson, Esq., was re-elected clerk, an office which he has held for many years to the great satisfaction of the Association. C. W. Jackson, Assistant Clerk, and William Fraser, Treasurer.

The report on obituaries was presented by Deacon Bowley Howatt. The report called for gratitude in the fact that in the ministerial ranks no deaths had occurred during the year, mention was made of worthy deacons who had departed during the year, namely, Deacon James Desbrisay, of Charlottetown; and Deacon Wm. Simmons, of Tryon; also Deacon Robert Jones, of Alexandria. Attention to the worthy characteristics of the departed brethren was called by Pastors Corey, Spurr and Gordon.

The afternoon and evening sessions were given to Sunday School and B. Y. P. U. work. The committee on Sunday Schools reported through pastor A. F. Browne. The report called attention to the importance of the Sunday School as a spiritual training ground. Three things were strongly emphasized in the report: (1) That the pastors urge upon the churches the importance of opportunity before them in Sunday School work. (2) Sunday School conventions were commended as an excellent means of stimulus in Sunday School work. (3) The Sunday School is not only a means of imparting knowledge, but is an opportunity for personal appeal.

The report was supported by a paper by J. K. Ross on evangelistic work in the school.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved that this association approve of P. E. I. inter-denominational Sabbath School association in its purposes to foster Sunday School work, and recommend our Schools to avail themselves of a more general participation in the services of this convention.

A paper on The Model Prayer-meeting was read by J. P. Gordon, and was followed by one on "How to conduct the Sacred Literature Class" by Pastor Jackson.

Pastor Grant spoke pointedly on "How to enlist the interest of young people in the work of the denomination," and pastor Corey spoke on the "Dangers of organization." The programme was varied by good music, the solos of Mr. Hugh McLean being of special interest.

The B. Y. P. U. societies reporting gave encouraging accounts of their work. New organizations have been formed at Uigg and Hazelbrook.

SATURDAY MORNING.

After devotional exercises led by Bro. S. J. Cann, Lic., the business of the association was resumed. A number of brethren from beyond the bounds of the association. Revs. J. W. Manning, A. Cohoon, Prof. E. W. Sawyer and the editor of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR were introduced by the Moderator and responded briefly.

Rev. D. Price having been called to the chair, a very excellent digest of the letters from the churches was presented by the Moderator, Rev. J. C. Spurr. Of the twenty-seven churches in the association, three—Bedeque, Tyne Valley and Alberton—had not reported. The churches are grouped in 13 fields. The fact that several of the churches have been pastorless all or a part of the year has been against the interests of the cause. The number of baptisms reported is small, being only 41, as compared with 140 last year. The number of baptisms is not, however, to be regarded as the only indication of progress, and it is apparent that much faithful and valuable work has been done during the year. The report urged as an important condition of progress the need of more pastoral labor, on many fields. Of the 27 churches there is only one congregation that has preaching more than once on Sunday, and only eight which have preaching once every Sunday.

Rev. J. A. Gordon spoke of the excellent material which the Island presents for H. M. work and urged that it would pay well to expend more money in prosecuting the work in the Province.

On behalf of the St. Peter's Road church, organized a little more than a year ago, Rev. A. C. Shaw, pastor of that field, received the right hand of fellowship into the association.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The discussion upon the digest of letters was resumed. Rev. A. Cohoon, Secretary of the H. M. Board spoke of the work of the year just closed in comparison with that of the preceding year. Comparatively few baptisms were reported for 1897-1898. It had been a year of changes in the pastorates and he thought the apparent results might seem less than what had really been achieved. If, however, there was to be a forward movement in Home Mission work on the Island, as was urged in the Digest, there must, he thought, be larger contributions from the Island churches to H. M. work. Mr. Cohoon also alluded to some of the difficulties in the way of promoting the work, and said the Board was doing its best, according to the funds at its disposal, to meet the needs of the fields requiring assistance. Rev. J. C. Spurr believed that more money should be raised by the churches of the Province for Home Missions, and said that when, in the Digest, he had urged the need of a forward movement, he had meant a greater effort on the part of the churches as well as increased expenditure by the Board. Other brethren concurred in this view. The Digest of Letters was then adopted and the hearty thanks of the association were voted to Pastor Spurr for the painstaking and valuable report of the condition of the churches which the digest embodies.

The report on Denominational Literature was presented by Rev. D. Price of Tryon. The report carefully distinguished between that which is properly called denominational literature and other literature, and while holding it to be the right of Baptists to read all literature of a wholesome and elevating character, emphasized especially the value of that which is adapted to edify the people in the principles which we hold as Baptists. The report heartily commended the MESSENGER AND VISITOR as an essential in every Baptist family, and also the S. S. and other literature supplied by the Baptist Book Room of Halifax.

Mr. G. A. McDonald, Manager of the Book Room, being present, responding to an invitation from the chair, gave information in reference to a variety of books of a denominational character, which the Book Room was prepared to supply, and especially commended to the notice of the churches the Canadian Baptist Hymnal.

The Editor of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR was also given a very kindly hearing while he spoke in the interests of the paper and its work.

Bro. J. Nichol, of Annandale, urged the importance of instructing the children and young people in Baptist principles and highly commended the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

Bro. G. W. Warren of Summerside commended our paper, laying the emphasis on the pronoun, and regretted that there were many families which did not avail themselves of its benefit.

Pastor A. F. Browne, of North River, spoke in the highest terms of the paper. He had been a newspaper man and knew something of what it most cost in money and labor, to produce such a paper as the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. He knew of no better conducted religious paper, and he was sure that the price at which it was published was the smallest practicable. Efforts should be made in every church to increase its circulation. He knew of a young man in one of the churches of the Association, who had lately secured a list of about 30 new names for the paper. This showed what could be done by a vigorous canvass. Mr. Browne also heartily commended the Halifax Book Room, and said, we cannot afford to go elsewhere for the sake of securing cheap undenominational supplies.

Rev. C. W. Corey of Charlottetown, added a few words in commendation of the paper and said that the 30 new names alluded to by Mr. Browne, had been secured chiefly in the Charlottetown congregation.

The report on Systematic Benevolence was presented by Rev. C. W. Jackson, of Cavendish. It noted that one of the problems which the denomination is confronted is how to obtain money commensurate with the needs of the denominational work. Money for missions, education, etc., should be regarded as much a necessity as for the pastor's salary or other local work. The report recommended systematic giving, contributions at regular seasons and that the young people be encouraged to contribute to denominational work.

Rev. Arthur Simpson said emphasis should be laid upon the word Systematic. The trouble with our giving was that it was not systematic but more or less irregular and spasmodic. The treasurers of the Boards were accordingly frequently obliged to make urgent appeals for funds.

Rev. A. Cohoon and others urged that the gathering of denominational funds was properly the work of the church and should not be delegated to societies. Statistics showed that while the churches of P. E. Island had raised \$444 for the benevolent funds of the body, the Women's Aid Societies had raised \$530.

Rev. E. J. Grant feared we were not making much progress in the direction of systematic giving. He commended the weekly offering system and believed that, with systematic effort, there was hardly a church on the Island that could not raise three times as much for benevolent work as it is now doing. The report, after further discussion by Revs. A. F. Browne, C. W. Jackson and Brethren Jenkins and Wm. Scott, and after a slight amendment which was readily accepted by the writer of the report, was adopted.

SATURDAY EVENING.

The report on Education was presented by Rev. J. C. Spurr. It noted the successful character of the year just closed and the generally satisfactory condition of the schools, also the changes which have recently taken place in the personnel of the teaching staff, and alluded to a number of students, either now or formerly of P. E. Island, who have lately graduated at these institutions. It was noted that the efforts in connection with the Forward Movement were making satisfactory progress, and

that undertaking port of the church. The report has future session, to addresses on were Prof. E. W. A. Gordon.

Prof. Sawyer the influences are brought heard with gratification work of Mr. Corey of College. He sectarian institution public and all the sim of education, but power for service arid aim of a fourth with a mission to make a contribution to the life of the curriculum, but teachers. The merely for the a strong and cultured Rev. J. A. Gordon.

Mr. Manning Mission work. only as Saviour and for their should have first Their great work is the imperative every creature a truth. The terrible weakness of the emphatic du

He noted the law of life. He these provinces establish a school of higher education have done so much of support. Mr. has made the department Acadia work institution from A great respon sustain and enlighten our hands? Mr. of the "Forward appeal for contributions said that he expected subscribed on the faith to believe but the result estimated the Bro. J. Nichol, subscription of \$50, \$25, \$20, had been obtained dollars. A Movement camp expectation the duty nobly toward

An early show bright sunshine assembled at the Association's J. Grant. A number the Association pulpits in the view one of much several of the Grant took for Christ, nevertheless The leading Life with Christ life. These great very interesting will probably afford it is unnecessary

Was devoted to Missions was recalled attention given by Christ all disciples and conceived and Christians are a conception and ness in fulfilling Mission and Potentially the sa reports of other also called attention of the Northwest sion expressed the Home and the Maritime Co the speakers and J. W. Manning and F. M. Board Mr. Cohoon progress and ne I. and showed t involve a yearly income of the B there are frequ the churches ha Board asked for churches of the to denomination contributed by faithful effort w The Board would for each dollar t tribute to the H

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that undertaking was cordially commended to the support of the churches.

The report having been tabled for discussion at a future session, the remainder of the evening was devoted to addresses on the subject of Education.

Prof. Sawyer spoke of the work of the schools and of the influences which, inside and outside the class-rooms, are brought to bear upon the students at Acadia, and was heard with great interest as he showed the internal working of the College and set forth the value of the educational work which is being done at Acadia.

Mr. Corey discussed the value of a denominational College. He showed that Acadia was no narrow sectarian institution; its doors were broadly open to the public and all might share its benefits on equal terms. The aim of education is not to make men walking encyclopedias, but to give discipline which implies added power for service.

Rev. J. A. Gordon, of St. John, spoke on the Forward Movement. He referred to his pride in being a Prince Edward Islander and to the fact of one of his sons being a member of the class graduated this year at Acadia. He noted the necessity for advancement. This was the law of life. Not to advance was to fail.

Bro. J. Nichol, of Annandale, promptly responded with a subscription of \$100, and this was followed by others of \$50, \$25, \$20, \$10, and smaller sums, until subscriptions had been obtained aggregating a little over eleven hundred dollars. This was a grand opening of the Forward Movement campaign in the Association and justifies the expectation that the Baptists of the Island will do their duty nobly toward the College at this crisis in its history.

SUNDAY MORNING.

An early shower on Sunday morning was followed by bright sunshine and unusual heat. A large congregation assembled at the North River church to listen to the Associational sermon which was delivered by Rev. E. J. Grant. A number of the ministers in attendance upon the Association were preaching in Baptist and other pulpits in the vicinity. The service at North River was one of much interest. The Moderator presided and several of the ministers assisted in the service.

The leading thoughts were: 1. Death with Christ. 2. Life with Christ. 3. The grand motive of the Christian life. These great and vital truths were presented in a very interesting and impressive manner. As the sermon will probably appear in full in a future issue of this paper, it is unnecessary to attempt any abstract of it here.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

Was devoted to the subject of Missions. The report on Missions was read by Pastor Corey, of Charlottetown. It called attention to the broad character of the Commission given by Christ to his apostles and his church. It is to all disciples and on behalf of all men. It is divinely conceived and cannot fail of the grandest results. But Christians are as yet but feebly realizing their Lord's conception and there is urgent need of greater faithfulness in fulfilling his Commission. Statistics of Home Mission and Foreign Mission work were presented substantially the same as published in connection with the reports of other Associations on this subject. The report also called attention to the importance and urgent needs of the Northwest and Grande Ligne work, and in conclusion expressed hearty confidence in the management of the Home and Foreign Mission work by the Boards of the Maritime Convention.

The speakers for the afternoon were Revs. A. Cohoon and J. W. Manning, secretaries respectively of the H. M. and F. M. Boards.

Mr. Cohoon spoke at length of the conditions and progress and needs of the home work in N. S. and P. E. I. and showed that the requirements of the work would involve a yearly expenditure of at least \$6,000, while the income of the Board was only \$4,500. As a consequence there are frequently demands on the Board to do what the churches have not made it possible for it to do. The Board asked for sympathy and financial support. The churches of the Island had been asked to contribute \$1,000 to denominational work, besides whatever might be contributed by the W. A. Societies, and if a good and faithful effort were made he believed that could be done. The Board would try to expend on the Island two dollars for each dollar the churches of the Province would contribute to the H. M. work.

Mr. Manning spoke in the interests of the Foreign Mission work. We should recognize Jesus Christ not only as Saviour but as King. It is for kings to command and for their subjects to obey. Our Lord's Commission should have first place in the thoughts of his disciples. Their great work is to preach the gospel to the world. It is the imperative duty of Christ's disciples to give to every creature a chance to hear and believe the saving truth. The terms in which the Commission is uttered clothes the weak disciple with the divine power. It is the emphatic duty of Christians in this land to put forth

their best efforts to evangelize the heathen. Thirty millions are every year going down to endless night without having had a chance to hear and be saved. How can anyone expect to receive from the Master the plaudit "well done" if he does nothing to send the gospel of Christ to the heathen? A soul here is worth as much as a soul in India, it is true, but not more, and it is not right that the people of this land should have ten thousand chances to be saved while those in India have none.

While the meeting was in progress a thunder storm had been gathering in the west and now a tempest seemed imminent. The service was accordingly brought to a close, and the people sought the shelter of their homes, which some had scarcely reached before the rain, accompanied by frequent and vivid flashes of lightning, came on. It was afterwards learned that the storm caused considerable destruction of property, and some loss of life, in different parts of the Island.

At the Sunday evening service Rev. J. A. Gordon preached an excellent discourse from Phil. 1: 27-28, and an evangelistic service followed in which a number of brethren and sisters took part. Another heavy shower, accompanied by a grand display of electricity and heavy thunder, occurred during the meeting.

MONDAY MORNING.

The report on Education was taken from the table and considered clause by clause. The second clause in reference to the Seminary was spoken to by Rev. A. F. Browne who called attention to the superior advantages which the Seminary offers, and said that some Baptists were making a great mistake in sending their daughters to other institutions instead of patronizing their own.

Rev. A. Cohoon showed that with its fine building, its teaching staff and equipments the school was able to do excellent work.

Rev. J. A. Gordon held that Baptists who have some money would do much better to expend it in educating their daughters than to lay it up for them, since with an education they would be much better able to meet reverses if they came. Then the influence of educated Baptist women on the next generation was an important consideration.

The third clause having reference to Horton Academy was spoken to by Bro. S. J. Cann, a recent graduate of the school, who bore testimony as to the value of the education which the Academy gives and the wholesome influences of the school.

Bro. Theodore Robertson, of East Point, referred to the value of the influences carried by the students from Wolfville into the communities of the province.

Mr. Cohoon called attention to the value of the education afforded by the Manual Training School connected with the Academy.

In connection with clause four it was noted that as Rev. D. H. Simpson had unfortunately been prevented by an accident from canvassing the churches of the province in the interest of the Forward-Movement, his place would be taken by Rev. J. A. Gordon, and Prof. E. W. Sawyer would assist in the work. These brethren in their appeal for funds were commended to the sympathy of the churches.

Bro. N. J. McDonald spoke of the great importance of the young people being first converted and then educated, and alluded in terms of warm appreciation to the educative influence of the life and work of the late Rev. Samuel McLeod, of Uigg, which had made that settlement in which he had spent his life, to be a noted one upon the island.

The report on Missions was also taken from the table and discussed clause by clause. Clause 3, relating to the North West, was spoken to by Revs. J. A. Gordon and E. J. Grant, who had recently been in the North West and who bore testimony to the needs of that great country, and the present opportunities for mission work that it presents. The clause in reference to the F. M. work was spoken to by Secretary Manning, who explained the financial situation and urged the greatness of the work. Further consideration of the report was deferred to the afternoon session, when it was again taken up and adopted.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

A number of votes of thanks were passed, including thanks to the friends of the North River church and congregation, for their generous hospitality extended to delegates and visitors to the Association; to Rev. E. J. Grant for the Associational sermon, with the request that it be published in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR; to Bro. Hugh McLean and the choir, for the excellent music provided during the meetings of the Association; to the Maritime Baptist Publication Society for printed programmes, and to the Moderator and Clerk of the Association for the courteous and efficient manner in which they had discharged their duties. In accordance with the recommendation of the committee on nominations, the Association voted to accept the invitation of the church at Tryon to hold its next annual session at that place.

The report on Temperance was presented by Rev. E. A. McPhee. It noted the encouraging advance of temperance sentiment in the Province, since the organization of the Association thirty years ago, commended the advocacy of temperance in the press, special mention being made in this connection of the Charlottetown Guardian, regretted the defeat of the Scott Act in Charlottetown, commended the work of the temperance societies as worthy of sympathy and help, strongly deprecated the use of tobacco, and recommended that each church should by resolution at a conference meeting, request its members to desist from the use and sale thereof.

On the main principles there was probably little or no difference of opinion, but respecting some statements which the report contained a rather lively discussion occurred, and some amendments were offered and adopted. The report made reference to the Plebiscite, and, in its amended form, advised that an effort be made to make the affirmative vote as large as possible. The report was spoken to by Bros. Arthur Simpson, Wm. McLeod, Geo. McNeil, J. Nichol, T. Robertson, L. McCabe, Baglow, Howatt, Revs. E. J. Grant, A. F. Browne, E. A. McPhee, D. Price and others. The last clause, respecting the use and sale of tobacco, was, for lack of time to discuss it, tabled indefinitely.

MONDAY EVENING.

The pastors who have come into the Association during

the year: Pastor Grant, of Summerside; Browne, of North River; Turner, of Montague, and Whitman, of Springfield; were called to the platform and received from the Moderator a hearty welcome to the Island Association, to which they each briefly responded.

The evening was devoted to a platform discussion of the subject of Temperance. The speakers were: J. C. Clark Esq., of Bay View; the presiding officer of the Grand Division of S. of T. for the Provinces, Rev. A. F. Browne, Rev. H. Carter and Rev. E. J. Grant. We had intended to give a brief synopsis of the addresses, but find that our report has already overrun reasonable limits. It must suffice to say that different phases of the subject were presented in brief, earnest speeches. Some of the speakers are veterans in the temperance cause, and their representation of the subject was vigorous and effective. The large audience present enjoyed and applauded the discussion.

At this point the Moderator took occasion in a few earnest and appropriate words to present the thanks of the delegates, voted at the afternoon session, to the friends of North River for their kind and abundant hospitality; also the thanks of the Association to Bro. H. McLean and the choir of the church for the excellent music provided. These votes of thanks were much more than merely perfunctory courtesies, for the visitors felt that they had been very kindly and generously cared for, and everybody felt that the solos sung by Bro. McLean, and the anthems and choruses rendered by the choir under his leadership, had done much to enhance the interest of the services.

Pastor Browne responded happily on behalf of his people, and Mr. McLean, in like manner, for himself and the choir. Mr. Black, of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, by permission of the Moderator, offered a few remarks, expressing on behalf of himself and others the highest appreciation of the Island Association, and of the generous hospitality of the people.

The treasurer presented his report, showing that upwards of \$32.00 had been received from collections during the meetings. On motion of the clerk, Arthur Simpson, Esq., the Association adjourned to meet next year with the church at Tryon.

Distinctness.

Of all the qualification for public speaking "distinct utterance," in my opinion, takes precedence. A person's voice may be naturally shrill or squeaky or silvery or steel-like or clayey in sound, but if he has a worthy subject fraught with thought, and the audience can receive every word clear and distinct, the listeners will show their appreciation by attention.

To enjoy plain speaking we should contrast it with persons who lisp or blur their words, or come down so low on some parts of the sentences as to be inaudible. Almost every meeting one attends, some of the addresses or perhaps prayers are impossible to be heard. True, in prayer meetings our Heavenly Father hears and answers supplications, whether uttered in a foreign tongue or in a whisper; but a leader in prayer should speak loud enough for the others to hear, and thereby have their thoughts accompany and their hearts respond. But to address an audience without speaking clear enough to be heard, is so disagreeable that no political or social assemblage would endure it. I have known a worthy deacon with grand thoughts speak so low, that half the attendants at the prayer meetings lost the mental feast his distinct words would have conveyed.

Some worthy pastors have carried such heavy mustaches that their words blurred, and before their sermons were completed the listeners lost the thread of the discourses and showed their lack of interest. Why should a professional speaker expect full pay for poorly delivered lectures, any more than a farmer for badly packed apples?

The last half of a sermon or address should be the most thoughtful and exhilarating, so the Theological professors instruct their students, and occasionally prove to the public: it is a pity that too often the sparkling gems of thought should not be carried home by us, merely because by speaking too loud or low or fast or otherwise partly indistinct, the audience loses the connecting links. One word missed by a hearer is likened unto one link broken out of a chain, and thereby our ship, intelligence, may drift away from the mooring subject.

Do not speak too loud if you want to be well and pleasantly understood. A short and comprehensive precept and example, in distinct utterance is contained in the following rule, "Sound the last letter of every word." This will compel you to speak comparatively slow which is essential, for strong thoughts and arguments should be expressed deliberately. Even very superior intellects assimilate mental pabulum leisurely. In our Associations and Conventions it is painful at times to behold a member speaking, but what he says is unheard by half the audience. No wonder delegates sometimes call out "please speak louder," much to the annoyance of the speaker, but to the delight of others anxious to catch and comprehend all the facts and arguments. Persons addressing such meetings are public speakers at home, accustomed generally to smaller rooms and audiences; but being very intelligent individuals (the flower of the land attend these gatherings, as delegates or friends) they should certainly estimate the size of the room, and speak so distinct that the furthest person present can hear every word. Less than that would be unworthy of the speaker or the subject.

A very worthy clergyman was teaching a large Bible-class some years ago, and on my inquiring, one of the members said the lessons were probably good, but as about one quarter of the words were indistinct to those on the rear seats, they soon tired of trying to grasp the meaning and therefore let it all go. That teacher does not yet know that he half failed, because he looked at and talked to the front benches. It is far better to speak to and for those farthest away. But physician heal thyself, and remember that brevity is next to distinct utterance.

J. PARSONS.

Halifax, July 7th.

The Story Page.

Waiting.

"Will you be in early to-night?" This question, asked imploringly by the mother of her son, a fine-looking young man, received only the abrupt reply, "O, I don't know."

"Are you going any place in particular?"
"Yes, I'm going to the club."

The mother had a perfect horror of the very word "club." She knew nothing about clubs excepting that it was a place her beloved son seemed in duty bound to go every night, and from which he never returned until very late—either midnight or after. To her the club was something which made her son forget mother, home and heaven. She was a kind, Christian mother, and every indication of evil in her child pierced her heart and left it torn and bleeding. When he remained at home with her (which was, however, very seldom, and usually when he did not feel well enough to go out) she was, indeed, happy.

One night she felt very bad from the effects of having been sitting up half the night before waiting, and she plead earnestly with her son not to stay out late. He readily promised, as he often did, forgetting the promise just as soon as the door of his home was closed behind him. "Please come in in good time tonight," she said, in the same sweet tone. "I don't feel very well, and I'm all alone. I'll wait right here for you until you return."

"I'll be home in good time," he replied, "but if you do not feel well you had better go to bed."

"No, I'll wait right here for you."

"Well, I'll be in early."

Pulling on his gloves, he went out the door, really feeling sorry that his mother was not well. The thought of his remaining at home with her never occurred to him. He was entirely too selfish for that.

He had not gone far down the street when he met one of his friends who saluted him with, "I've got a date for you to-night. A party of us are going to the theatre, then to the cafe and after that to the club. I've engaged your seat with the rest, as we always take it for granted that you are one of us."

"Certainly," he replied, lighting a cigar: "I'm delighted; I felt a little blue to-night, and I just want a night of it to drive all thought away."

"What's the matter with you? It's not very often that you feel blue."

"No, but mother isn't well to-night."

"O, bother about your mother; what do you care? I thought you cut loose from all such nonsense long ago."

"Well, so I did, and here goes for a glorious time to-night. To the theatre first; all right, come ahead."

They entered the opera-house, but at first all he could hear was, "I'll wait for you; I'll wait for you right here." For just a second he felt a pang of regret, but as soon as the play began he threw himself heart and soul into the evening's enjoyment. He forgot all good impulses, and by the time the play was over he was self-appointed leader for the remainder of the evening.

The party did not break up until about two hours after midnight. Wending his way homeward, he soon came in sight of the house and there he saw a light. The words came back to him, "I'll wait for you; I'll wait for you right here." "Could she still be waiting for me?" he wondered. He unlocked the door, went in, there she was waiting, but he did not care to encounter her, so he hurried on to his room.

Conscience, however, would not let him rest. It was his turn to listen. He listened long, but he heard nothing. Unkind though he was, he went to her room to see whether she could have climbed the stairs without his having heard her. She was not in her room, however; so he stole cautiously down to the parlor, where she had awaited his coming. The light had not been turned out and he could see her distinctly as he entered. "She must have fallen asleep waiting," he thought, "and does not know when I came in. I'll ask her why she doesn't go to bed." One step nearer, and he spoke to her. "Mother!" A little louder, my boy; she does not hear you. "Mother." He was stunned and bewildered. He could not believe what was very apparent—that his mother, instead of climbing the stairs in their own hallway, had climbed the golden stairs and fallen asleep in the arms of her Saviour.

He noticed a little slip of paper in her hand. Thinking it might be a last message to him, he eagerly seized it, and this is what he read: "I'll wait for you in heaven, my son."

The succeeding days were days of torture to him. His friends with whom he had had such glorious times were overawed at the presence of death and did not come near the house to see him. This suited him very well, for what good could they do him? He cared not to see them; he had been softened for the time being. Days passed; he grew lonely. Once more he went to the club. He received such a hearty welcome that it was not long before he went every night, as before. But now there was something continually ringing in his ears: "I'll wait

for you in heaven; I'll wait for you in heaven, my son."

One evening, when they were having an unusually hilarious time, he suddenly rose up and said, "Boys, I'm going home."

"Going home! What's the matter with you? It's only half past ten o'clock."

"Nevertheless, I'm going home; mother's waiting for me."

"Your mother—your mother is dead."
"Yes; but she's waiting for me in heaven, and this kind of living will never take me to heaven."

The jeers of his companions had no effect on him; he was being drawn by a higher power. They did not know, they could not see the golden thread of his mother's prayers drawing him onward toward a higher and a better life.

From that day he avoided his former companions as much as possible, and from that day he began a nobler and a better life. His path was not an easy one, and often and often he was almost led away by temptation, but the thought would come to him in time to save him, "She's waiting for me; she's waiting for me in heaven." Then he would conquer, and in this way he was helped over many a rugged path.

All through life the sweetest and the saddest words to him were, "I'll wait for you in heaven; I'll wait for you in heaven, my son."—Presbyterian Messenger.

A Case of "Goneness."

BY HELEN CAMPBELL.

"But you promised me, Tim."
"Shure, an' I know it, ma'am. May the devil fly away wid me if I'll break it agin, ma'am, but there's a goneness, on me of mornings that nothing but a sup of whisky lightens up. It isn't me alone. You ask any of the men an' they'll tell you the same. It's a goneness, that to quiet it would make a man sell his grandmother's bones, or take the pennies off a dead man's eyes, an' you'll see 'em crawling down the stairs and makin' over to the saloon—thim that hasn't had the sinse to have the bottle safe under the pillow. If you'd wake up but once that way ma'am—God forgive me for the thought of it—you'd know 'twasn't so easy. An, thin, whin it's in, the next thing is knocking round the children and Bridget comin' in for a whack and maybe the stove lids flyin', and you up for assault! That's the way it begins, an' the devil only knows where it'll end."

"What did you have for breakfast, Tim?"
"Shure, 'twas a good one, ma'am. The wage comes in steady and we can have our bit of meat three times a day. 'Twas beef that Bridget fried, and coffee an' bread, ma'am. By the same token, what was left of it is in me dinner pail."

Tim lifted the cover with pride and showed me the contents: a lump of beef that had been put on in a cold pan with cold grease, which melted slowly and in time, as the stove covers reddened and the lid of the coffee pot danced, blackened and dried and went to table as juiceless and as unpalatable as a fried boot heel. And by it were the thick slices of baker's bread—a loaf of it having less real nourishment than a single slice of whole-wheat bread—rank butter lending an added touch of grossness and coffee, as rank, rounding out a meal warranted to bring a "goneness" to the stomach of a rhinoceros.

This is the case, not alone for one dweller in the tenement house, but for thousands. "The workman's dinner pail" stands for but one of three daily meals, each one a foundation for drunkenness, since each one means a steady and always increasing irritant to the stomach. Add to food which fills but neither satisfies nor nourishes the other facts of tenement-house life—overcrowding, foul air, cleanliness made impossible—and it is plain that the drink habit must become as natural as the eating habit, with small blame to the man or woman who yields to its power.

In Tim's case there had been very earnest and honest attempt to drive it out. Hard times had brought the little family to the "slum" region about Mulberry Bend, where they lived in a room and dark bed-room of the order known to this quarter. As bricklayer he received a fair wage, but accident had sent him to the hospital for many weeks, and patient Bridget had nearly lost courage. Bridget Second in the meantime reached the age of eight—a preternaturally aged child, with her father's curly red hair and twinkling blue eyes, but the twinkle was nearly lost in an anxious pucker. The mother scrubbed and cared for two down-town offices, the child scrubbed in the same determined fashion at home, and the baby, discouraged from the beginning, presently made one more in the long procession toward the Potter's Field.

It was a slow process to secure Bridget's consent to a course for little Bridget in the Wilson Industrial School, but the father ordered it as soon as he heard the wish, and the child became a regular pupil.

Away from New York for many months, I lost sight of them all, but on returning sent for Tim, who appeared

promptly in the early evening. What had happened? Tim's eyes were clear, a distinct layer of fat covered his prominent bones, his hair was brushed as smooth as native kinkiness allowed, and he stood there smiling but eager to tell a tale I was no less eager to hear.

"You look very well, Tim, and quite changed? Have you got a new place?"

"It's the 'goneness,' ma'am, that's out of me quite. I wouldn't have believed it, but it's so. An' it's all of little Bridget's being that wild to cook that we had to let her for peace. She's as old as most at fourteen, an' they let her in a cookin' class, for she never told how old she was or wasn't, an' the child took hold of it all like a grandmother. An' last week, ma'am, we were invited to some sort of a cillibration, an' thim ten children cooked a dinner before our eyes, a dinner to be proud of, an' we ate it! An' little Bridget takes the money an' buys as she's taught, an' she cooks with a taste to it, an' I eat till I'm ashamed and Bridget the same."

"Let the child teach you," I says to Bridget, but she says she's no time an' little Bridget won't have her round the stove, but just says, 'You scrub the offices, mother, an' I'll see there's something good to ate whin you're back.' It's a born cook she is, an' to see her wid her sticks of arms, pushing 'em into a bakin' of bread, makes me laugh an' cry together. The cook to the queen couldn't beat her Irish stew, an' she knows a pay soup would make a hermit come out of his cell and smack his lips at the smell of it."

"As to the 'goneness,' ma'am, it's there for a minute now an' agin, but little Bridget an' me we smashed the bottle together, an' she says, 'Father, if I keep you full enough o' good stin' I know you'll never be wantin' it bad.' Thrus for her, ma'am, I don't, though I wouldn't a thought that was the way out."—Congregationalist.

Honoring Parents.

BY REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER, D. D.

One of the most touching scenes in any biography is that of the great Dr. Samuel Johnson, in his old age, standing bare-headed on a rainy day in the market-place of Uttoxeter to do penance for having disobeyed his father when a boy. Filial reverence is one of the best evidences of a sound heart. When our almighty Creator had graven on Sinai's tables of stone four commandments enjoining homage to himself, the very next commandment enjoins obedience to parents. This is the one commandment that has a rich promise connected with it.

Probably the reason is that the home underlies both the state and the church; the household is older than either of them. The family is the earliest and the most potent training-school for this world and for the next; and at the starting-point of a vast majority of the best Christian lives stands a faithful Christian mother. Truly godly parents really represent God in the household; they get their authority directly from him; and therefore the wilful dishonoring of such parents is wilful dishonoring of God. There is not the slightest hope of any wholesome religious and soul-converting influence in any family where the parental authority is trampled under foot.

The word "honor" is very deep and strong; it takes hold of the heart, and roots down into the core of the heart. It amounts—as the twelfth chapter of Hebrews tells us—to "reverence," and this, too, when parents are inflicting wise and loving chastisement. The surest way for parents to forfeit the respect of their children is to be too weak, or too indolent, or too unprincipled, to maintain a corrective discipline. Parents must deserve to be honored, and then they have a right to expect and to require loving and loyal obedience.

What the law on Sinai commanded is re-enacted in the New Testament. "Children obey your parents in the Lord; for this is right." Filial obedience is thus made a part and parcel of Christian piety. It ought to be prompt; it ought to be cheerful; it ought to be without protest. General Havelock once rose from his table and exclaimed, "I left my boy on London Bridge, and told him to wait there till I came back!" He hastened to the spot, and there the brave boy was, and had been for several hours! Such obedience was the ground-work of a noble character. That was a wise advertisement.

"Wanted—a boy who always obeys his mother."

The mark of Christian obedience is to follow parental counsels even when they "go against the grain," and require painful sacrifice or self-denial. If a parent has a divine right to correct, it is the filial duty to submit to correction. "A wise son heareth his father's instruction; but a scorner heareth not rebuke." "A foolish son is a grief to his father, and bitterness to her that bare him." I have watched the careers of hundreds of young people, and have never known one to succeed who went in the face of the wishes of discreet Christian parents. Is old-fashioned reverence for parents dying out? Do the young obey their fathers and mothers "in the Lord" as

readily and impudently questions to be reached to the ve-

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readily and implicitly as they used to do? These are questions to be thought over and prayed over; for they reach to the very roots of vital religion.

What a beautiful sight is the reverence of a son or a daughter for the gray hairs that gather on the heads that once watched over their cradles! What a primal duty it is to provide for the old age of our parents, and to be patient towards their weaknesses and infirmities! I honor the noble and Christly spirit of many a lovely daughter who is willing to deny herself the enjoyments of "society" in order to watch by the bedside of a sick mother, or to be the sweet companion of a poor old father. The religion that is fluent in a prayer-meeting, but is wilful at home, and snaps a cross word in the face of a kind parent, is a hollow sham; for dishonor to parents is an abomination in the sight of God.

How Jesus Helped Harry.

He was such a tiny fellow, with such a shrewd, intelligent countenance that the deaconess was impressed at once with his appearance. He was curled up in an old-fashioned rocker, and was so diminutive in size that she supposed he must be about nine or ten years of age. The other children were playing about the room, and the eldest girl was taking a motherly interest in the sleeping baby, who was lying in a rude cradle under the window. "Where is your mother, dear?" asked the deaconess, seating herself beside the poor little deformed boy. "Oh, ma's gone to the factory. She's always gone every day. She has to, you know, to make enough to keep us. She works awful hard. Baby's sick, and Jenny tries to take care of him and me. I'm most as bad as baby myself, ma'am. I can't help myself at all, you see." And the little fellow pointed to his shrunken limbs with a pitiful gesture.

One of the younger children passed his grimy hand over his brother's crooked back, saying, "Poor Harry, it hurts him." "Hurts!" echoed the crippled boy; "it hurts just awful, and nobody can't make it well. I've been to all the hospitals in the city, and they've done all they know for me, but it hasn't done any good. I'll never be well in this world. If ma could only be at home sometimes I wouldn't care so much; but it's just awful lonesome, and Jenny and the rest like to play outside and then I am all alone."

"Do you know that Jesus loves you, Harry?" asked the caller. The poor little prematurely-old countenance brightened up as the child replied:

"Why, that's all I have to comfort me, ma'am! I lie here all day and think about Jesus, and how he loves me, and how I'm going to live with him, and never have any pain no more! It makes me so glad to think of him."

"How old are you, dear?" "Sixteen! And all these years, dear, while you have been suffering the dear Lord has not forgotten you, and some day, when he wants you up there, he will say, 'Come, Harry, I have a home for you up here.'"

Harry nodded, saying softly, "Yes'm, I know that's all so. If it wasn't for that I don't know how I would ever get along. It's so hard to be patient when the pain's so bad. But Jesus helps me to bear it."

What a lesson of sweet trust in the goodness of the Almighty is this? How many of our older readers can profit by the simple words of little Harry?—Helen Somerville, in Children's Home Missions.

The Boys and Girls.

Says President Eliot, of Harvard College: "It is always with the children that the best work is to be done for the uplifting of any community." That is a self-evident truth, and yet it is not so recognized that the state is acting upon it. It allows the boys and girls to be educated into hoodlumism, and then spends its money and its energies in arresting, convicting, and supporting the men and women who are the inevitable result. It is the costliest possible method to deal with them. A child can be prevented at slight cost from going to the bad; it takes hundreds and even thousands of dollars to deal with a confirmed adult criminal. An ounce of prevention here is worth many pounds of ineffective cure.—Bible Study.

Enough.

I am so weak, dear Lord, I can not stand One moment without thee; But oh, the tenderness of thine unfolding! And oh, the faithfulness of thine upholding! And oh, the strength of thy right hand— That strength is enough for me. I am so needy, Lord, and yet I know All fullness dwells in thee; And hour by hour that never-failing treasure Supplies and fills in overflowing measure. My last, my greatest need, And so Thy grace is enough for me. —Frances R. Havergal.

The Young People

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

The Bible in the Prayer Meeting.

Topic, July 17.—"Our Patient God." Scripture.—Psalm 78:38-41; Romans 2:4.

In the Psalm from which the lesson is taken in part we find the author recounting the past history of Israel from the exodus to the establishment of the kingdom in its union under David. That history was one of rebellion and waywardness on the part of the people. In spite of their ingratitude and rebellion against him and his law, Jehovah has been kind to them, had suffered long with them. Miracle after miracle had been done in their behalf, yet still they failed in true allegiance to him and in the performance of duty. It might be expected that he would abandon them to their fate, or that he would bring upon them overwhelming disaster. Yet his kindness did not fail, and still he was long-suffering over them. His anger was turned away, he gave still another opportunity for blessing. In all this we see the patience of our patient God.

What has God not seen in the race in all the ages past? Is there any evil under the sun that has not stained the hearts and hands of men? Think of wars, and slavery, and oppression, and cruelty, and lust, and greed, and rebellion against him, and refusal to submit to his will. What if justice had been executed speedily against every evil work? Who would remain upon the earth?

I. That God is patient with men is seen in this long suffering which does not speedily cut off the guilty. Sin has touched every heart. Every man is a breaker of God's laws. No man can lift up his hands in innocence and declare his righteousness.

We all have to plead guilty before the bar of his judgment, and penalty is even now due for transgression. Yet God is still waiting. His patience with rebellious man is wonderful. He waits to be gracious, waits for an opportunity to show his favor and give his blessing. Well for us that he is thus patient, that he does not cut us off in the midst of our sin!

II. Notice that he is patient toward us in waiting so long while man may grow and develop. This process of growth and development is slow. Through long ages men toil upwards towards maturity of their powers and perfection of character. So slow is this end in being reached that it seems as if sometimes even God must lose his patience with the snail-like progress of the race. This is an aspect which is often overlooked, but that God waits so long to allow men time and opportunity for development, both as individuals and as a race, is proof that he is a most patient God.

III. We ought to beware lest we trample on this patience. Not forever will he wait. His long-suffering will come to an end. It did for Israel as a nation, and now that people is scattered among the nations of the earth. Though God is so long-suffering and so kind, yet at last the time must come for the blow of justice to fall, for it is as true that God is just as it is that he is loving.

(a) We should not think that punishment is never to come because it is delayed while God so patiently waits. "Because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily, therefore the heart of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil." This is as true now as when it was written centuries ago. We must be on our guard lest this very patience of God may lead us to presume on his forbearance, and forget that the day of reckoning is surely coming.

(b) Not only shall we be overtaken in our sin if we thus presume, but we continue to increase our sin against him. We misuse his patience, so adding to our former guilt. The apostle bids men learn repentance from the long-suffering and goodness of God. We ought not to abuse the especial mark of God's goodness towards us.

(c) We must expect a punishment the more terrible when it does finally come. That it will come we must not forget. That the abuse of his goodness and patience will add to the terribleness of his wrath against us we cannot doubt. More heavy will be the lashings of conscience, and greater the infliction of his hand if we despise in the day of our manifold opportunities the "riches of his goodness and forbearance and long-suffering."

Scripture: Eccles. 8:11-13; 11:9; 12:13-14; Prov. 4:13; Rom. 1:1-11.

—GEORGE W. RIGLER, in Baptist Union.

The Nova Scotia Contingent.

Having been placed in charge of the work in this province by the Maritime Executive only few days ago, upon the departure of Bro. Lusby for the West, I am not yet in a position to present a very full and definite report. Information, however, is fast coming to hand which gives promise of a very large delegation from Nova Scotia

to Buffalo. The exceeding cheapness of the trip, embracing as it does so many features of special interest to all loyal lovers of our native land, coupled with the attractions of the Convention city and the superb programme promised us, is doing much to strengthen the desire of many to take advantage of it. The Valley promises an exceptionally good contingent, and the indications are that the Nova Scotia representation at the '98 Convention will be one of the largest that ever left the provinces. Many societies and churches which have not yet taken the matter up, can easily raise the funds necessary to help either the pastor or some other live worker to go to Buffalo. No better investment of a little money can be made for the benefit of the work in any locality, which will receive therefrom stimulus and enrichment to an inestimable degree. Don't miss the golden opportunity.

J. B. MORGAN, Transportation Leader for N. S. Aylesford, N. S., June 16.

Attention.

Up to the present only a very few of our Unions have sent in their reports. In the N. S. Central Association, 23 Unions have been heard from; N. S. Western, 8; N. S. Eastern, 8; N. B. Western, 1. Will the other societies kindly report at once.

G. A. LAWSON, Assistant Sec'y-Treas. Halifax, June 29th.

Our Juniors.

July.

"The days of vacation, of rest and of fun, When rosy-cheeked faces turn brown in the sun, When the meadows are sweet with the scent of the hay, And the tinkle of cowbells is heard far away."

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

The Junior Union of the Baptist church at Charlottetown has increased rapidly since starting. We have added twenty-five to our list of members, making a total of forty-three. There is a flower mission in connection with the Union and the children take flowers to the sick on Sunday afternoons. The closing (June 24) was celebrated at Victoria Park. About fifty children were present, superintended by the pastor and others. Bathing, games, lunch and an open-air concert all served to make the afternoon pass away too quickly for those present. The children visited the Poor House, where they made the occupants glad by the hymns they sang. The happy day at length came to a close with the gathering of wild flowers and ferns for the sick. The Union closed for the holidays to re-open in September.

BRENTON SUTTIS, Secretary.

N. S. Western Association B. Y. P. U.

The N. S. Western Association B. Y. P. U. met in annual session at Milton, Yarmouth, on the afternoon of June 17th. The first 35 minutes was given to prayer and praise. Meeting led by Pastor H. A. Giffin. At the close of the devotional meeting Pastor W. L. Archibald, president of B. Y. P. U. took the chair. The reading of minutes of last annual meeting and enrolling of delegates was followed by election of officers: President, Pastor J. W. Tingley; 1st Vice Pres., C. B. Cain; 2nd Vice Pres., H. J. Crowe; Sec'y-Treas., Pastor H. A. Giffin; Executive Com., L. Haley, Yarmouth; Pastor J. Murray, Shelburne; Pastor H. S. Shaw, Liverpool; W. C. Parker, Torbrook; W. A. Pugh, Westport. Pastor J. W. Brown read a paper "Relation of B. Y. P. U. to the church." Discussion led by Pastor C. R. Freeman followed. A paper prepared by Stephen Rogers, B. A. "The S. L. C. a necessity for our Young People" was read. Question box conducted by Pastors G. J. C. White and D. H. McQuarrie closed the session.

Evening Session.—Pastor E. Quick led a song service. Pastor C. P. Wilson led in prayer at the opening of regular session. The Union was welcomed to Yarmouth by Capt. Hebert Cann in a brief address. Pastor G. W. Schurnuan responded. Address by Pastor B. H. Thomas, "The B. Y. P. U. a Backlook"; address by Pastor W. F. Parker, "The B. Y. P. U. an Inlook"; address by Pastor Lew. Wallace, "The B. Y. P. U. the Outlook," followed. These addresses were all good and well received. Pastor E. L. Steeves read a paper on "Getting and Giving," full of pith and point. Pastor D. H. McQuarrie spoke on "Motives for Work," and ably presented for consideration the highest motives, such as love, faith, etc. In the Banner exercise C. B. Cain reported for Yarmouth; Mrs. J. W. Brown, for Annapolis; Pastor N. B. Dunn, for Shelburne; Pastor B. H. Thomas, for Digby; Pastor W. L. Archibald, for Queens.

Saturday Morning Session.—The Saturday morning session of B. Y. P. U. was given chiefly to hearing reports of committees. Committee on Finance, Committee on Resolutions and Devotional Committee presented their reports, which were adopted.

Monday evening session and Tuesday morning session were given to unfinished business. The Committee on Courses of Study presented a resolution, which was adopted.

Another committee, consisting of Pastors J. H. Foshay, J. W. Brown, E. L. Steeves, W. L. Archibald, D. H. McQuarrie and J. W. Tingley, was appointed to present the plan of the Committee on Courses of Study to Maritime Convention B. Y. P. U. H. A. GIFFIN, Sec'y.

Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U.

MOTTO FOR THE YEAR:

"We are laborers together with God."

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR JULY.

For our Home Mission work in these provinces, that the laborers may be greatly encouraged and a host-won to Christ.

We have entered upon the closing month of our missionary year and much remains yet to be done. Let there be earnest effort on the part of each W. M. A. S. to gather up all the fragments that nothing be lost. See that all moneys are sent to Mrs. Mary Smith, Amherst, before the 31st of July. No amounts coming after that date will appear in this year's accounts. Persons going away on vacation will surely see that their missionary offering is paid. The thought of neglected duty will cloud the brightest day and rob the most delightful place of its charms. Peace of mind and heart are our Saviour's heritage to his children. "Peace I leave with you," but this can only come to the willing and obedient. May we all be faithful in this matter of sharing our blessings with the needy ones.

Jesus Saves!

"The sinking sun is taking leave And sweetly gilds the edge of eve."

It is about five o'clock. The cooling breezes blow in from the sea; the birds sing out their mellow lay and a great peace has settled o'er all the land. We are sitting on the semi-circular uncovered platform in front of the bungalow, which is being repaired for a hospital. In the large open field in front of the High School boys are playing foot-ball or preforming feats on cross-bars and rings; to the left is the Mission Compound proper, with its variegated crotons and wide-spreading trees; in the distance the charming river curves and flows. My attention is drawn particularly to forty or fifty heathen who, with their chins resting upon their knees, form the outer edge of our circle. How interested they look! For several months, while in mission employ, they have attended morning prayers and what a privilege—to hear the chanting of the gospel to the sweet Telugu airs; to hear the Christians and others, from the itinerant preacher to the seven-year old boarding-boy, recite topical Bible verses, separately and in unison, then to listen to the forcible and loving explanation of the same.

But why are we here? It is conference meeting. All eyes are resting upon an earnest looking man, about 35 years of age. His countenance is now illuminated, now puzzled. Subriader plies him with questions, Mr. Archibald explains the difficult points and the Christians give their testimony. Lukehmi, uncle's touring servant, has asked for baptism, and seldom is a candidate in the homeland more severely tested. Every effort is made to probe the sincerity of his motives, and how important is this work, for there is doubtless some truth in the saying "that to penetrate what lies behind the Oriental physiognomy is about as easy as to interpret the expression of a soap-plate." But hear Lukehmi's own testimony:—"For more than a year I have been trusting in Jesus, but I feared to tell it, knowing that my friends would cast me off, and then I did not want to lose a piece of land. Now the Lord has given me a mind to leave all and follow Him."

The sun has now set and the sky has faded with that suddenness common to eastern lands. We proceed to the baptismal waters, singing as we go. A long stretch of sand must be passed over ere we reach the ever-flowing stream. What a stir! Men, women and children are running from all directions, leaving the washing of their clothes, the scouring of their pots, the scrubbing of their buffaloes or of themselves. They will persist in standing in the very place selected for the baptism. Finally, comparative silence is regained and it is retained until the last hymn is sung. We had just said, "What the order?" when in a great shout rends the air. But as suddenly "Police, Varn," is peremptorily called and note book and pencil are produced. As we wend our way homeward in the beautiful starlight we know that our joy is but an echo of the joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth.

How our hearts were thrilled when reading in the Canadian Baptist the following message from Mr. Davis: "On Sunday, January 16, the Christians from 13 different villages assembled in Vallura to partake of the Lord's Supper. As we sat down some one remarked that there were 130 persons present. On hearing this, Potallah Phillip, the deacon of the church, rose up and said, 'Sixteen years ago when I was baptized they drove me out of this village and I had to hide with the Madigas all night to keep from being cruelly beaten. A short time afterwards three women were baptized, and we

erected four posts and put a roof on them made of bamboo poles and palm leaves. That was our church and school building for three years. Then we raised enough money to put up mud walls and cover them with a leaf roof and there we worshiped God for ten years. Then our building burned down and our walls crumbled and fell. But the Lord our God was with us and strengthened our hands, and we went to work and built these brick walls and I hope and pray that I may live to see a tiled roof put on this building.' The tears were rolling down his cheeks as he said these words, and turning to me he said, 'Sixteen years ago I was the only one in all these parts who knew Christ and today see what the Lord has done! He has brought 130 to remember his death in this house we have erected for him. Praise be unto His name.'

"Shout salvation full and free, Highest hills and deepest caves;

This our song of victory,— Jesus saves! Jesus saves!"

Chicacole, India. MABEL E. ARCHIBALD.

Clementvale.

Our W. M. A. Society is working for the Master and we feel that he has indeed blessed us in our work. At present we have thirty-four members and our prayer is that more may join us. Our President, Mrs. Prudie J. Chute, makes the Society a blessing to all by her ardent work during each month, encouraging the members and enlisting the sympathy of all. At our last public missionary meeting \$3.26 was raised on Miss Newcombe's salary. Eighteen dollars have been sent for Foreign Missions; five dollars from a tea and collection for Home Missions, and we have six dollars on hand. At our last meeting twenty sisters were present, also our pastor, and we had one of the best meetings we have ever had. Greatly encouraged to press forward we continue our work.

I desire to acknowledge the tangible proof I have received of the love of my sisters in Christ by the presentation in our W. M. A. Society of some beautiful gifts. I have greatly enjoyed the meetings and received manifold blessings in and from those meetings; also in the companionship of my sisters during the four years I have been a member of the W. M. A. Society of Clementvale. Although I will not be able to be present at the future meetings, as I purpose spending one year or more in the United States, my prayers will be that God will, in his love, greatly bless and encourage the sisters in their work.

MARY E. BANKS.

Port Hillford, Guysboro Co.

Since we last reported the membership of our Mission Band, "Faithful Workers," has increased in number from 35 to 44. Our meetings are well attended and the interest always good. On June 16 we met for the opening of Mite Boxes, which was indeed a most profitable exercise, each box containing a passage of Scripture, together with an offering in money. The appropriateness of the passages was an evidence of the care and interest taken in their selection. The contributions amounted to \$14.60, 10 go towards Miss Newcomb's salary. Amount contributed during the year, \$41.12.

ELIZABETH KINLEY.

Port Elgin, N. B.

On July 1 the W. M. A. S. of this place held a public meeting in the church on behalf of Home and Foreign Missions. Miss Clarke, Provincial Secretary of the Union, being present, delivered a very interesting address upon "Foreign Missions and their Needs." The attention of a very good audience was held throughout the proceedings. Mrs. Hanford Read, President, was assisted upon the platform by Rev. Fraser, Presbyterian, and Rev. J. W. Gardner, Pastor, and Mrs. Gardner, who read the Scriptures and also a paper upon the "Origin of the Movement." The choir rendered some excellent music and singing. Collection at close and sale of ice cream realized some \$6.

Salisbury, Westmorland Co., N. B.

The Salisbury W. M. A. S. has sustained a great loss in the death of our dearly loved Sister W. F. S. Steeves. Our late sister was one of our oldest members. When present at our meetings we knew we had one on whom we could rely, as her advice and opinion was always of great value to us. When sickness or anything else made it impossible for her to meet with us, we always felt the assurance that we had her sincere sympathy and her prayers. The last meeting which she attended was in April, and those present have since remarked on her impressive and helpful prayer, saying there seemed to be something foreseing and wonderful in her words. We have truly lost a valuable member in the departure of Sister Steeves, but this we know that our loss is her gain.

LU. M. TAYLOR, Sec'y. Treas.

Amounts Received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U. from June 23 to July 5th.

Fredericton, for Tekkall building \$20; Mrs. Everett, St John, Tekkall building \$5; Summerside, F. M., \$8.60, H. M., \$8.65; Cox's Point, Mission Band, "Excelsior," F. M., \$1; Cumberland Bay, Mission Band, L. D. Morse, F. M., \$5; Baillie, F. M., \$2, H. M., \$1; Chester, F. M., \$5.64; Jordan River, F. M., \$1.50, H. M., \$1.50; Bedeque, F. M., \$9.60, H. M., \$9.30, Reports, 30c; Annadale, F. M., \$4, H. M., \$1.20, Tidings, 25c, Reports, 15c; Annadale, Mission Band, F. M., \$1.40; Wallace River, F. M., \$5, H. M., 25c; Amherst, contents of a little girl's mite box, toward Mr Morse's salary. This little friend, become greatly interested in Mr Morse and his work through his letters in MESSENGER AND VISITOR, which she always carefully reads and preserves; Florenceville, F. M., \$12.15, Mrs Estey, F. M., 50c; Mrs Brown, F. M., 50c, B. L. Estey, F. M., 50c; Walton, F. M., \$8.40; Truro, 1st church, F. M., \$13; Amherst, a friend, in response to Miss Newcombe's suggestion in MESSENGER AND VISITOR, Tekkall building 50c; Salem, Sunday School, F. M., \$1; Amherst, proceeds of Annual Thank-offering meeting, F. M., \$41, H. M., \$41, to constitute Pastor J. H. McDonald a Life Member, from two sisters, F. M., \$12.50, H. M., \$12.50; Riverside, F. M., \$5; Clarence, F. M., \$12.25; H. M., \$3.50, Tekkall building, 50c; Port Hillford, Mission Band, toward Miss Newcombe's salary, \$14.60; Port Elgin, Reports, 30c; Yarmouth, 1st church, proceeds of Thank-offering meeting, F. M., \$20.28, W. M. A. S., H. M., \$5.50, Mission Band, toward Mr Morse's salary, \$21.59; Amherst, Tidings, 25c; De Bert, Mission Band, F. M., \$11; Collection, Western Association, N. S., \$3.85; Collection, Central Association, N. S., \$14.05; New Castle, F. M., \$1.45, Mission Band, F. M., \$4.20; Midgie, F. M., \$6.50, Tidings, 25c; Salisbury, F. M., \$6.25, H. M., \$1.20; Baltimore, F. M., \$10.

Gladness in Teaching.

If the gospel is glad news, it should be proclaimed in glad tones. A Sunday School lesson may be taught, or a testimony of Christian experience given, in tones so indifferent or dolorous that the hearer wholly misjudges the joyful nature of salvation. The gospel is a psalm of victory. To give any one the impression, by our tones or expression, that we are uttering mere commonplaces, or chanting a dirge, is to do what a piano out of tune does for its manufacturer—misrepresents him.—S. S. Times.

Nervous Weak Tired

Thousands are in exactly this condition and do not know the cause of their suffering. They are despondent and gloomy, cannot sleep, have no appetite, no energy, no ambition. Hood's Sarsaparilla soon brings help to such people. It gives them pure, rich blood, cures nervousness, creates an appetite, tones and strengthens the stomach and imparts new life and increased vigor to all the organs of the body. It builds sound, robust health on the solid and lasting foundation of pure blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Hood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Be sure to get Hood's. Hood's Pills are mild, effective, easy to take, easy to operate. All druggists. 50c.

We Never Sleep

To please YOU—that's what we are working for—Good work and low prices are two of the chief things. There are others—such as turning out work promptly with neat and attractive type, good paper, ink, etc., etc.

We have the most modern and best equipped Printery in the Lower Provinces.

We print MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

Paterson & Co. ST. JOHN, N. B.

Beautifully Printed Visiting Cards only 50 cents per pack by mail. Wedding Invitations.

BI... NE... dens man... the food... bilious... cautions... leaps on? You know... seeming... boring pa... seeming t... rible nau... bility whi... that follo... able, lan... trouble? b... biliousne... are an ac... derangem... A. Sw... "For fit... and find... plains... they have... If You ar... DO NOT... AY... PI... Rev. J. H. S... Yarmouth to... ty, desire b... change in h... We much... Currie, wife... Calvin Currie... Richmond, C... health. We... used may be... Mr. R. Barr... and more re... spending a... Smith was c... comitry som... us that he h... up his profes... enter the C... indeed, durin... religious wor... ing the Wor... has now, he... province, an... opening, the... to the wor... Mr. Smith's... N. B. One of th... N. B., Camp... presence of... and preacher... Cleveland, O... at least once... continue. V... reading som... sermons and... heard at Her... profit. The... and continu... ation desired... be obtained... Fleher, Han... A correspo... there a favori... ment to get a... very tight wo... they want to... when his skin... the measles t... knife. There is mu... lean customs... Spanish ne... published in... height among... two, and the... athlete. This... entirely upon... their beef out... they to make... that one fail... any three men

BILIOUSNESS

bosses many a body and burdens many a mind. You can't enjoy the food you like because you are bilious. You take all sorts of precautions, and yet the bilious attack leaps on you like a tiger from ambush. You know the feeling! The blood seething on fire with a dull heat; the boring pains in the eyes; the head seeming to open and shut; the horrible nausea. You know the irritability which precedes and the languor that follows the attack. It's miserable, isn't it? Why not cure the trouble? There's a pill that will cure biliousness. Dr. J. C. AYER'S PILLS are an acknowledged specific for this derangement.

A. Swanger, Texarkana, Tex., writes: "For fifteen years I have used Ayer's Pills, and find them very effective in bilious complaints. I have yet to see the case where they have failed to cure."

Try
AYER'S
PILLS

Personal.

Rev. J. H. Saunders, having removed from Yarmouth town, to Ohio, Yarmouth County, desires his correspondents to note the change in his address.

We much regret to learn that Mrs. Currie, wife of our esteemed brother, Rev. Calvin Currie, pastor of the Church at Richmond, Carleton Co., is in very poor health. We trust that the means being used may be blessed to her recovery.

Mr. R. Barry Smith, formerly of Moncton and more recently of New York, has been spending a few days in St. John. Mr. Smith was converted under Pastor Hinson's ministry some two years ago, and he tells us that he has felt it to be his duty to give up his profession—that of the law—and enter the Christian ministry. He has, indeed, during the past winter engaged in religious work in Brooklyn, N. Y., preaching the Word as opportunity offered. He has now, however, returned to his native province, and is awaiting some providential opening, that he may devote himself fully to the work of the gospel ministry. Mr. Smith's present address is Moncton, N. B.

One of the attractions of the Berwick, N. B., Camp Meeting this year will be the presence of the distinguished evangelist and preacher, Dr. Louis Albert Banks, of Cleveland, Ohio, who is expected to preach at least once each day while the meetings continue. We have very much enjoyed reading some of Dr. Bank's published sermons and have no doubt that he will be heard at Berwick with great interest and profit. The meetings begin August 5th and continue seven days. Any information desired concerning the meetings may be obtained by addressing Rev. J. M. Fisher, Hantsport, N. B.

A correspondent in Pekin writes that there a favorite way of the Chinese government to get at the truth is still to put a very tight woven wire vest over the person they want to get the truth out of, and then when his skin begins to protrude between the meshes to shave it off with a blunt knife.

There is much to be learned about American customs and characteristics from the Spanish newspapers. One of them published in Barcelona says: "The average height among the Americans is five feet two, and they have never produced an athlete. This is due to their living almost entirely upon vegetables, as they ship all their beef out of the country, so eager are they to make money. There is no doubt that one full-grown Spaniard can defeat any three men in America."

Notices.

The 33rd annual meeting of the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces will be held with the Baptist church at Amherst, N. S., commencing on Saturday, the 20th of August, at 10 o'clock a. m. HERBERT C. CREED, Sec'y.

N. B. Eastern Association, and the Sunday School Convention and B. Y. P. U. in connection therewith, will convene with the Point Midgie church at Midgie, Westmoreland Co., N. B., on the following days in July next. To wit, the Sunday School Convention on Friday, the 13th; the Association on Saturday, the 16th; and the B. Y. P. U. on Monday, the 18th. The hours at which they will first convene, together with all information concerning travelling arrangements will be announced later in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

F. W. EMMERSON, Clerk.
Sackville, N. B., May 20th.

The blank statistical church letter forms have gone out to the clerks of churches, when filled up mail to the clerks of association. GEO. A. McDONALD.
Halifax, May 14.

All persons intending to be present at the N. B. Eastern Association to be held at Midgie, July 15-18, are requested to send their names to the undersigned in order that they may be located. Also please state whether you will come by rail or carriage. ISAAC ANDERSON, Clerk.
Midgie.

The annual Provincial Convention, of Nova Scotia Y. P. S. C. E., will meet in New Glasgow, July 13th and 14th. The opening meeting will be on Wednesday evening, July 13th. All ministers who purposes attending the convention, and all delegates are requested to send in their names as soon as possible, to Miss J. G. MacGregor, New Glasgow, in order that their entertainment be secured.

N. B. Eastern Association.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

S. B. Convention opens at Midgie, Friday 15th at 2 p. m., and Association the following morning at 10 a. m. Trains leave Sackville for Midgie on arrival of C. P. R. train going East at about 4 p. m. A special train will run to Midgie on Friday at noon, on arrival of morning train from St. John. Delegates will purchase first class tickets going and be entitled to return passage free. Those travelling over the I. C. R. and Salisbury and Harvey R. R., must secure Standard Certificates at starting point. A meeting of the W. B. M. U., to be addressed by Mrs. Cox, Prov. Sec'y will be held on Saturday at 2 p. m. F. W. EMMERSON, Clerk.
Sackville, July 2nd.

Communications with respect to admission to Acadia Seminary, should be addressed during the summer to Miss A. F. TRUEN, Waterville, Maine.

The Convention of the Baptist churches in the Maritime Provinces meets in Amherst, Aug. 18th. Will the churches please remember to forward all names of their delegates to Rev. W. H. McLeod, Amherst, N. S., not later than Aug. 5th, and to certify to the attendance of delegates appointed or in other words send names of no delegates that will not attend, and thereby assist in carrying out the plans of the convention committee. W. H. HARDING, Clerk.
Amherst, July 4.

Dr. Kendall, M. F. P., returned from London on S. S. Halifax City. He went to London to test the possibility of exporting live lobsters in cold storage. The lobsters consigned by him arrived in London in excellent condition; he considers he has fully established the practicability of shipping live lobsters, to London by cold storage, and he is of the opinion that a big trade can be worked up.

About a mile east of Macaan shortly after midnight Wednesday morning freight No. 15, from Truro, with Engineer Voles and Conductor John Pollock in charge, was derailed. The stakes of a flat car broke and several iron pipes fell, throwing three cars off the track and down an embankment twelve feet high. The van with Conductor Pollock and brakemen Powles and Murray turned over and fell, Pollock alone being badly cut and knocked insensible.

DEAR SIR,—Within the past year I know of three fatty tumors on the head having been removed by the application of MINARD'S LINIMENT without any surgical operation and there is no indication of a return. CAPT. W. A. PITT, Clifton, N. B., Gondola Ferry.

The germs of consumption are everywhere.

There is no way but to fight them.

If there is a history of weak lungs in the family, this fight must be constant and vigorous.

You must strike the disease, or it will strike you.

At the very first sign of failing health take Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites.

It gives the body power to resist the germs of consumption.

See and get on, all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

MENTHOL D&L PLASTER

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

Every family should have one ready for an emergency.

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

HORTON ACADEMY,

WOLFVILLE, N. S.

This well-known School re-opens September 7, 1898. Its courses of study prepare boys and young men for College, for license to teach, for business and for mechanical pursuits.

THE ACADEMY HOME, well furnished, provides at moderate cost comfortable residence for the students. Several teachers reside in the Home, promoting quietness and diligence in study, and assisting the boys in their work.

THE MANUAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT, with increased equipment and Courses in Carpentry, Wood Turning, Iron Work and Drawing, offers special inducements to those looking toward the learning of mechanical work.

THE SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE admits Academy students to all its advantages free of charge.

Location beautiful and healthful. Teachers of culture and experience. A family school. Board and Laundry \$2.00 per week. Apply for Catalogue to J. B. OAKES, Principal.

NOW-A-DAYS
You're Old Fashioned if You don't use Our

METALLIC CEILINGS



They're so much better than any other interior finish—more beautiful and durable, as well as fire proof and hygienic.

We make countless designs suited to any room of any building and you'll enjoy their economical superiority.

We will send an estimate with full information on receipt of outline showing the shape and measurements of the walls and ceilings you desire covered.

Metallic Roofing Co.

1196 King St. W. Toronto, [Limited].

M. Jules Lemaitre recently delivered a terrific attack on the Greek and Latin languages within the walls of that repository of learning, the Sorbonne. He claimed that the national mind had been formed, not by the literature of the Greeks and Romans, except in an indirect way, but by the Scriptures first, and afterward by the great French writers. M. Lemaitre further stated that he regretted having studied Greek and Latin twelve years, whereas he is ignorant of English, which is spoken by half the world, and he only knows German in a pitiful manner. At the same time he advocated the higher education for those who were attracted to it, but he claimed wider teaching of foreign languages in all the lycées and colleges.

Notice of Sale.

To George E. Black, of the Parish of Brunswick, in the County of Queens and Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and Amelia Jane, his wife, of the one part; and to all other whom-doth, can or may concern: Take notice that there will be sold at Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner, (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the said Province, on Saturday, the Twenty-third day of July, next, at Eleven O'clock in the Forenoon: "All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Brunswick aforesaid, known and distinguished by the Grants thereof as part of the lot marked "W" and lot number twenty-four, bounded as follows: Beginning at a birch tree standing in the south-eastern angle of lot "V" on the northern bank of shore of the New Canaan River, granted to John W. Taylor, thence running by the magnet north twenty chains to a post, thence east thirty-eight chains to meet the northern prolongation of west line of lot "Z" granted to John F. Price, thence along the said prolongation and west line of the said last mentioned grant, south thirty-two chains to a post standing on the northern bank or shore of the above mentioned river, and thence following the various courses thereof down stream to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres, more or less, distinguished as lot "W".

Also Lot Number (24) Twenty-four, beginning at a post distant on a course by the magnet of the year A. D. 1820, north along the eastern line of lot number fifty in the fourth tier of Deputy Fairweather's survey south of New Canaan River seventy chains from the south-easterly angle of said line, thence north fifteen chains to a pine tree, thence west fifty chains to a pine tree, thence south fifteen chains to a pine tree, thence east fifty chains to the place of beginning, containing seventy-five acres more or less, distinguished as lot number (24) twenty-four.

Also "All that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Brunswick aforesaid, bounded as follows: On the south by the New Canaan River and land owned by Seth B. Cromwell, on the west by ungranted land, on the north by land owned by William Lawton and ungranted land, on the east by land owned by the late Rufus Black and ungranted land containing two hundred acres more or less." Together with the buildings and improvements thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging.

The above sale will be made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage made by the said George E. Black and Amelia Jane his wife of the one part and the undersigned Margaret A. Draper of the other part dated the 30th day of December A. D. 1896 and registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for Queens County in Book "2" No. 2 of Records pages 304, 305, 306 and 307, details having been made in payment of the moneys secured by said mortgage.

Terms of Sale Cash.
Dated this eighteenth day of June A. D. 1898.
MORTGAGEE.
Solicitor to Mortgagee.
MARGARET A. DRAPER, Mortgagee.

EXPRESSIONS

OF OPINION BY THOSE WHO USE
Woodill's
German
Baking
Powder
ARE INVARIABLY IN ITS FAVOR.

DYSPEPSIA.

"For over eleven years I suffered terribly with Dyspepsia and tried everything I could think of, but got no relief until I started using Burdock Blood Bitters. I had only taken one bottle when I commenced to feel better, and after taking five or six bottles was entirely well, and have been so ever since. I feel as if B. B. B. had saved my life." Mrs. T. G. JONES, Stanhope, Que.

B. B. B. cures Biliousness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Coated Tongue, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Kidney Disease, and makes the blood rich, red and pure. It is a highly concentrated vegetable compound. One teaspoonful is the dose for adults; 10 to 30 drops for children. Add the water yourself.

A verdict of \$14,000 for the plaintiff was returned in Boston recently in the case of Richard McDonnell vs. John E. Lynch. The action was brought to recover \$30,000 for personal injuries and this was its second trial. The plaintiff's injuries were sustained on Nov. 15, 1896, while he was employed by the defendant in the erection of a standpipe at Lawrence.

Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

Hood's Pills

insomnia, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

An Open Letter From a Prominent Clergyman.

C. GATTS, SON & Co.,
Middleton, N. S.

DEAR SIRS,—Please pardon my delay in answering yours of weeks ago. Yes I have no hesitation in recommending your

Invigorating Syrup.

During the fall and winter of '96 and '97 I was greatly distressed with indigestion. I tried several remedies, each of which gave me no relief. I was advised to try your Invigorating Syrup, which I readily did and have felt grateful ever since to the one who gave me such good advice. The very first dose helped me and before half of the first bottle was used I was completely cured. I have not been troubled with the disease since. I have taken occasion to recommend your medicine publicly upon several occasions, and heartily do so now. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please.

Yours truly,
PASTOR BAPTIST CHURCH, BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

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If you are run down, losing flesh and generally out of sorts from overwork, worry or other cause, use

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Nothing else will so promptly restore you to vigor and health.

Always get PUTTNER'S,
it is the Original and Best.

A HEALTHY WOMAN.



Nine-tenths of all the suffering and disease in the world comes from the kidneys. Yet how few people there are who take any care of these delicate little organs. Backache, lame back, headaches, listlessness, all signs of kidney trouble, are almost universal.

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Tone and regulate the kidneys and help them to throw off the poisons from the system.

Mrs. A. Brown, P. O. Box 250, Dresden, Ont., says: "For years I suffered from dropsical trouble which caused me much distress. I heard of Doan's Kidney Pills and got a box of them at Switzer's Drug Store. Before commencing to take them I was unable to button my shoes on account of my swollen condition, but by the time I had finished the first box I could do this without inconvenience. I have now taken a second box and have no hesitancy in recommending Doan's Kidney Pills for any kidney or dropsical trouble."
Price 50c a box, 1 for \$1.00, all Druggists. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

The Home

Be Patient.
O heart of mine, be patient!
Some glad day,
With all life's puzzling problems
Solved for aye!
With all its storms and doubtings
Cleared away;
With all its little disappointments past—
It shall be thine to understand at last.

Be patient; some sweet day
The anxious care
The fears and trials, and the
Hidden snare,
The grief that comes upon thee
Unaware—
Shall with the fleeting years be laid aside,
And thou shalt then be fully satisfied.

Be patient; keep thy life-work
Well in hand;
Be trustful where thou canst not
Understand;
Thy lot, what'er it be, is
Wisely planned;
What'er its mysteries, God holds the
key;
Thou wilt canst trust him, and bide
patiently.

—Presbyterian Messenger.

* * *

June Roses.

We are not apt to think of the rose from a gastronomic point. Yet in our grandmother's time the fruit of the rose was used for perfuming as well as that of its near kindred, the strawberry, the raspberry and bramble. The cherry, plum, pear, apple, peach and apricot are all probably developments of some far-away wild rose, or perhaps of a humble cinque-foil of this family which was inspired to grow tall and finally became a tree. At least this is among possibilities of modern theories of vegetable development. It is interesting to know that all the delightful fruits for the refreshment of man, as well as the greatest amount of beauty and fragrance ever found in flowers, belong to the family of roses.

We have the authority of science that the apple tree was a gift to the earliest man. The tree grows all over the temperate zone to the borders of the frigid cold. According to some recent theories, the apple must have come from some of the humble creeping roses like the blossom of the strawberry or the running bramble. All double roses are developments from the single rose. Such developments often occur in nature, and are not, as some people seem to imagine, quite often due to artificial treatment. Some of the numerous stamens of the single rose at first turned into petals, and the rose became double and more attractive to the honey-bee and other insects, who visited it and carried its pollen. Finally all the stamens were turned into petals, so that most of the double roses of to-day are useless except for the delight they give the senses in color, form and fragrance, for they are seedless. It is interesting to examine a rose that is partly double. A stamen is often to be found, like the stamens in the outer row of the white water lily, partly stamen and partly petal, demonstrating conclusively that all the essential parts of the flower are but metamorphoses from the leaf, the stamens then becoming petals, or, as some believe, the petal coming first, then the stamen.

From the earliest records of history the rose seems to have been recognized as the "queen of flowers." Roses were extensively used at Roman banquets. We hear of showers of roses at banquets and beds of rose leaves or rose petals. The term "sub rosa" has descended from those days, when the Roman wreathed the doors of his banquet-room with roses and considered that all who went under them were bound by a sacred compact to reveal nothing they heard within. The rose is disseminated all over America, Asia, Europe and Africa.—N. Y. Tribune.

* * *

A Dining-room.

Why do so many people look upon dining as a solemn duty which they owe to society and the world? Breakfast has no formality associated with it. It is eaten by the average man with enjoyment without considering the outside world. Luncheon is an apology for a meal, quite

often the more enjoyable because it is a picked-up meal composed of the left-over of the day before, put together in an appetizing, enticing manner.

Dinner is a more elaborate meal, but for that reason it need not be a solemn one. We are frequently reminded that at a convivial board literally a lively company is necessary to a good appetite. A dining-room should not be a gloomy room. The furniture should be cheerful, not stately and gloomy, after the pattern of so many. In the greater number of families the dining room is used for all three meals. It should not be elaborately furnished, but the colors used should be such as light up well for the evening meal and are cheerful under the light of morning and noon. An eastern or southern exposure is a pleasant one. A rather dark rich carpet, but one which will not show dusty footprints, is very desirable for a dining-room. Medium dark shades of green, especially the pretty bluish mistletoe greens, are desirable. Next to this rich tints of terra-cotta or grayish Delft blues are desirable. A round-cornered table of medium height is more desirable than the high square-cornered dining-table of olden times. It is more graceful, and more persons can be seated around it than around a square-cornered table. Extremely fastidious women are now ordering their linen tablecloths made with rounded corners to fit round-cornered tables. This is by no means necessary, though such a cloth is very much more effective where the pattern of the cloth shows a border that is intended to lie around the edge of the table. If the cloth is square the pattern must be broken at the corners of a rounded table. High-backed chairs of comfortable height, with the seat sloped a little toward the back, are now preferred for use at the dinner table. There should not be any furniture about a dining-room that cannot be kept compactly against the wall. The sideboard should not project far into the dining-room unless the room is very large. Care must be taken to leave plenty of space in this room to get around the table; therefore it is better to remove any furniture that interferes with this. Shallow closets with glass doors are desirable for the display of choice china. There is a great display now of quaint old-fashioned china on sideboards and in closets. Tantalus cups, double-handled "long cups" in Doulton and other old English ware, old-fashioned blue and gray steins, tall chased pitchers of English pewter are some of the quaint pieces displayed on the sideboards of persons of taste.—N. Y. Tribune.

* * *

A Grandmother's Birthday.

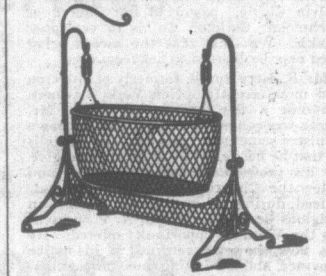
A lady who was spending a year among the peasants of Tyrol says:
"The morning after our arrival we were awakened by the sound of a violin and flutes under the window, and hurrying down, found the little house adorned as for a feast—garlands over the doors, and wreathing a high chair which was set in state.
"The table was already covered with gifts brought by the young people whose music we had heard. The whole neighborhood were kinsfolk, and these gifts came from uncles and cousins in every far-off degree. They were very simple, for the donors are poor—knitted gloves, a shawl, baskets of flowers, jars of fruit—but upon each one some little message of love was pinned.
"Is there a bride in this house?" I asked of my landlord.
"Ach, nein!" he said. "We do not make such a pother about our young people. It is the grandmother's birthday."
"The grandmother, in her spectacles, white apron, and high velvet cap, was a heroine all day, sitting in state to receive visits, and dealing out slices from a sweet loaf to each one who came. I could not but remember certain grandmothers at home, just as much loved as she probably, but whose dull, sad lives were never brightened by any such pleasure as this; and I thought we could learn much from these poor mountaineers."—Ex.

KDC
and K. D. C. Pills
the Great Twin Remedy
for Indigestion and
Dyspepsia. Free sample
to any address. K. D. C.
Company, 144, New
Glasgow, N. S., and 157
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JEWELS, JEWELLERY.
GIFTS FOR BRIDES
Pudding Dishes, Fruit Dishes,
Pitchers, Trays, Cake, Baskets,
Bon Bon Dishes, Butter Coolers,
Castors, Clocks, etc., etc.
WATCHES
Gold, Gold-filled and Silver.
SPOONS, FORKS, KNIVES.
Write for particulars if you want anything in the Jewellery line.
M. S. BROWN & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Jewellers,
HALIFAX, N. S.

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BARRISTER, Etc.
Princess St. St. John.

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The "LITTLE BEAUTY
HAMMOCK COT."



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Here is one of many testimonials:
78 East Avenue, Hamilton, Ont.,
April 15, 1898.
Geo. B. MEADOWS, Esq., Toronto:
DEAR SIR,—It affords me a great deal of pleasure in stating that the "Little Beauty Hammock Cot" purchased from you has been very satisfactory, and I consider it one of the greatest conveniences we have, as it is so popular with the children, who seem to take to it at once. It takes up very little room and can be easily moved from place to place as required. I would not be without it under any circumstances, and can recommend it as a very useful and convenient article.
Yours Respectfully,
MRS. W. F. MONTAGUE.
Write for Baby's Letter, giving full particulars. Manufactured by
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CHIMES, Etc. CATALOGUE FREE

BD
Abridged

ELIJAH'S PI

Lesson IV.
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The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes.

Second Quarter.

ELIJAH'S FLIGHT AND ENCOURAGEMENT.

Lesson IV. July 24.—1 Kings 19:1-16. Read the Chapter. Commit Verses 4-12.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Rest in the Lord and wait patiently for him, Psalm 37:7.

EXPLANATORY.

I. THE FLIGHT OF ELIJAH.—Vs. 1-3. 1. AND AHAB TOLD JEZEBEL ALL THAT ELIJAH HAD DONE. But the story did not affect her as the actual events would have done. One can be calm in the presence of pictures of lightning, or descriptions of battle. "The Lady Macbeth of Israel is not discouraged or dismayed," she flames into fierce anger: "she speaks daggers, and every word stabs."

2. THEN JEZEBEL SENT A MESSENGER UNTO ELIJAH, who had wisely stayed without the city. It was no duty of his to put himself needlessly into the den of lions. Faith does not supersede "sanctified common sense." SO LET THE GODS DO TO ME, AND MORE. A common oath of that age. It breathes of profanity, scorched by her rage. IF I MAKE NOT THY LIFE AS THE LIFE OF ONE OF THEM. The dead prophets of Baal. By her outburst of blind, unreasoning fury, that would "put thorns in his pillow," she gave Elijah opportunity to escape, though she must have felt sure that he was absolutely in her power.

3. HE AROSE AND WENT FOR HIS LIFE. The rapid movement of the original is lost here. The Hebrew runs, "And he saw, and he rose, and he went for his life." He knew all the byways, and hastened out of the kingdom of Jezabel to BER-SHEBA on the farthest verge of the kingdom of Judah, a run of fifty-five miles, that must have tried even his hardy frame and trained endurance. Was this flight of Elijah right and wise? Should he not have boldly faced the danger? He did as Christ told his disciples to do, "when ye are persecuted in one city flee ye to another"; kindle the divine fires elsewhere, and there shall be two flames instead of one. On this principle the great apostle Paul acted. The further work of Elijah must be gradual. He must accomplish quietly, by heaven hidden in the meal, and by the "still small voice," what he could not do as an earthquake or fiery storm like the scene on Carmel.

II. ELIJAH IN THE DUNGEON OF GIANT DESPAIR.—V. 4. HE HIMSELF WENT A DAY'S JOURNEY INTO THE WILDERNESS. Elijah did not feel himself safe till he was beyond the territory of Judah, for Jehoshaphat was closely allied to Akab (1 Kings 22:4); and his son Jehoram married the daughter of Jezebel (2 Chron. 21:6; 2 Kings 8:18). AND SAT DOWN UNDER A JUNIPER TREE. Rather the broom-plant, Genista, retam bush; "the most longed-for and most welcome bush of the desert," abundant in beds of streams and valleys, where spots for camping are selected, and men sit down and sleep in order to be protected against wind and sun. HE REQUESTED FOR HIMSELF THAT HE MIGHT DIE. The pent-up emotions of his spirit, which had gone through so tremendous a strain, broke up as in one terrible sob, when the strong man, like a tired child, requested for himself that he might die.

I AM NOT BETTER THAN MY FATHERS. Who died without reforming the world. His life seemed like a great failure. His work was done. Nothing greater than his Carmel work could be possible to him. Why should he live in the presence of the ruins of his hopes? "Only such a man as an Elijah can measure the colossal despondency of an Elijah's heart." "Some great writer has said, with truth, "That there is probably no man with a soul above that of the brutes which perish, to whom a time has not come in his life when, were you to tell him that he would not wake to see another day, he would receive the message with something like gladness."

III. THE CAUSES AND CURE OF ELIJAH'S DESPONDENCY.—Vs. 5-16. The First Cause Was Physical. The effect of the body on the soul. "If you rump the jerkin, you rump the jerkin's lining." It was the reaction, the exhaustion of physical and nervous energy, after the excitement and intense nervous strain of his great work on Carmel. Almost every worker for God has at some time been with Bunyan's Christian in Doubting Castle of Giant Despair. The Valley of the Shadow of Death is often but a short journey from the mountains of Benhad.

The Cure was twofold. It was (1) Sleep. 5. HE LAY AND SLEPT UNDER A JUNIPER TREE. "Tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep." He giveth his beloved sleep" (Psa. 127:2). "Sleep that knits

up the raveled sleeve of care." (2) Food. THEN AN ANGEL TOUCHED HIM. God's angels are still "ministering spirits sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation" (Heb. 1:14). The unseen spirits are not all evil, but more and mightier are the angels who have all through man's history been his helpers.

6. AND, BEHOLD, . . . A CAKE (that had been) BAKEN ON THE COALS (or embers). Simply the ordinary food of the desert Arabs. AND A CRUZE (or bottle) OF WATER. For us, too, in our hours of discouragement, God has provided living waters and the manna from heaven in his Word, and in the presence of the Holy Spirit; though sometimes we do not remember the provisions, as Hopeful forgot his precious key when in the dungeon of Giant Despair. AND LAID HIM DOWN AGAIN. Not because he did not appreciate the gift, but from his complete exhaustion. Sleep had not yet done its work.

7. CAME A SECOND TIME. Kindly recognizing the over-exertion of the prophet. 8. WENT IN THE STRENGTH OF THAT MEAT FORTY DAYS. Without obtaining anything further than what the wilderness might afford. TO HORRE. The same as Mount Sinal. THE MOUNT OF GOD. So called because here God revealed the law to Moses. The distance from Beersheba to Sinal is not over two hundred miles, so that the prophet must have wandered for days in the wilderness thinking over the situation, and unconsciously preparing for the new revelation.

The Second Cause was Loneliness and Want of Human Sympathy. 9. WHAT DORSE THOU HERE, ELIJAH? There was doubtless some reproof in these words, but it was reproof fragrant with love. It was an awakening cry, to show him that he was far away from his field of work.

10. I HAVE BEEN VERY JEALOUS. Unwilling that any other god should have the honor and worship that belonged to Jehovah. FOR THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL HAVE FORSAKEN THY COVENANT, etc. The whole outward worship of the kingdom had been turned towards idols. AND I, EVEN I ONLY, AM LEFT. Obadiah had preserved a hundred prophets in a cave, but as they did not come forth to stand with Elijah, he did not count them as anything. He felt himself to be alone in an awful desolation.

11. GO FORTH, AND STAND UPON THE MOUNT. That is, just outside of the cave. He went to the opening and looked out. AND, BEHOLD, THE LORD PASSED BY. In the symbols of his power. A GREAT AND STRONG WIND. A hurricane, a tornado. RENT THE MOUNTAINS, AND BRAKE IN PIECES THE ROCKS. I write this almost within sight of the effects of such a tornado, in the White Mountains. Such winds were common in the region of Sinal. THE LORD WAS NOT IN THE WIND. This was not his marked and peculiar manifestation. The Lord, in one sense, is everywhere; but these wild, devastating powers are not the best symbol of his nature nor the greatest expression of his power. AND AFTER THE WIND AN EARTHQUAKE. One of the most terrible manifestations of earthly power. "The everlasting hills were scattered, the perpetual hill did bow." BUT THE LORD WAS NOT IN THE EARTHQUAKE. It was but the very slightest manifestation of his almighty power.

12. FIRE. Lightning, vivid, continual, terrible. AND AFTER THE FIRE A STILL SMALL VOICE. Literally, "a sound of soft stillness."

13. THAT HE WRAPPED HIS FACE IN HIS MANTLE. In reverent awe at the power of God. 1. The first lesson this scene taught Elijah was that he had applied wrong tests to his work. His real success was not to be measured by things that strike the senses, by miracles, or showings of the people, or storms. These pass away, but the real success does not pass away with them.

2. God revealed the fact, unnoticed by Elijah, that he had not so utterly failed. There were seven thousand true worshippers, either made so by Elijah's work, or strengthened and comforted by it.

3. God showed Elijah his method of progress by silent, invisible, but mighty forces, not easily measured. The earthquake and storm are the visible expressions, the proofs, the object lessons by which people can feel the reality of the mighty forces of which these are occasional manifestations. Men would not know or believe in the reality of the power without them. Elijah could see that his work was still going on. He lived to see a great change for the better in the kingdom.

Illustrations. 1. This principle is true of God's work in nature. "It used to be thought that the upheaval of the continents and the rearing of the great mountains was due to cataclysms, and conflagrations, and vast explosions of volcanic force," but geologists now believe that while earthquakes and storms have done their work, the changes in the earth's surface, the lofty mountains, the movements of continents, are wrought largely by forces that work almost imperceptibly. The coral insects have slowly built up great islands and en-

larged continents. The air does infinitely more for the world than tornadoes and whirlwinds. Electricity is a vastly greater power than lightning.

1. 15. RETURN ON THY WAY, back to Israel, TO THE WILDERNESS OF DAMASCUS, which is situated on the borders of the desert. ANOINT HAZAEL TO BE KING OVER SYRIA. He, the confidential officer of Benhadad, was to succeed him. He was to be the means of punishing Ahab and Israel, and thus compel them to repentance and fitness for the better times.

2. 16. JEHU . . . TO BE KING OVER ISRAEL. He was to destroy the house of Ahab, root and branch, and its idolatry, and to restore the worship of Jehovah.

3. ELISHA . . . TO BE PROPHET IN THY ROOM. To have some one to take up his work, which thus would be carried on without ceasing. "God's workmen die, but the work goes on."

* * *

Little Children in Summer.

We are apt to think of summer as the season of life and growth and of winter as the season of natural death and the dearth of all life. Yet the opposite is the case. The rate of mortality among little children and in all human life increases as the rays of the sun increase in intensity.

The chill breezes of winter and the cold mantle of the snow, which purify the air with frost, are more kindly than the warm breezes of summer, laden as they are with the germs of disease arising from decaying animal and vegetable matter.

Infant children require special care in summer. The dangers to infancy which arise from summer heat are more than doubled when the little one is fed artificially. It is clearly the mother's duty, where the milk from her breast is sufficient, to nurse her child. Exercise in abundant fresh air and good, plain, but wholesome food, which will keep the mother in health, will keep the milk in good condition, under normal circumstances, until the child is nine or ten months old. At about this time the milk, according to the best authorities, usually begins to deteriorate. Much, however, depends upon circumstances. No mother should wean a baby at the beginning of hot weather, unless she is absolutely compelled to do so. It is never wise to disturb the digestion of a nursing baby by making any change in its food, or by giving it any additional food to that which it is accustomed to, in July, August, or even September. If the child is well, the early spring months long before the hot weather comes is a good time to make a change from the food nature has provided to artificial food.

Do not wean a child suddenly. Accustom it gradually to being fed with artificial food. Try a different preparation of milk if the first does not agree with the little one. No one food agrees with all babies. What agrees with one baby will not necessarily agree with others. When the proper food is obtained do not make any changes until the child has teeth enough to be fed more substantial food than milk. It is better to begin at the beginning and feed a child that is being gradually weaned with a spoon. Do not use a bottle unless it is positively necessary.—N. Y. Tribune.

* * *

Jewish citizens of St. John have decided to have a place of worship built on the lot at the foot of Carleton street, overlooking Pond. The building will cost about \$2,000 and will be of wood and will have a room for the tuition of the Hebrew children under Rabbis Gorovitch and Topkin.

* * *

Expert Lady Dyers. Mrs. William Warder, Spry, Ont., says: "Your Diamond Dyes are excellent, and nothing could now tempt me to use any other make of dyes, Diamond Dyes always give me entire satisfaction."

Mrs. McNeill, Stanley Bridge, P. E. I., says: "I have used the Diamond Dyes with great success. I recommend them to all ladies who wish to do their own dyeing. For coloring dress goods they are just perfect."

Mrs. L. Reid, Newcastle, Ont., says: "We have used your Diamond Dyes for the last ten years and find them to be the best dyes made."

* * *

THE LIFE OF J. M. Cramp, D.D. Late President Acadia College. —BY— REV. T. A. HIGGINS, D. D. A handsome volume of nearly four hundred pages. This two dollar book will be sent to any address in Canada for the small sum of sixty-two cents; and to the United States for seventy-two cents.

Address: REV. A. C. CHUTE, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER CURED.

Mrs. Lydia A. Fowler, Electric Street, Amherst, N.S., testifies to the good effects of the new specific for all heart and nerve troubles: "For some time past I have been troubled with a fluttering sensation in the region of my heart, followed by acute pains which gave me great distress and weakened me at times so that I could scarcely breathe. I was very much run down and felt nervous and irritable."

"I had taken a great many remedies without receiving any benefit, a friend induced me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I had only been taking them a short time when I felt that they were doing me great good; so I continued their use and now feel all right. I can heartily recommend Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for nervous prostration."

Mrs. Fowler adds: "My daughter, now fifteen years of age, was pale, weak and run down, and she also took Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for some time, and is now strong, healthy and vigorous."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure palpitation, smothering sensation, dizzy and faint spells, nervousness, weakness, female troubles, etc. Price 50c. a box or three boxes for \$1.25. Sold by all druggists. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

Mr. Melville Miller, Bensford, Ontario, says: "Laxa-Liver Pills made a new man of me. I was troubled with indigestion and pains in the small of my back, and after taking Laxa-Liver Pills for about three weeks they completely cured me." Price 25c. all druggists.

Cruel Consumption Can be Cured.

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

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

Bargain in Houses in Wolfville

Two new residences on Acadia St. and Highland Ave., in convenient proximity to depot, post office and College; well finished, containing 10 rooms, fitted with furnaces, range, and all modern conveniences. Also two desirable lots adjoining. Property produces 30 to 40 bbls. apples besides small fruits. An unusual opportunity for bargain as property must be sold. Particulars will be furnished and tenders for the above properties received till August 1 next by WOLFVILLE, N. S. AYARD V. PINEO, Barrister, etc.

Wood Mantels

Low price mantels from \$2.50 to \$15.00. Neat patterns. Send for Catalogue.

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

From the Churches.

GUYSBORO.—Sunday July 3rd, the pastor baptized one sister into the fellowship of the church. We have completed our 4th quarterly collection for the Denominational work and have somewhat exceeded the amount apportioned us. May many other churches do likewise.

R. OSGOOD MORSE.

OXFORD, N. S.—The Lord is answering the prayers of his people at Hillvale. Last Sunday, July 3, it was our privilege to baptize eight persons, some heads of families, in the beautiful river near Bro. John Purdy's, and others will follow Jesus in this ordinance in the near future. "The Gospel is still the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth."

P. D. NOWLAN.

RICHMOND, CAR. CO., N. B.—The Sunday services and Sabbath Schools are kept up and very well attended; but the prayer and conference meetings are scarcely attended at all. It seems almost impossible to keep up any but Sunday service in a farming community, especially in the summer season, and yet picnics, excursions and celebrations are patronized by hundreds, church members not excepted.

SUSSEX, N. B.—We had a good day yesterday. In the evening we had a number of the officers and soldiers from Camp Sussex to our service. The pastor gave the right hand of fellowship to the following: Miss Jessie Odell, Mr. and Mrs. Melton Laskey, Miss Ella Price and Miss Ida J. Hunter. These were received by letter. Our congregations are good and everything is moving along prosperously.

W. CAMP.

CANTERBURY GROUP.—Having retired from the above field on account of failing health, I wish to say I have found the people all over this field most kind and affectionate. I only wish it was in the power of my strength to serve them for a longer period. All correspondents and newspapers will please take notice that my address until further notice will be as follows: Lutes Mountain, West. Co., N. B.

I. W. CARPENTER.

CANTERBURY, YORK CO., N. B., July 7.
NEW ALBANY, N. S.—While we cannot report any great spiritual advancement, we are not without some tokens of Divine favor. In the work of improvement, during the past year, upon our church property, a cheerful and willing spirit has been a marked characteristic of the people in the work which is a cause for thankfulness. Pastor E. E. Locke is now settled with us; a man of good report, and we trust it may be his to enter into the faithful labors of others and reap a rich harvest for the Master. Pastor Webb's resignation was universally regretted, he was much esteemed and beloved. Though a man of like passions as ourselves we can but say he has proved himself a Christian gentleman worthy of esteem.

N. P. WHITMAN.

DRUMHEAD AND SEAL HARBOR.—Our church is now completed. Last Sabbath, July 3rd, it was dedicated to the service of the Lord. Rev. C. H. Haverstock preached the dedicatory sermon in the morning. Our pastor, Rev. A. G. Colbourne, preached in the afternoon and Rev. Mr. Vincent in the evening. The services were very largely attended. The church, which is a beautiful little edifice costing \$1039.00, is only a little over \$225.00 in debt, which speaks well for the splendid liberality of the people of this community and also of the activity of the building committee, but as long as its walls shall stand it will be a monument to speak of the noble and self-sacrificing endeavors of our pastor, A. G. Colbourne. During the past year he labored incessantly to bring about the erection of this church, and his efforts in that line lessened the expense by \$100 at least. As his work in that line was faithful God blessed it, as he did also his labor for the salvation of souls. He is now about to leave us and we will deeply feel the loss, but we know that God will be with him and bless him as he has done while he labored amongst us.

EDWARD J. FANNING.

BASS RIVER, N. S.—With a sense of mutual regret I close my labors with this church as pastor, although it is possible I may be able to render some little assistance occasionally until the Lord, in His good providence, opens the way to some other field of labor. Financial disability may

stand in the way of a pastoral settlement here for some time to come. The relation of pastor and people in their entire membership has continued to be most cordial for over two years. The church in its letter to the Association says: "We have enjoyed the faithful labors of the Rev. J. Clark. The good seed has been sown. The Word has been preached with great earnestness and ability, and we pray for the harvest." In God's good time the harvest will surely come. "The tears of the sower and the song of the reaper shall mingle together in joy by and bye." The dear brethren have to bear up under many difficulties. The Lord bless them and the faithful sister workers! The language of another laborer, now at rest, expresses my own feelings: "As for my work, I would rather not write about it. We will wait until we see the Master. If He is pleased, I shall rejoice." Till some other church calls for my services, my address will remain as above.

PASTOR J. CLARK.

PETITCODIAC.—A most enjoyable social in which Petitcodiac, North River and Kinnear churches very heartily participated, took place on the newly purchased parsonage grounds on Tuesday evening, July 5. The gathering was representative to a fine degree. From four to five hundred persons were present, and richly enjoyed the musical entertainment provided by the 74th Military Band of Sackville, as well as the refreshments furnished free to all. The object of the occasion was the strengthening of the bond of Christian fellowship between the churches and throughout the congregations. This was admirably accomplished. The pastor, Rev. H. G. Estabrook, in a short, pithy address stated the object for which the social was held, giving a whole-hearted welcome to the guests, wishing them to enjoy the grounds and the home of the pastor as well as the ice cream and other refreshments on the grounds. Rev. Mr. Pascoe, Methodist, spoke of the success attending the gathering; the high esteem in which the pastor and his esteemed lady are held, not only by their own people but by other denominations as well, and concluded by reading a poem composed by himself for the occasion, in which Bro. Estabrook was the leading star. Rev. Mr. Francis, Free Baptist, after a few words of appreciation proposed three cheers for Pastor Estabrook and lady. There has been some distinctive work done on the line of temperance during the last two years, as well as religion, by the pastor, which fact was manifest by the entire absence of any intoxicants in even a single case. A more orderly promiscuous company could scarcely be produced. Not an oath was heard by the writer, no one disorderly action observed. The pastor is to be congratulated on the success which crowned his efforts in the arrangements of the entire evening. The home of the pastor is a very beautiful one, and the results of the social can only tend to the strengthening of the Baptist cause generally, and the promotion of large and true sociability among these churches.

C. C. BURGESS.

July 7th.

Acadia University.

FORWARD MOVEMENT FUND.

- R. T. Taylor, \$1; Chas. H. McIntyre, \$12.50; A. Friend, \$5; A. D. Mills, \$5; E. A. Mills, \$1; R. A. Saunders, \$1; S. E. Bancroft, \$10; Mrs. G. White, \$25; Mr. and Mrs. J. Harnish, \$5; Dr. Dewar, \$12.50; J. J. Hunt, \$25; Geo. B. Mailing, \$5; W. H. Hamilton, \$5; Thos. Corning, \$12.50; F. M. Wortman, \$1; Jonathan Locke, \$50; Collection at Osborne, \$1.05; H. Doleman, \$2; H. Harting, \$1; A. Friend, \$1; A. K. Dunlap, 25c; Louise W. Smith, \$2; J. E. Buchanan, \$1; Mrs. J. A. Kempton, \$5; J. M. Freeman, \$5; Mrs. J. M. Freeman, \$1; C. Rier, \$1; N. C. Freeman, \$5; J. A. Hunt, \$15; I. Murby \$1; Claude Hartland, \$1; J. C. Grimm, \$5.

N. B. Home Missions.

The regular monthly meeting of the N. B. Home Mission Board was held in St. John on the 5th inst. with a fair attendance.

Reports from Missionaries were fewer than usual. But those received were of great interest. Rev. Geo. Howard, Missionary at Keswick, was present and reported advancement on that field during the past year, and the prospect for the future brightening, both spiritually and financially. He states that should he

remain, he doubts not that the field will be self-sustaining another year. Our prayer is that God may direct the brother in this matter. Rev. R. M. Bynon also reported progress along all lines of Christian work on the 2nd St. Martins field. This brother has closed his first year on this field, and his renewed engagement for another. We trust prosperity may still attend his effort.

The usual grant to the St. Martins 2nd church was renewed, and a number of others ordered paid as funds coming into the treasury would admit. Already several payments to missionaries are overdue, and to meet these and others, and to close the year without debt, it is very necessary that a hearty response be made to our appeal for offerings for this enterprise. Brethren send in your offerings at once and prove your loyalty to Christ and his cause, in this be a blessing to others, and get a blessing in your act.

S. D. ERVINE, Sec'y.

Springfield, July 7th.

Jottings By The Way.

Desiring rest and change the writer left "the Valley" for "the Island." In New Glasgow, en route he heard a remark that may be repeated in explanation of these geographical terms. "What other valley is there except the Annapolis Valley, and what other Island except Prince Edward." Through unexpected Providence the "Island" was not reached in the time anticipated. Late Saturday evening he arrived at New Glasgow, and found Pastor Raymond, just as a garden party had broken up, held on the parsonage grounds, much wearied with the labors of the day. He was permitted to address an interesting congregation the next morning, and to spend the day very agreeably, and not without profit to himself at least.

The little church here is holding on bravely, and is in every way worthy the sympathy of their brethren. The years have made changes in its membership and in respect to the sentiment of the community about them.

It is related that the late David Freeman, who organized the church and nourished it as a father during the years of its infancy, in giving his first report to the Mission Board that had sent him thither, at the earnest solicitation of the few Baptists in the town, wrote "there is no room in the town of New Glasgow for a Baptist to say his prayers." The story seems apocryphal. It was certainly a strong way of putting the case; but he, evidently, did not lose faith in the wisdom of the endeavor at the beginning, nor during the years that followed. That beginning was very small, and, to many, not at all encouraging. The church now counts 112 names in the roll of membership.

They had a roll-call on the 29th of June which greatly encouraged them. Twenty-four members responded on a similar occasion a year ago, on this occasion there were sixty responses. Fifty-five members live in New Glasgow and vicinity, 28 others live in various parts of the county and 29 beyond its borders.

It will be remembered that a fire destroyed their former place of worship. They purchased a valuable lot in the middle of the town, with a good dwelling house. On this they have erected a beautiful and convenient place of worship, and well adapted for their work. This was a costly undertaking, but it was necessary, if they would hold their ground and succeed. They are now carrying a heavy debt, which will be considerably diminished, when they shall have disposed of a portion of their grounds. During the last year they paid their pastor's salary every month, met all their current expenses, paid their interest and \$300.00 on the principal, and about \$75.00 into the funds of the denomination.

In the light of these facts we perceive the wisdom and foresight of those who

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planted the church in what seemed uncongenial soil, as also the wisdom of continuing to foster an interest so worthy and important. In the early history of the church one young man was converted and baptized, and for that reason was dismissed from a service that enabled him to provide for his family. But the Lord cared for him. He is now a preacher of the gospel. Another who was largely helped into the light through the instrumentality of the church, became a successful evangelist. Another through influences in connection with the church, became an influential pastor of a Baptist church in New York. Another sent forth from the church graduated at Acadia, and is now pastor of a church in Nebraska. A promising young man from this band of faithful workers, is now a student of Acadia College. In view of these facts and others that might be named, we cannot but express our most hearty approval of the conduct of the H. M. Board in giving them timely aid. Perhaps in no case have appropriations been more wisely made.

Bro. Raymond is greatly endeared to the people of his charge, and has the respect of others in the town. He extends his labors to other sections of the county. Two young sisters drove 15 miles, spent the day with their brethren and returned home after the evening service. Such devotion must have its recompense.

M. P. F.

Among the contributors to the July Magazine Number of The Outlook (which, by the way, is a special "Patriotic Number") are, Colonel T. W. Higginson, who tells the story of The First Black Regiment; Brigadier-General F. D. Grant, whose subject is "With Grant at Vicksburg;" Edward Everett Hale, who continues his delightful "James Russell Lowell and His Friends;" and Lyman Abbott, who in this and a preceding issue furnishes in full his recent address on "The Supernatural," which has aroused so much discussion; "Christianity in the Camps" is the title of an article by Anna N. Benjamin, written at Tampa, and illustrated with photographs by the author. (\$3 a year. The Outlook Company, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.)

Fire Wednesday morning at Yarmouth badly damaged the building of J. H. Eldridge, harness maker, Jenkins Street. The stock was removed somewhat damaged.

BLACK SUITS

When it comes to a Black Suit you want to be sure of the cloth, linings, workmanship and fit. We have the cloths and linings, our own importing from England; we employ the best tailors to be had; and have the skill and experience necessary to assure you of a satisfactory stylish fit. Therefore we solicit your trade.

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 THE BEST

July 13, 1898.

ROSE-MOORE by Rev. J. W. to Eliza Moore
 DICKINSON Oxford, July
 James R. Die
 MURDOCK 6th, by Pastor Amelia G. F.
 ALLAN Rev. Dr. C. Beth Shaw,
 RAGH-B of Mrs. Susan Co., June 2 Charles Reag
 HAYES-H age, Middle Lock, Will Mrs. Mary F.
 CHARLTON parsonage, R. E. Locke Saunders, bo Co.
 OUTHOUSE Freeport, N Tingley, as Outhouse to ton, N. S.
 HURD-RU Oxford, July Oliver Hurd Marjorie R
 LEWIS-KR Halifax, N. by Rev. Ge bride, Arthur A. Kinnear,
 NEWMAN-sonage, Gib J. B. Champ waak Village Bridge Glen
 HAWKSHU man, N. B. McIntyre, V man, to Blar
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 MCCOR M July 3rd, aged 77 year by Rev. W Hebron B faithful m passed awa Jesus and d O my soul.
 LOVETT- Laleah, yo Annie Lov sister, who Baptist chu

MARRIAGES.

ROSE-MOORE.—At Springhill, June 27, by Rev. J. W. Bancroft, Alexander Rose to Eliza Moore.

DICKIE-THOMPSON.—At the parsonage, Oxford, July 7th, by Elder P. D. Nowlan, James R. Dickie to Mary B. Thompson.

MURDOCK-MACBAIN.—At Truro, July 6th, by Pastor Adams, James Murdock to Amelia G. F. MacBain.

ALLAN-SHAW.—On the 4th inst. by Rev. Dr. Carey, Samuel T. Allan to Elizabeth Shaw, both of St. John.

REAGH-BEARDSLEY.—At the residence of Mrs. Susan Neily, Brooklyn, Annapolis Co., June 22nd, by Rev. R. E. Locke, Charles Reagh to Annie LeBlanc Beardsley.

HAYES-HAYES.—At the Baptist parsonage, Middleton, July 2nd, by Rev. R. E. Locke, William Hayes, of Port George, to Mrs. Mary Hayes, of Newfoundland.

CHARLTON-SAUNDERS.—At the Baptist parsonage, Middleton, July 2nd, by Rev. R. E. Locke, Milledge Charlton to Aleph Saunders, both of Lake Pleasant, Annapolis Co.

OUTHOUSE-SOLLOWS.—At the parsonage, Freeport, N. S., July 2nd, by Rev. L. J. Tingley, assisted by Rev. J. Webb, Stanley Outhouse to Effie M. Sollovs; all of Tiverton, N. S.

HURD-RUSHTON.—At the parsonage, Oxford, July 7th, by Elder P. D. Nowlan, Oliver Hurd, of Great Village, Col. Co., to Marjorie Rushton, of Westchester.

LEWIS-KINNEAR.—At 29 1/2 Allen Street, Halifax, N. S., on Wednesday, July 6th, by Rev. Geo. A. Lawson, brother of the bride, Arthur S. Lewis, Lic., to Mrs. Mary A. Kinnear, both of Sackville, N. B.

NEWMAN-LONDON.—At the Baptist parsonage, Gibson, on the 6th inst., by Rev. J. B. Champion, James Newman, of Nashwaak Village, to Clara London, Nashwaak Bridge Glencoe, York Co., N. B.

HAWKSHURST-NIGHTINGALE.—At Chipman, N. B., June 29th, by Rev. W. E. McIntyre, Walter S. Hawkshurst, of Chipman, to Blanche Nightingale, of Newcastle.

POWELL-McMILLAN.—At the Baptist church, Isaac's Harbor, N. S., June 29th, by Rev. A. J. Vincent, Joseph H. Powell, of Bermuda, to Ardelice I. McMillan, of Isaac's Harbor.

DEATHS.

EAGLES.—On the 1st inst., at Hybury, Myrtle, aged 2 years and 6 months, child of Harry and Minnie Eagles.

BLACKFORD.—At Tiverton, N. S., June 9th, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian patience, Mrs. Eliza A. Blackford, aged 79 years. Her end was peaceful.

MCCORMACK.—At Oxford, June 27th, Eliza, beloved wife of Thomas McCormack, aged 74 years. Sister McCormack was a member of the Baptist church in regular standing for upwards of 50 years.

SHEPPARD.—At Woodstock, June 23rd, Mrs. Samuel Sheppard, in the 63rd year of her age leaving a husband, one son, one brother and many relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

CLAYTON.—At the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Turney, Burton, Mr. Wm. E. Clayton, aged 80 years. He leaves one son and three daughters to mourn their loss. His remains were laid in the Methodist cemetery at Lakeville Corner, where his wife had been laid years ago. He was a member of the Methodist church. His end was peace.

MCCORMICK.—At Wellington, N. S., July 3rd, of paralysis, Jane McCormick, aged 77 years. The deceased was baptized by Rev. William Burton and joined the Hebron Baptist church of which she was a faithful member until her death. She passed away with an unwavering faith in Jesus and could say, "Return unto thy rest O my soul."

LOVETT.—At Kentville, on June 30th, Lalesh, youngest daughter of Henry and Annie Lovett. For the last 7 months our sister, who was a member of the Kentville Baptist church, fought bravely with disease

while every aid physicians knew of was afforded her. It was all unavailing. She had been appointed to the other life and must needs go. May the consolations of grace attend the bereaved and sorrowing family.

DURNING.—At Upper Economy, N. S., on the evening of June 10th, Mrs. Annie Durning, aged 81 years. She was baptized by the late Elder James Reid, November 15th, 1857. Latterly the burden of years rested heavily upon her, but she held on with a clinging trust in Jesus to the very last. Her pastor always found her with a keen relish for the Bread of Life. The Lord will comfort and reward those who ministered to her in her infirmities.

SWERT.—At Isaac's Harbor, N. S., June 22nd, Mr. Stephen Swert, formerly of Billtown, N. S., in the 61st year of his age, leaving a wife and six children to mourn the loss of a kind and loving father. The sorrowing family have the deepest sympathy of the community. Our brother will be greatly missed in the Baptist church, of which he was a faithful member and one of the most liberal givers to the Lord's work. A short time before his death he put \$70 in the pastor's hand and remarked, "I had better pay up for I may be in heaven before the year closes." Today he is with Jesus and I am sure he entered into His presence feeling better having squared the Lord's account before he left.

The Northfield Conference

In response to several inquiries will you please state in your next issue that the Christian Workers Conference at Northfield, Mass., under the leadership of D. L. Moody, will be from July 30 to Aug. 18. Men can get good camping out accommodations at \$4 per week, and comfortable fare for both men and women can be had in the Ladies Seminary buildings at \$1 per day. Bed and board are included in these figures. Address A. G. Moody, East Northfield, Mass., at once, applying for accommodation required. Webb, Peppoe, Campbell, Morgan, MacGreggor and others from England, besides the usual leading American Christian workers are expected to give addresses, lectures, etc. The D. A. Ry. and S. S. Co. will give a return ticket to Boston for a single first class fare from any point on their line provided ten or more persons attending this Conference pass over their line. If those who will accept this offer will send me their names at once, I will publish the result in your next issue and consummate the arrangement for them.

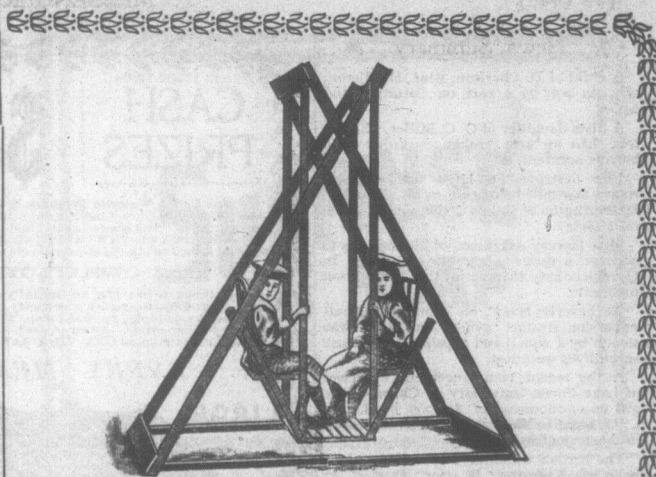
W. F. PARKER.

Yarmouth, N. S., July 9th.

He Gave All

When Cyrus Hamlin was ten or eleven years old, his mother gave him seven cents when going to celebrate muster day. The money was for ginger-bread, buns, etc.

"Perhaps, Cyrus," said she, "you will put a cent or two into the missionary contribution box at Mrs. Farrar's." As he trudged along he began to ask, "Shall I put in one cent or two. I wish she had not said one or two." He decided on two. Then conscience said, "What, five cents for your stomach and two for the heathen! Five for ginger-bread, and two for souls!" So he said four for ginger-bread and three for souls. But presently he felt it must be three for ginger-bread and four for souls. When he came to the box he dumped in the whole seven, to have no more bother about it. When he went home, hungry as a bear, he explained to his mother his unreasonable hunger; and, smiling through tears, she gave him a royal bowl of bread and milk. And he pathetically asked, "What was the meaning of mother's tears?"



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

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

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The Bible is recognized as a classic in the schools and colleges of the Celestial Empire. Dr. Griffith John, who represents the China Literature Society, says that one curious result of the efforts of his Society is that the Pekin authorities have recommended the Old Testament as a text-book for the autumn examination for the M.A. degree. Consequently there has been a great demand for the Bible throughout the Province of Kiangsi, where, at a recent examination, the Chinese professors put questions to the candidates regarding the Deluge as recorded in Genesis. Dr. John found it difficult to travel in the province of Hunan on account of the excitement caused by the recent visit of a German traveler. He had to beat a hasty retreat from the city of Heng-chow, but in seven other cities in that region, which has been noted for its anti-foreign and anti-christian literature of the most disgraceful kind, he found Protestant missionaries were heartily welcome.

Pain-Killer (PERRY DAVIS') A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is Pain-Killer This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic. It is a simple, safe and quick cure for Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhoea, Grou, Toothache. Two sizes, 25c. and 50c. Keep it by you. Beware of Imitations. Buy only the Genuine—Perry Davis'. Sold Everywhere.

Messrs John Lovell & Son, the Montreal directory makers, estimate the population of Montreal the present year at 326,000 and the population outside the city limits, but close to it, at 13,000 more.

A new kind of cloth is being made in Lyons, from the down of hens, ducks and geese. Seven hundred and fifty grains of feathers make rather more than a square yard of light, water-proof cloth.

A Port Said despatch of July 9 says: Six of the Spanish ships have arrived here, on their way back to Spain.

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News Summary.

A child of D. Charlton, near Middleton, was run over by a cart on Saturday and killed.

A little daughter of G. C. Miller, Middleton, had an arm broken Saturday in a bicycle accident.

Fire destroyed a large and valuable rotary saw mill belonging to Mr. Thos. P. Hetherington at Cole's Creek, Grand Lake, on Monday.

Mrs. Harvey Atkinson, of Moncton, is to address a series of public meetings in Queens county in favor of the prohibition plebiscite.

At Beverly, Mass., on Monday a small excursion steamer named Surf City was struck by a squall and capsized. At least seven lives were lost.

At the recent commencement exercises of Lake Forest University in Chicago the gift was announced of \$30,000 by Henry C. Durrand to build a woman's dormitory in memory of his mother.

The British warships Pallas and Alert, have left Kingston, Ja., for Santiago in order to bring British subjects who are desirous of leaving that city.

Baron Halberg-Stumm, an intimate friend of Emperor William, has been sentenced to twenty days imprisonment and to substantial fine for slandering Dr. Stoeker, former court chaplain.

The revolt in Uruguay has been quelled. The chiefs of the revolted regiments have submitted. The city is much damaged. It is estimated that the killed and wounded number 400. All quiet now.

Two brothers, George and Alden, aged eight and eleven years respectively, sons of Thomas J. Meredith carpenter, were drowned Tuesday afternoon while swimming in the Pawtucket river in Auburn, R. I.

The strike of the trackmen of the Canada Atlantic and Parry Sound Railways at Ottawa has terminated. Both conceded to the men an increase of ten cents per day, making \$1.10, and a reduction in the rent of dwellings.

The Arctic expedition headed by Walter Wellman, which left Tromsø, Norway, on June 26th last, has sailed from Solembola, a town near Archangel, for Franz Josef Land, after taking on board eighty-three Siberian dogs.

Hon. Mr. Mulock on Tuesday moved his imperial penny postage resolution before the inter-imperial postal conference. The British government inclines to favor the Canadian proposal and it is likely to carry.

Comte Esterhazy, who was charged by M. Zola with being the author of the Bordereau in the Dreyfus case, thrashed with a case in a public street, Sunday, Colonel Picquart, who was disciplined for giving testimony favorable to M. Zola.

Louis Lange, an inmate of the Tugus Soldiers' Home at Augusta, Me., was drowned on Monday. Winfield Haskell, one of Augusta's young men, was drowned while bathing in Cobbessecontee lake in the afternoon.

Sch. Ellen Dart was wrecked above Bald Hill Cove, near Bangor, on Saturday. When the wreck was examined the body of a man named Anderson was found. From letters on his person it is thought that he belonged to Campbellton, N. B.

There was lately graduated from Grafton Hall, an Episcopal girls' school in Fond du Lac, Wis., Miss Lois Minnie Cornelius, an Oneida Indian, who is a direct descendant of a long line of chiefs, her grandfather having been the celebrated Skenandore. She is a good Latin and Greek scholar and has compiled a grammar of the Oneida language.

Portland, Me., on Monday had one of the most successful celebrations in its history, the programme being also commemorative of the fiftieth anniversary of the building of the Grand Trunk railway. The visiting Royal Scots of Montreal were the special objects of interest, and a continuous ovation was given the fine Canadian regiment along the long route of the procession.

Rev. Dr. Carman, General Superintendent of the Methodist church of Canada, who by the order of the foreign mission board left Canada early in April for Japan, has arrived home. During his absence he spoke three or four times every day and travelled hundreds of miles visiting missions of all churches as he proceeded. He declined to speak of his trip, saying he believed his first report should be to the board.

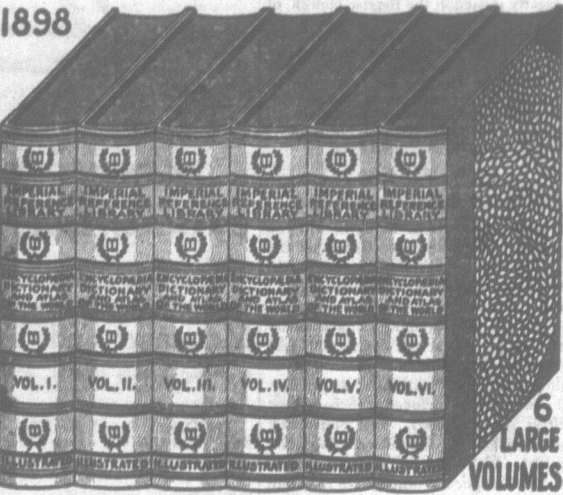
Some new developments are on foot in London respecting the fast Atlantic mail service, and they are expected to be completed within a week. Hon. Mr. Blair said to a reporter: "It is my impression that it is all up with Petersen. There need be no delay in placing the enterprise in fresh hands, for I think the Canadian Pacific Railway Company would like to take it up. Of course, this would mean the delay of a year or two in the fulfilment of the project."

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BERRIES Should be plainly addressed. Drop a Postal Card to the Up-to-Date COMMISSION MERCHANT D. G. WHIDDEN HALIFAX, N. S. And he will mail you SHIPPING CARDS.

To the Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns of Albert Schofield, late of Fairville, Parish of Lancaster, City and County of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada, Miljman, deceased, and to all others whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be sold at Public Auction, at CHUBB'S CORNER, (so called), in the City of Saint John, on SATURDAY, the sixteenth day of July next, at twelve o'clock noon, the following household lands demised and leased in the lease from one George F. Harding to one Isaac A. Griffiths, and known as lot number seven, and described as follows: "situate and being in Fairville Parish of Lancaster City and County of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick, and adjoining on a reserved road called Harding Place, at a point on the said reserved road south-westerly from the public highway leading through Fairville at the south-west corner of lot number six, on a plan of lots laid out there by the said George F. Harding; thence south-easterly along the westerly side of said lot number six, one hundred and twenty (120) feet or until it strikes the dividing line between the said lots leased to the said Isaac A. Griffiths and the lands of William Harding; thence south-westerly along said dividing line forty (40) feet; thence north-easterly at right angles with said dividing line one hundred and twenty (120) feet, or until it strikes the southerly side-line of said reserved road; thence north-easterly along the southerly side of said reserved road forty

(40) feet to the place of beginning, making one lot of land hereby demised or intended so to be of forty (40) feet by one hundred, and twenty (20) feet, and known as lot number seven, with the buildings and improvements thereon being, and all appurtenances thereto belonging as by reference to the said Indenture of Assignment of Lease, from the said Isaac A. Griffiths to the said Albert Schofield will more fully appear. The above sale will be made under and by virtue of Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the second day of January, A. D. 1892, made between the said Albert Schofield of the one part, and the undersigned, Thomas H. Wilson, therein described as of the same place, Druggist, of the other part, for securing the payment of certain moneys therein mentioned, default having been made in payment of a part thereof, contrary to the proviso therein contained for the payment thereof, which said Mortgage is recorded in the Registry Office for the City and County of Saint John; in Libro 45, Folio 624 to 627.

For terms and particulars apply to the Mortgagee's Solicitor. Dated at Fairville, Saint John County, N. B., this Ninth day of May, A. D. 1898. J. H. ARMSTRONG, THOMAS H. WILSON, Solicitor for Mortgagee.

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

The Farm.

The Independence of the Farmer.

The farmer, by virtue of fact and position attains his independence rather more positively than does average humanity. There is a difference between theoretical and practical independence. "The inalienable rights" of liberty are no more the farmer's than they are the heritage of any other man. But when translated into the common everyday experience of life, when the dividends from the great fund are commuted into their practical purchasing power, it is easy to see how the farmer pockets a larger share than any other class of men. He shares in the general social interdependence. He is under the obligations of law and customs and usage. He is subject to the restraints of public opinion, and must contribute his share to the written and unwritten law of the common weal. From all these he neither claims nor desires exemption.

But by virtue of his position and profession, he is absolutely free from a large measure of subjection to conditions beyond his control, which involve all lines of ordinary pursuit. He is not entangled in the complications which affect the merchant and the manufacturer. Merchants of whatever line of wares stand in a line with one another. They are subject to general prevailing conditions which their individual strength and standing do not render assured. Their value of stock and capital are fluctuating, and their basis of dependence is often their occasion of suspension. It is not so with the farmer. In this respect he is absolutely independent. The success of his farm does not rest upon the success of other farms. It represents an actual value which lies at the basis of all security. The farm is absolute capital, and is its own guarantee.

The farmer who owns his farm is not under vassalage to bank officials. He is not obliged to stand with hat in hand before some such autocrat, and await his imperial decision as to whether the proposed note shall be discounted or not. He has to work and often make long days. But he is master of his own time. The twenty-four hours of the day are all his own, and are not included either in salary stipulation or official censorship. Less than any other man the farmer is under subjection to the whims and caprices of his fellow-mortals. The minister, high as his calling is, is yet in measure dependent on the moods and notions of his parishioners. He must look out for tender toes, and keep a list of sensitive points, if he would avoid a diet of cold shoulder or a request to resign. The doctor must listen patiently and sympathetically to the innumerable details of pains and aches and qualms, and be in no hurry to send in his bill if he does not wish to see his rival installed over his head. The storekeeper must not only keep his temper, but his good humor, and train his facial muscles to a perpetual smile as he adapts himself to all his customers' idiosyncrasies.

But the farmer is independent of all these provocations and vexations. Professionally he finds no call to conjugate the varying moods and tenors of human nature. His mood is indicative and imperative rather than subjunctive.

In the crops of public providers, the farmer leads rather than follows. He does not have to accept from the butcher's swagon what other customers have refused, and take what is left when the butcher gets around to him. To a very large extent he is his own commissary. He commands on his own premises a large measure of the staples of life. Poultry yard, and pen, and stall, and garden, and orchard, enable him to resist a siege, when quantity or quality or price is opposed to his desire and choice. What every one else has to pay for he receives pay for, and, to a certain extent, at least, can control "the corner." We do not claim that all conditions and experiences of the farm are paradisiacal. But for practical everyday independence who can equal the farmer—(Isaac L. Kipp.

Points in Cultivation.

A prevailing custom not many years ago

was to "hill up" corn and potatoes, so e-times making mounds or ridges from 8 to 12 inches in height. What argument can be brought to substantiate such a practice or what led to it is hard to say; but there are many legitimate reasons for discouraging the method. First, it exposes an excessive surface of soil to the action of wind and sun. Second, it lowers the level to which capillary water is naturally raised, thus making the supply more difficult for plants to obtain. Third, it breaks off and exposes roots that should be a help to the plant.

Level culture, or as near an approach to it as is possible, is the ideal, but with level culture goes shallow culture. Surface cultivation kills the weeds, breaks the crust of the soil, keeps it loose and pliable, and through this layer of loose soil, which acts like a mulch over the surface, moisture is conserved.

To make this natural soil mulch efficient care is needed, and cultivation merely for the purpose of keeping down weeds will not suffice. After each shower, as soon as the ground will permit, cultivate the soil, otherwise the efficiency of the loose layer of soil will be lost and evaporation will go on as rapidly as ever. During the dry time frequent cultivation by keeping this soil mulch in active operation prevents evaporation and keeps at the disposal of the growing crop an amount of moisture that could not otherwise be maintained without irrigation.—[Bulletin West Virginia Experiment Station.

A few years ago it was not thought possible to ship eggs from far-off Australia to England and have them in a fresh condition. To-day, eggs arrive from Australia in such first-class condition that they pass as new-laid. This has been rendered possible by the universal employment of refrigerating apparatus on shipboard. The eggs, while perfectly fresh, are forwarded by the Australian farmers to the cold storage, and are shipped to England at the time when eggs are scarce, and consequently at their dearest. Many thousands of dozens, packed in boxes with cardboard divisions filled up with dry pea-husks, are now forwarded to England from November to January. In a recent consignment the local price of eggs in Australia was five-pence-halfpenny per dozen, and the freight and packing cost about three-pence per dozen, and they realize one shilling and sixpence per dozen retail on arrival in England. Why cannot Canadians follow the same plan?—Farming.

Chatham Advance: It is reported that some fishermen near Millerton on the S. W. Miramichi, aided by the crew of the boom steamer, captured a bull moose which they found swimming in the river at an early hour on Tuesday morning and that, after a struggle, they landed the animal and put him in the barn of Jas. Robinson, Esq., M.P., lessee of the boom, where he was at last accounts. The penalty for taking a moose out of season without a permit ranges from \$50 to \$200, and news of the capture having reached the Surveyor General, he has directed the Provincial Secretary to act for him in having information laid in the matter, which has been done.

It Makes People Well.

Paine's Celery Compound is the one true specific recognized and prescribed today by the most able practitioners for all diseases arising from a debilitated nervous system.

That eminent medical professor Dr. Phelps gave it to his profession as a positive cure for sleeplessness, wasting strength, dyspepsia, biliousness, liver and kidney troubles, rheumatism and neuralgia, and in every case it has triumphed over sickness and disease when all other medicines failed.

Paine's Celery Compound works wonders in the season of oppressive heat. It gives vim, energy and strength to the weak, languid, irritable and morose; it banishes all tired feelings, and enables men and women to go through the routine of daily toil with heart, soul and energy.

Let us urge you to try this marvellous medicine that millions are talking about. The use of Paine's Celery Compound means vigorous appetite, good digestion, happy disposition and continued good health. Paine's Celery Compound makes people well.

EASY QUICK WORK SNOWY WHITE CLOTHES.

SURPRISE SOAP

MAKES CHILD'S PLAY OF WASH DAY

Selling off SURPLUS STOCK

Great Bargains Offered in Pianos and Organs New and Slightly Used

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

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

People

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

WANTED.

A live agent in each district to introduce the "Life of the HON. W. E. GLADSTONE" as described by one of the world's most popular and brilliant men, Dr. Gusaulus. Liberal terms to agents. Prospectus and full instructions for successful work sent on receipt of 50 cents. Act promptly and success is yours.

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THE CARLETON HOUSE, HALIFAX, N. S.

Improved and Extended. Situation very central yet pleasant and retired. Electric Trams pass within a few yards of the door. Visitors to the city will find the "Carleton" a homelike and desirable residence.

Terms—\$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 a day, according to Rooms. Special rates by the week. No Liquors Sold. F. W. Bowes, Proprietor.

DOHERTY ORGANS

WE TAKE PLEASURE in informing the public that we have the agency for the above mentioned Organs, which have been so long and favorably known.

It is an acknowledged fact that the TONE and ACTION of the Doherty Organs are superior to any manufactured in the Dominion, and the mechanical part is as near perfection as possible, and the appearance pleasing beyond description. Catalogues sent free on application. Terms and Prices are sure to suit. Church Organs a Specialty.

JAS. A. GATES & CO., Middleton, N. S.

"Made in Canada"



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

THE E. B. EDDY CO., LIMITED, Halifax, Montreal, Toronto.

Tormenting

"I suffered for years with tetter. On arising my hands were stiff and my fingers crooked. They would crack all over and the blood would run from them. The doctor ordered me to give up work. Then a friend said, 'Try AYER'S SARRAPARILLA.' I took in all eight bottles, which completely healed me."

Mrs. W. SLOAN, Royersford, Pa.

Tetter.

A Canvasser's Experience.

Suffered From Kidney Trouble and Rheumatism — Was Becoming Despondent When Aid Reached Him.

From the Journal St. Catharines.

One of the most recent witnesses about Fonthill and vicinity regarding the virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is John F. Price, who is widely known in the Niagara District as he has been on the road as an advertiser and canvasser for six years, and has thousands of acquaintances. His complete cure has added fresh lustre to the reputation of this great medicine. Hearing of Mr. Price's suffering and restoration, a history of his case was requested. His story is:—"I am 26 years of age and have been afflicted with rheumatism for seven years. At times I have been unable to get my clothes on or off without assistance, and have often been compelled to have my food cut for me at the table. In the winter of 1897 I was attacked with la grippe which settled in my kidneys combined in what seemed to me their last attack. I used several medicines and doctored in Buffalo and St. Catharines without getting any relief, so my confidence in medicine was about gone. I was getting no rest day or night and was becoming despondent, finally I was persuaded to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I did so and have used in all eight boxes, and am now able to state that I feel better than in the past ten years. These pills are the nearest to a specific of anything I ever used, and they are the cheapest and best medicine I ever tested, having thoroughly reached my case and effected a cure. I feel so gratified for the relief I have obtained that I think it my duty to publicly make this statement. If all who are suffering will give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills an honest trial, I am sure they will be as enthusiastic in their praise as I am."

The latest war news received before going to press is to the effect that General Toral, the Spanish commander at Santiago de Cuba, having declined to surrender to General Shafter except on terms which were not acceptable to the latter, the bombardment of the place was begun on Sunday at 4 o'clock p. m. The terms of surrender submitted by the Spanish general are not stated. During the cessation of active hostilities while the question of surrendering the city has been under consideration by the Spaniards, the Americans have employed the opportunity to strengthen their position and to plant heavy guns which it is believed will be employed with great effect against the city. The Spaniards are also weakened by the destruction of Cervera's fleet, and it is supposed that the American fleet will be able to cooperate effectively with the land forces in the assault upon Santiago, but since the Spaniards have also improved the opportunity to strengthen their defences and as they appear determined to fight to the last they may still be able to offer a very stubborn resistance.

The first annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Pork Packing Co., Ltd., was held Monday at Middleton. One thousand and thirty-six shares were represented. The directors elected are F. A. Parker, A. J. Morrison, T. R. Jones, H. McLean, W. H. Chase, G. B. McGill, W. H. Weatherspoon, G. W. Andrews and Dr. Haley, M. P.

Mr. C. E. Lund of Sackville has been making an extended driving tour in N. B. in the interest of his well received and very useful Practical Arithmetic and Interest tables. These are books in the preparation of which Mr. Lund has spent much valuable time. They are appreciated by teachers and the many business men to whom they are of special interest.

The President has appointed Senator Cullom, of Illinois; Senator Morgan, of Alabama; Representative Hitt, of Illinois; Sanford Dole, president of the Hawaiian republic, and W. B. Fryer, of Hawaii, to be commissioners under the Hawaiian annexation resolution.

News Summary.

At Deep Brook, Digby Co., Tuesday, A. Trimper, 20 years of age, lost his life while attending a fish weir.

There were seventeen failures in the Dominion this week, against thirty in the corresponding week last year.

A waterspout at Steeple, Mo., Friday morning, almost swept away the town and drowned thirteen persons.

Mr. Howard Porter, of Andover, fell from his bicycle in Digby, Friday. His collar bone was broken and his arm injured.

For the newest publications, religious and secular, the old Colonial in St. John is one of the most reliable of our Provincial bookstores.

George Harvey, clerk in the Bank of Montreal, Toronto, was drowned while bathing at Cartwright's Point, Ontario, Wednesday. He was 24 years of age, and was for some time stationed in St. John.

Herbert Sewall, one of the older and best known residents of Carleton county, N. B., died last week and was buried Sunday. He was 97 years of age and resided at Rockland.

There was a cloudburst in the vicinity of Otnabog, N. B., on Thursday. A track of seven miles was affected, hay ricks being overturned, light buildings destroyed and crops damaged.

The rotary mill owned by Beecher Tingley, of Moncton, was burned Thursday morning. About 200,000 feet of lumber owned by Captain John Wright, of Moncton, was also burned.

The house and barn at Lutz Mountain of Fred Steeves, livery stable keeper, Moncton, were burned Thursday morning. The contents were also destroyed. A tramp is believed to have set the fire.

The Rome correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle says: The Italian government has given permission to Admiral Camara's squadron to take two days' supplies of coal at Massowah to enable the ships to reach Aden, Arabia.

The body of a woman was found floating near the shore of Bedford Basin Friday afternoon. The case is supposed to be one of suicide or accidental drowning. The corpse was identified as that of Miss Mary Watt, formerly of Quebec. She was 30 years old. She was at one time an asylum inmate.

W. W. Buchanan, one of the best platform orators in the Dominion, will tour the Maritime provinces in the interests of the provincial plebiscite committee. Mr. Buchanan was the prohibition candidate for Hamilton, Ont., at the last general election. He is past grand councillor of the Royal Templar order and is a fluent and pleasant speaker.

Another drowning occurred in Bedford Basin Sunday afternoon. A young man named Wm. Delaney, who resided with his parents at Willow Park, went in swimming near the Three Mile house about 3 p. m. He was only in the water a few minutes when taken with cramps and drowned in 18 inches of water. He was about 25 years old.

During the session of Congress which has just closed the total appropriations footed almost \$900,000,000, and upwards of \$350,000,000 of this was for purely war purposes. It was the largest aggregation by any session since the civil war. One feature of the session was the enactment of the war revenue law. Its framers expect it to produce \$150,000,000.

The British gunboat Tweed has started from Hong Kong for Woo-Chou, about 180 miles above Canton, from which city the news of the rebellion in the province of Kuang Si was recently received. The rebellion is spreading. The towns of Yung Shien, Pell Lush have fallen, Swa-Chou and Woo-Chow are reported to have broken out at Chin Kiang Fu on the Yang-Tze. The Chinese are impeding navigation.

The House of Lords Friday, by a vote of 129 to 46, passed the second reading of the bill of Lord Strathcona, high commissioner of Canada, making marriage with a deceased wife's sister lawfully contracted in the colonies valid in the United Kingdom. The leading feature of the bill is that it allows the children of those domiciled in the colonies, where such marriages are lawful, to succeed to real property.

The Earl of Rosebery presiding at a lecture given at the Colonial Institute last evening on "The English speaking brotherhood," warmly advocated an Anglo-American understanding which would be fraught, he said, with the best destinies for mankind. "We must be prepared," said Lord Rosebery "to hold our own, though not necessarily by war, in the great struggle for the division of the world which seems pending. Naturally we look upon the United States as having interests and sympathies that coincide with our own, but it is unnecessary to draw a formal bond of alliance."

Readers of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns, should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

No Other Gives the Same Results

Guaranteed to please or you can get your money back. Pure, wholesome and delicious. All grocers sell it in lead packets. Only 25c, 30c, 40c, 40c and 60c per pound.

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INDO-CEYLON TEA

The Big Three Entrance Store

97 King St.
59 Charlotte Street
6 S. Market Street

Since the enlargement of our premises we carry the largest stock of DRESS GOODS to be found in the Maritime Provinces.

If you want a dress of any description write us for samples, state near the price you wish to pay, also mention color wanted, or if you have not decided upon the color, mention a number of colors that you would like to see.

We pay expressage on parcels over \$3.00.

FRED. A. DYKEMAN & CO.
St. John, N. B.

ODD COATS

A lot of Bicycle Coats worth \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$5.50 will be sold now at \$2.25 to clear. This is a snap that don't come every day.

FRASER, FRASER & CO.
40 and 42 King Street,
St. John, N. B.

CHEAPSIDE.

A Martyr to Diarrhoea.

Tells of relief from suffering by Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry.

There are many people martyrs to bowel complaints who would find Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry a wonderful blessing to them. It not only checks the diarrhoea but soothes and heals the inflamed and irritated bowel, so that permanent relief is obtained.

Mrs. Andrew Jackson, Houghton, Ont., sends the following letter: "For the past two or three years I have been a martyr to that dreadful disease diarrhoea. I tried every remedy I heard of and spent a good deal of money trying to get cured, but all failed until I happened to read of a lady who was cured by using Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. I purchased a bottle and commenced taking it according to directions and was cured in a very short time. I cannot praise the remedy too highly for what it did for me."

Cramps, Colic, Colds, Croup, Coughs, Tooth-ache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and all Bowel Complaints.

A Sure, Safe, Quick Cure for these troubles is

Pain-Killer.

It is the trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes. Used internally or externally. Beware of imitations. Take none but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere. 25c. and 50c. bottles.

DE FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY

THE CHRISTIAN VOICE
Vol. XIV
The Nov...

This body me...
9th, 10th and 11...
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