

Messenger and Visitor.

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR
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No. 30

—With this issue we give reports of the last of our seven Associations. Our readers have had for the past four or five weeks a sufficiency, not to say a surfeit, of that kind of matter, and we dare say will be able to appreciate a little change in the bill of fare.

—The reports of the proceedings of two Associations, which we publish this week, make so large demands upon our space that we find it necessary to hold over to another issue a number of contributed articles which we should have been pleased to publish this week if the required space had been available. Among these is an interesting report of the proceedings of the British Columbia Baptist Convention which met in Vancouver, July 6th to 9th.

—A citizen of Woodstock died one night last week in a St. Stephen hotel under peculiar circumstances. The verdict of the coroner's jury which sat upon the case was to the effect that death resulted from natural causes. The facts connected with the case as given by the daily papers are that the man had been drinking heavily, that he was conducted from the bar of the Queen Hotel at which he was staying to a seat on the cellar steps, that when the hotel was closed for the night he was left in that position and that in the morning he was found dead at the bottom of the steps with certain wounds or bruises upon his head which might or might not have been caused by his falling from the steps. It is also stated that death was "apparently" due to apoplexy. But whether apoplexy or the fall from the steps was the immediate cause of death, the facts as stated pretty clearly indicate that it was strong drink that killed the man. The proprietor of the hotel is said to have felt badly over the affair. One would think he well might. It is not every day that a liquor-seller is furnished with so impressive an object lesson as to the fruits of the drink traffic, but this is only a sample of the harvest which the country is reaping from it every day in the year.

The Dreyfus Case. It is reported that the Dreyfus case is at present causing comparatively little excitement in France. Among the more recent developments is a statement published in a Paris paper by the notorious Esterhazy, in which he says that he wrote the bordereau by order of Colonel Sandherr, and that it was sent to the house of Colonel Schwartzkoppen, then military attache at the German embassy in Paris, whence it was returned to the war office. Colonel Schwartzkoppen, being at the time in Berlin, never saw the bordereau, which was forged in order to supply material proof of the guilt of Dreyfus. The statement contains the assertion that secret agents in Berlin, whose testimony it was impossible to use, had demonstrated that leakages had occurred in the war office, and the fact that the treason existed was undeniable, and everything indicated Dreyfus as the traitor. All the war ministers, the statement further says, knew the facts and thought the forgery of the bordereau necessary. The evidence implicating Dreyfus was the words of Colonel Schwartzkoppen's own mouth. Generals Mercier, de Boisdeffre and Gonze knew that the bordereau was forged and that Dreyfus was illegally but justly convicted. Esterhazy, however, is by his own account so great a scoundrel and liar that little dependence can be placed on any statements which he may make. Zola, it is said, is to be heard from again in a grand article which he will publish just before the trial, and after the verdict of the Court, which he anticipates will be favorable to Dreyfus,

M. Zola will address an open letter to the president of the republic in a sequel to the famous "I accuse," addressed to President Faure. This will be triumphant in tone, vindicating his cause and confounding his enemies. Then when the country shall have recovered from the first excitement over the verdict he will address his final message to the country, designating by name those who are guilty and boldly demanding their punishment.

The Senate. In pursuance of the Government's policy of securing a change in the constitution with a view to obviating the possibility of a deadlock between the Senate and the Elective Chamber of the Dominion Parliament, the Prime Minister on Tuesday of last week moved in the House of Commons the following resolution, embodying the Government's proposition in the matter:

"That a humble address be presented to Her Majesty the Queen, setting forth that the provisions of the British North America act, 1867, respecting the powers of the Senate of Canada in the making of laws are unsatisfactory and should be brought more into harmony with the principle of popular Government, and praying that Her Majesty may be pleased to recommend to the Imperial Parliament a measure for the amendment of the said act in such terms as will effectually make provision as follows: 'If the House of Commons passes any bill which the Senate rejects or fails to pass or amends in a way not accepted by the House of Commons, then, if the House of Commons at the next following session again passes such bill and the Senate again rejects or fails to pass or amends the same in a way not accepted by the House of Commons, the Governor-General may, by proclamation, convene one or more joint sittings of the members of the two houses for the further consideration of such bill or amendments and a question whether such bill or amendments shall pass shall be decided by a majority of the members of the two houses present and voting, and the vote of any such joint sitting shall, as respects such bill or amendments, have the same force and effect as a vote of the Senate under the existing constitution.'"

The Transvaal. The outlook in respect to the Transvaal has become more pacific and the crisis is regarded as past. The Volksraad, acting upon the advice of President Kruger, has made concessions as to the franchise which it is understood the British Government will accept as an important step and as indicating a disposition to make conditions tolerable for the Uitlander population of the Transvaal. Replying on Thursday last in the House of Commons to a question respecting the relations between Great Britain and the South African republic, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, said that the modifications made in the franchise law of the Transvaal led the Government to hope that the new law may prove the basis of a settlement upon the lines laid down by Sir Alfred Milner, the British high commissioner of South Africa. The Government, however, Mr. Chamberlain added, observed that the Volksraad had still retained a number of conditions that might be interpreted so as to take with one hand what was given by the other. It would also be easy by subsequent legislation to alter the whole character of the concessions, but, Mr. Chamberlain added, the government feels assured that President Kruger, having accepted the principle of what the British government has contended, is well prepared to reconsider any details of his scheme which might possibly hinder the full accomplishment of the object in view, and that he will not allow it to be nullified or reduced in value by subsequent alterations of the law or any act of the administration.

The N. B. Eastern Association.

The 52nd annual session of this body convened with the first Baptist church at Elgin, N. B., July 15-17. Pastor Burgess, the moderator of last year presided at the first session, Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, conducting a half-hour devotional meeting, and directing the election of officers. These were as follows: Moderator, Deacon A. E. Wall, Moncton; Clerk, F. W. Emerson, Sackville; Assistant Clerk R. J. Colpitts, Elgin; Treasurer, Deacon LeB. Godard, Elgin.

A partial report of the committee of arrangements appointed last year was read and on motion adopted. Visiting brethren and sisters were invited to seats in the Association. Brethren Lund, Daley and Colwell were appointed a committee to read letters. Vacancies on committees were filled. On motion Revs. C. C. Burgess and S. W. Kierstead were appointed a committee to convey to Mrs. Charles McLane, mother of the late Rev. C. I. McLane, the sympathy and condolence of this Association for her in the great loss she has sustained.

Regarding benevolent funds contributed at this gathering it was on motion decided to divide the same upon the Convention plan, the Home Mission portion to be divided equally between N. B. Convention and the Maritime H. M. Committee. Brethren F. W. Emerson, Burgess and Lund were requested to consider the letter of Richard Phillips regarding the University of New Brunswick and report upon the same. Pastor Tiner offered prayer.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

A large congregation including a good representation of the churches in the Association assembled for the afternoon meeting. Prayer was offered by Brethren Gardiner and Chipman. Reading of church letters was taken up and completed. From a digest of statistics the following facts are gathered: membership 6519, baptisms 264, total additions 386, members residing beyond the bounds of the Association 943, general benevolent contribution about an average.

Rev. J. W. Gardner presented the report on Home Missions, showing that 15 churches in this Association have been aided by the N. B. Convention and 8 by the Maritime Committee. Pastors of the larger churches should arrange to give a service now and then to our weaker interests near them. Quarterly special prayer meetings and suitable sermons should be devoted to Home Missions. Our Boards should furnish pure Baptist Literature for general distribution by our home missionaries. Increased contributions are demanded if our work is to be made a success. Committee on Circular Letter made report favoring the reading and adoption of this document. Pastor Townsend read a carefully prepared and seasonable Circular Letter upon the subject, "The Scripturalness, the importance and the neglect of family worship." Rev. J. H. Hughes expressed the sentiment of all present in his words endorsing this excellent production. Deacon Ayer, of Buctouche, had noticed that the man who conducted family worship was generally useful in the social meetings of the church. Bro. Perry, of Havelock, wished for a return of the days when prayer in the homes by pastors and the heads of families was the general custom. Rev. E. C. Corey spoke of the hallowed influence of a mother's prayer, regretting that sometimes husbands or wives do not help each other as they should to maintain family worship. Pastor Bishop believed that secret prayer was often neglected, and that our devotional services suffered from the cause. Rev. S. W. Kierstead had by recent precious experience learned again of the inestimable value of the family altar. On motion the letter was adopted by the association.

Report on Foreign Missions, presented by Rev. John Miles, gave statistics already familiar and made clear the pressing need of largely increased offerings for this work. The deficit now is large. There are not in hand or in prospect sufficient funds to now pay our missionaries in full, nor to send out our missionaries now on furlough or others under appointment and ready for service. On motion this report was tabled for future discussion.

Rev. C. C. Burgess presented the report on education. "Work of the year has been encouraging. It needs, as always, constant prayer and steady and sympathetic support. Male principal for Seminary should receive heartiest support and be thus enabled to raise resident attendance from 50 to 80, a self-sustaining number. Prospects are bright for the coming year. Through all our churches there must be an increased spirit of liberality and practical interest in our institutions at Wolfville."

Pastor Bishop made report for the committee on
(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5.)

At the Ford.

I

A death-like dew was falling,
On the herbs and the grassy ground,
The stars to their bourns prest forward,
Night cloaked the hills around.
He thought of a night long past,—
Of the ladder that reached to heaven,
The Face that shone above it,
The pillar, his pillows of even.

II

From out of the sleeve of the darkness
Was thrust an arm of strength—
Long he wrestled for mastery,
But he begged for blessing at length.
White fear fell on him at dawn,
As the Nameless spake with him then,
"Prevailer and Prince," called He him,
"A power with God and with men."
And alone, the lame wrestler mused :
"The Face of God is this place !
Ah me—and my life is preserved,
Yet God have I seen face to Face !"

III

Life's darkness is background for God,
For unsleeping Love's high command,
And the shadowy heap of each life
Is revealed at the touch of His hand.
And the arm of Love doth wrestle
All night by the fords we cross,
To shrivel our sinews of self
And give His blessing for loss.
Night shows the houses of heaven,
O pilgrim for life's journey shod !
And from out the sleeve of darkness
Is thrust the arm of God.

THRODOR H. RAND.

Education for Our Daughters.

An address delivered by A. W. Sawyer, D. D., at the Anniversary of Acadia Seminary, June 5, 1899

II.
HISTORICAL.

The way by which the Seminary has reached its noble ideal and present efficiency has been long and toilsome. Seventy years ago last March Horton Academy was opened. The school was created for the education of young men. Its principal purpose, according to the announcement of its directors, was "to assist indigent young men called to preach the gospel." The reported membership of the Baptist churches in Nova Scotia at that time was 1,772, about one-third of the number at present in our churches in Kings County. Sixty years ago the 21st of last January, Acadia College was formally opened with twenty matriculated students in attendance. It appears that the accumulated debt against the committee in charge of the Academy and College at the close of that year was £1,400, more than \$5,000. Be it spoken to the praise of the brave men of that day that they pushed on and conquered the obstacles that confronted them. But the College was designed for young men. It was forty years before young women began to ask for admission to its halls.

The papers published in the Province between 1847 and 1850 show that spontaneous interest in providing some better educational privileges for women was beginning to find expression. Private schools were appearing in various localities. Mention may be made of Miss Bill's school in Nictaux, Mrs. Ratchford's in Amherst, Miss Thompson's in St. John. The Baptist Seminary in Fredericton, N. B., was opened in 1835 as a school for both sexes. Through a long term of years this school was useful in cultivating interest in the education of females. The boarding-school in Nictaux was probably an outgrowth of this Seminary, and the young ladies who attended the Nictaux school became active in developing similar schools in other localities. About the middle of the century private boarding-schools were opened in Wolfville, at the eastern end of the village, by the Misses Troop; in the western section by the Misses Best, and at a later period by the Misses Wells. An instinctive belief appears to have been growing that Wolfville was the natural educational centre. These schools were all useful in their day. The subsequent increase of interest in the education of females was in a large measure due to the influence of pupils who had been instructed in them. They could accommodate only small numbers. They were dependent on the labor and money of a few individuals, and were necessarily short-lived. A few families, whose opportunities for observing the currents of life were more favorable, began to seek for their daughters the advantages of larger schools at a distance from home. The return of these students from the old Charleston Seminary, Worcester Academy and Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary greatly strengthened and enlarged the interest in education for women. As a result new schools were opened in Berwick, Liverpool and Wilket. Limited patronage and financial support quite unequal to the demands caused the suspension of these schools after a brief existence, but each of them helped forward a positive advance of the cause to which they were generously devoted.

About this time a resident of Wolfville erected a build-

ing on the site where the Royal Hotel now stands, and furnished it for a Ladies' Boarding School. The school was continued for three years. Many of the pupils who sought its advantages afterwards rendered efficient service in disseminating better ideas respecting education for young women. But the need of wider sympathy and responsibility made a change of management necessary. Several gentlemen, cooperating as a committee, then assumed the care of a school in the same building. Under the name of the Grande Pre Seminary, this was in operation for nearly ten years. Excellent teachers were employed. A judicious course of studies was adopted. Sympathy with the object of the school was extending. A large number of pupils came under its influence, many of whom have been distinguished in various spheres of Christian service. But, as in so many previous instances, the lack of proper financial support and general sympathy with its objects brought the school to an end.

It would be natural that those who had desired and labored that some suitable provision should be made for the education of females should be disheartened by these repeated changes and failures. But they were watchful and sympathetic towards any plan that awakened a reasonable hope of success. In this time of waiting and doubt a proposal to found a Female Seminary by a joint-stock company was regarded with considerable favor. In order that such a school should not drift too far away from the ideals of the principal promoters of the project, it was agreed that the Governors of the College should have the right of nominating the majority of the Directors. But it was thought by some that such a school should be brought into closer relations to our churches. The plan, therefore, was abandoned and for thirty years we have been trying to enlist the sympathies of our churches in the support and patronage of a Ladies' Seminary.

The committee who had charge of Horton Academy at this time, probably guided more or less consciously by the fact that Grande Pre Seminary during a part of its existence had been managed as a branch of the Academy, finding that a tenement in the Old Boarding House would become vacant, decided to open it as a residence for young ladies and permit them to join classes in the Academy. A competent lady, a graduate of Grande Pre Seminary, was placed in charge, and for six years a large number of young ladies received a valuable education in these conditions. The department grew and soon demanded the entire building for its accommodation. The number of students who sought to make use of these advantages made it evident that there was a need calling for some source of supply. And again in the talents developed in this group of students, the impulse they received towards advancement in learning and culture as opportunities were opened to them, and in later years their influence on the intellectual, social and religious life of the people have demonstrated that no investment yields richer returns, so far as the ennobling and enrichment of the life of a people are concerned, than that employed in carrying on the appropriate education of women.

As the numbers in the female department increased it became evident that an ampler and more suitable residence must be prepared for it. At this juncture the destruction of the College building by fire made it necessary to enlarge the plans for reconstruction. The Governors addressed themselves to their new duties with foresight and courage. They decided to undertake the erection of two buildings, one for the College, the other for a Ladies' Seminary. Subscriptions to a building fund were made on condition that the two buildings should be completed at the same time. Plans were matured and the contracts were let in June, 1878. When the buildings were finished in September, 1879, it became necessary to place a mortgage of \$10,000 on each of them. The Jubilee offerings in 1888 cancelled the mortgages on the College and Chipman Hall, but that on the Seminary was allowed to remain, and it has remained to this day, augmented by other large obligations growing out of the necessary enlargement of the building.

Acadia Seminary has completed twenty years of service. In that time one hundred and forty-seven students have been graduated from its course of study. More than twice that number have received instruction within its walls without graduation. The patronage has represented all sections of the Maritime Provinces. It has been fortunate in obtaining the service of a number of most excellent teachers. The department of instrumental and vocal Music has been steadily developed in a high degree of efficiency. The department of Painting and Drawing has been greatly enlarged and appliances for the successful accomplishment of its work largely increased. Its service in Education has been, perhaps, the most satisfactory, if compared with any similar service in the Province. Beginning with most limited accommodation for physical exercise and most meagre apparatus, it has come to possess a good and well-furnished gymnasium. Its domestic arrangements, its rooms for resident students and its classrooms are among the most desirable in these Provinces. Its intellectual life has been steadily deepening and gaining in strength. The aspirations of its students have taken in broader and broader views of life, its duties and its rewards. From the first religion has been honored in the school. The aim has been to bring its daily life under the control of Christian principles. Many of its students have received here spiritual blessings of inestimable value.

Something, indeed much, has been gained. Though the way by which the present conditions for the higher education of woman have been reached has been long and toilsome, perhaps with our disposition to leave public work to the initiative and the persistent interest and effort of the individual, it was the only possible way in which the present conditions could have been attained. However this may be, let us be thankful for what we have and hope for better things in the future.

(To be Continued.)

The Indwelling of the Holy Spirit.

I have read with much interest Bro. Hutchins' two sermons on the Holy Spirit. He has shown in a clear and convincing manner that the four following propositions are Scriptural. 1 All believers are indwelt by the Spirit. 2 Being indwelt by, and being filled with, the Spirit are not the same by any means. 3 All believers are not filled with the Spirit. 4 All believers ought to be thus filled, and it is a grievous sin not to be.

I do not see how anyone who knows his Bible can dissent from these truths, and Bro. Hutchins has done well to emphasize them. But there are some respects in which, as it seems to me, he has drawn very faulty conclusions, and has both upset his own arguments, and misinterpreted the plain teaching of the Word. Kindly permit a few comments with a view to a clearer understanding of the Scriptures on this great subject. Bro. Hutchins enters a hearty protest against those who urge believers to pray for the Spirit. I myself am one of those unfortunate heretics. Verily I thought it was Scriptural! Now I do not know just what class of persons Bro. Hutchins had in mind, nor just what their teachings would be. But let me say that one may urge believers to seek and pray for the Spirit, and yet fully agree with Bro. Hutchins in his first proposition (and in fact in all four). When we urge believers to pray for the Spirit it is not for the first entrance of the Spirit that we pray for. It is rather for the repeated entrance in fullness and power, the more conscious and blessed possession that we pray for. But Bro. H. protests and says that this is absurd, illogical, unreasonable. He claims that the Spirit only enters once into the heart. "Why pray for that which you already have?" This is his pet argument. Well I am not so much concerned as to whether my prayer is logical, or illogical. What I am chiefly concerned about is as to whether it is Scriptural. I claim that it is. He claims that it is not. Now it is at this point that it seems to me he has greatly erred, and his teaching will lead believers into the fog and darkness instead of the light. It is a risky business this method of establishing doctrine. Something seems illogical and we condemn it. Then we go to the Bible to try to prove our position. The Bible contains many things that are illogical, unreasonable, absurd, etc., according to our finite reasoning. This doctrine of the Spirit's indwelling is full of mystery, like the doctrine of the Trinity. (Where is the explanation of the Scriptural doctrine of the Trinity along the line of human logic?) The doctrine of the Omnipresence of God is equally beyond us. At one and the same instant God, in his entirety (if we know what that means) is in every place. He is in his entirety in each of a million places or hearts at the same time—in South Africa, North China, Japan, Borneo, South America, Wales, and the Klondyke. Fathom that with your finite line if you can! It is illogical, absurd, unreasonable, etc. But yet Bro. H. will admit that it is Scriptural and true. It may seem absurd to think of the Spirit entering over and over again the heart that He has never left, and yet the language of Scripture plainly gives us to understand that this is just what does take place however illogical or absurd it may appear. We cannot speculate too finely about the Spirit's method of indwelling. It is a mystery! Who has ever solved it? God the infinite Spirit dwelling in His entirety in millions of finite minds, human souls, mortal bodies, at the same instant! The very fact that the Almighty can and does inhabit a human body is a mystery of mysteries. There may be different senses and different ways in which He indwells. I confess I do not know much about the logic or lack of logic of the thing—the metaphysics of the subject—and I do not feel disposed to speculate or dogmatize. What we want is simply the teachings of Scriptures, and what they give us of Christian experience in Apostolic times. Surely the Bible language may be followed and interpreted as it plainly reads. We cannot go far astray if we stick to the Bible and interpret its language as we would that of any ordinary book.

Is it Scriptural to pray for the Spirit? Let us see! My Bible plainly says that the disciples after they were converted received the Spirit in answer to prayer, and that they did so more than once. Bro. H. says that we have no case after Pentecost where believers either asked for, or were urged to ask for, the Spirit. In Acts 4:29-31 we find the disciples in great need. They had been filled with the Spirit before and it had made them very bold before their persecutors. But now they are again afraid, or afraid that they will be afraid; and they resort to prayer. True they ask for boldness; but is it not evident that what they really sought was the fullness of the Spirit which would result in boldness? At any rate the answer was a fresh bestowal of the Spirit. The Spirit had in a sense never left them, but now He again enters them. "The place where they were gathered together was shaken, and they were all filled with the Holy Ghost." According to Bro. H.'s reasoning these disciples acted absurdly, and illogically. They should not have prayed but simply "surrendered" themselves and they would have been filled. Again in Acts 8 we have an account of Philip's evangelistic work in Samaria. A large revival broke out and many were converted, and

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baptized in the name of Jesus. The Jerusalem saints hear of it and send down Peter and John to visit the new converts. Listen! "Who when they were come prayed for them that they might receive the Holy Spirit." Inspired Apostles praying for those who already had the Spirit dwelling in them, that they might receive Him again!! Again, Saul of Tarsus is converted on the Damascus road, and the Spirit enters his heart never to leave him. But three days later in the house of Judas he comes into precisely the same relation to the Spirit that the Samaritan converts did when Peter prayed for them. This time it is Ananias who lays his hands upon the believer, and he is God's instrument for bestowing a fulness of the Spirit upon the new disciple of whom the Lord said: "Behold he prayeth."

Shall we look also at John 7: 37-39? Jesus is there speaking of the fulness of the Spirit "Which they that believed on him were to receive." It is evident that it is not the first entrance of the Spirit that he is talking about for as "believers" they already had been entered by the Spirit, and moreover it is to a great fulness of the Spirit that he refers to—a wonderful inflow and outflow. He uses the symbol "water" for the Spirit, and said: "If any man thirst let him come unto me and drink." In other words to get this blessed fulness of the Spirit one must "thirst," "come," and "drink." Thirst indicates a great desire which would as naturally and inevitably result in asking, as a child's longing for a drink of milk would lead it to ask, "Let him come." How shall mortal man come to Christ if not in prayer? Have we any other or better method? Coming unto Christ for this great gift is praying, asking, seeking, etc., "and drink." This is partaking, receiving, etc., as a definite experience in answer to definite, believing prayer. Here, it seems to me, Christ plainly teaches that if any one wants the fulness of the Spirit, he should apply to Him, and receive, take, drink, the Spirit. If surrender is all that is necessary in order to be filled with the Spirit why did not Christ say so? I am amazed at Bro. H.'s method of handling Luke 11: 13. "If ye then being evil know how to give good gifts unto your children how much more will your Heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him." If that text does not warrant us in asking for the Spirit then I suggest that we close our Bibles and cease trying to get guidance therein. Bro. H. says that the promise of that verse was given before Pentecost. Does he mean that prior to Pentecost the believer had to ask for the Spirit in order to get Him, and that subsequently the need of asking was removed? He says: "No doubt it means that God will not refuse His Spirit to those who sincerely ask for Him. But why ask for that which you already have?" Is that all that Jesus meant by those beautiful words? Might He not have said with quite as much sense: "How much more will your Heavenly Father give a pair of legs to those who ask him?" Does the Master spend time in uttering such useless promises? Let us call in the simple minded multitude who have no special theories to uphold, and ask them to read that verse. How will they interpret it? Oh yes, brethren, the Word of God exhorts us to seek and pray for the Spirit. I fear Bro. H.'s teaching on this point will greatly mislead. Surrender is necessary to the reception of the Spirit in fulness and power. But surrender is only a negative preparation after all. No amount of surrender will secure this unspeakable blessing unless to the surrender is added believing prayer. Without a definite act of Faith that asks and takes this gift the fulness of the Spirit will remain a dream. Let me notice Bro. H.'s interpretation of the expression "filled" and "full." He thinks it means simply that we have come more completely under the control of the Spirit. I do not deny that we have yielded more fully our being to his control, but I contend that this is only one side of the thing. The Spirit as we have seen enters the heart again and again with increasing fulness according to the fulness of our surrender and our faith. Let me repeat it! The Spirit in some mysterious and supernatural way again enters the heart in which he has been dwelling ever since conversion. If not why was it said of those Samaritan converts that "as yet He had fallen upon none of them" though they were converted days or weeks (perhaps months) before? If being "filled" means merely being more fully under the control of the Spirit, why the expression "fallen upon," "poured out upon," "received," etc., with reference to believers after Pentecost? If our brother's interpretation is correct, then the Word of God certainly uses language that is very misleading and would be responsible for our making the great blunder (?) of praying for the Spirit and expecting to receive Him.

One or two more references to Bro. H.'s treatment and I am done. He insists that the Spirit only enters the heart once, and that in the case of the disciples that entrance took place at Pentecost. Notice how this completely upsets his first proposition. All believers are indwelt by the Spirit. The Spirit entered the disciples for the first and last time on the day of Pentecost. Then evidently they were not regenerated (not believers) until Pentecost. Does he wish us to understand that God's people from Adam to Pentecost were not regenerated? It either means that, or else Bro. H.'s claim that the

Spirit first entered the disciples at Pentecost is absurd, or else our first proposition that all believers are indwelt by the Spirit falls to the ground. Which is it? I prefer to say that all God's people from Adam to Pentecost were regenerated, and were indwelt by the Spirit; and further that the disciples were again possessed by the Spirit on the day of Pentecost. It would seem that our brother saw clearly that the disciples were entered by the Spirit on the day of Pentecost, and since he had affirmed that the Spirit only enters the heart once, he must deny that he had entered them prior to Pentecost. He thus fell into a dilemma and took ground that is plainly absurd and completely upsets his first proposition. He deals also briefly with the expression "baptized in the Spirit" and quotes 1 Cor. 12: 13 to show that we all have this baptism at our conversion. But this is incorrect. The baptism there spoken of is baptism into Christ not into the Spirit. It indicates that act of the Spirit by which unites us to the mystical body of Christ; or that act by which the Spirit on the day of Pentecost is said to have united Jews and Gentiles into the one body of Christ. The "baptism of the Spirit," so called, is administered not by the Spirit but by Christ (Matt. 3: 11) and the Spirit is the element into which we are baptized. That we are not usually baptized in the Spirit at our conversion, is evident from the cases cited in the Acts and also abundantly from the experience of hundreds of believers today. Baptism plainly relates to the full possession of the Spirit which the vast majority of Christians do not have at conversion, and which many may never have.

Yes, Bro. Hutchins, the Scripture expression "filled with the Spirit" is descriptive of what ought to be the ordinary experience of every believer. It was not intended for any "religious aristocracy." But, alas, only the few obtain this unspeakable gift—the Spirit in His fulness. Whether the fault is that believers are not "well instructed," or that they are not "faithful," the fact remains that those in our churches today who are "full of the Holy Spirit" are in the great minority. After all that may be said we do have a religious aristocracy. There is an elect in this as in the matter of salvation. There are a few in all our churches who are distinguished from the many by the Christlike lives they live. Many are called but few are chosen. There are few who are willing to pay the price, few who will make the surrender, render the obedience required, in order to enter and enjoy the higher life. The word, the flesh and the devil, have still too much attraction for them. There is quite a disposition in some quarters to discredit the experiences which some saints claim to have and say they are enjoying. There is a jealous spirit that chafes at the thought of any few possessing more blessings than the many, and so they try to claim that all are equally blessed, and say that this inner circle of Christ's disciples have nothing that the rest do not have. Others discountenance the idea that one may be suddenly filled with the Spirit, and enjoy a blessed and marvelous baptism. It must be a gradual filling up by a process of gradual surrender, they would say. I have heard of one of our most brilliant pastors who said that he never had such an experience, and therefore he did not believe in it. Just as well might a man without the sense of smell say: "I have never smelt a rose. There I deny that the rose has any of that beautiful perfume that they talk about." New Testament saints were repeatedly filled, and suddenly filled. Hundreds all over the world today, can testify that in answer to a definite prayer of faith they suddenly were filled with the Spirit. All may not be so filled; it may come to some more gradually. But in any case it is a supernatural endowment given in direct answer to believing prayer and believers should look for such immediate answers. No amount of negative testimony ("I never had that experience") will stand against the positive experience of even one man who has tested the truth of the promise and can say: "I have had that experience." I seriously doubt if many persons are kept from this blessing by the thought that the blessing is not for them. Certainly the majority of non-filled disciples are without this unspeakable gift, simply because they do not want it (or Him). Baptism "in the Spirit" and "in fire" is something that worldly, selfish Christians would not relish. But, oh, what a blunder they are making! What peace, and power, what joy and comfort, they are missing! How they are robbing God of glory that He would have if they were fully consecrated to His service. How they are cheating the world out of the blessing that might flow through them to it. How they are starving their own souls, and hindering spiritual growth, that would ripen into a fuller Christlikeness! Content to wear the ugly image of the devil still, they do not show to the world the "beauty of holiness" that would be recognized as the image of Jesus. At least the image is a very faint one, and their influence upon the world is very small. Let us urge all of Christ's followers to come out and be separate, to seek for and pray for the Spirit, believing that He will be given in answer to prayer, and that thus "endued with power" they will have learned the secret of holy living.

Tekkali, May.

A Message From the Great West.

BY D. G. MACDONALD.

DEAR EDITOR.—Knowing your interest in the kingdom of our Lord and in each one of His servants I make free to ask room for another brief message from this great mission field.

My last was from Winnipeg. The good work reported then still goes on at Logan ave. under the admirable ministrations of Bro. Vincent. Nothing more than regular work can be carried on in this country during seed time, outside the cities, the same is true of harvest time. Seeding month was spent with my family at Austin, during which time an effort was made to lengthen the cords and strengthen the stakes of the Baptist cause recently inaugurated there. We now have a student settled on the field for the summer. I spent a week in a

growing town 8 miles from Austin where no Baptist work had up to that time been attempted, preaching my first sermon on the public square. I found seven baptized believers in the town and several who sympathize with our views. We secured a hall and the Austin man preaches there every Lord's day. Pray that the little one may grow strong.

Ten days' visit to Newbridge, Southern Manitoba, where a rich blessing was enjoyed last year, resulted in the quickening of the spiritual life of God's people and the conversion of thirteen.

I am now at work in a small place with a large name—Dominion City. Bro. Mellick opened an appointment here last year and now it is regularly visited by the student pastor from Newbridge. Mercy drops round us are falling. Yesterday three converts followed their Lord in baptism—the first New Testament baptism ever administered in the place. Last night the people crowded out to hear a Bible reading on the subject and listened with marked interest for an hour and a half. The resident Methodist pastor was present and with others asked several questions to answer the objections commonly raised. The principles we promulgate are gaining ground rapidly. After my visit to these regions, with Bro. Mellick, last year the Presbyterian pastor preached a sermon at each of his three appointments against immersion; during my present visit he immersed two candidates at Newbridge. Every one of the seven great principles that differentiate us from other Christian bodies—principles as essential to the best civic development of a new country as to its religious life—is finding favor with the people and helping to mould the future of this growing land.

Will the following accept my hearty thanks for their contributions to my mission: Halifax, North church, B. Y. P. U. \$5; Cape Breton, "Friend to Missions," \$30; Mrs. C. K. Harrington, \$5; Springfield, B. Y. P. U. \$3; E. M. Sippell, \$5. These generous friends may know that their contributions are appreciated for their face value as well as for the spirit that prompts them when I say that all that came into my hands from the fields on which I have labored since April the 5th to date does not cover, by several dollars, my travelling expenses. Many thanks, dear brethren. Follow your contributions by your prayers and expect fruits for God's glory from the work of your missionary in the great west.

Dominion City, July 6th.

The Book and the Journal

G. J. BURCHETT, D. D.

Which book? That is a question; it ought not to be a question, all interrogation points should be speedily removed. What journal? That is another question from which all interrogation points should be removed. While many persons are seeking that long list of the best books which is a good thing in its place, it would be a still more wise and safe thing for many others to find one good book and master it. Without entering into that endless discussion which could easily follow this suggestion allow this proposition:

That the denominational journal should have a place close by the side of the Bible.

It is taken for granted that the journal shall be one such as to be worthy of that honored position. There are no agencies for truth and righteousness which have had any harder battles to fight than the denominational journal. Why this is true every observer knows. Denominational existence; denominational efficiency and property depend to a very large extent upon the denominational journal. We look to it to tell us why we exist as a denomination; what are the precious truths for which we are living and sacrificing; why we should be where we are instead of some other place. And we look to the denominational journal for soul inspiration for our work; we look to it for the safest and best interpretations of divine truth; we expect it to tell us what are the great laws which should govern us in our battles with the thousands of troublesome questions in every day life; social, political, economic and all other questions touching our home and church life. The book and the journal are our safeguards, our defences. The denominational journal should be placed closer to the Bible than any other publication within our reach. The religious press has been in danger of being flooded, swept under by the ceaseless tides of secular sheets.

To the extent that this has been done has faith in divine truth been weakened, denominational enthusiasm lessened, financial assistance for our great mission interests crippled, and home and church life been lowered in tone, to say nothing about the decrease in the numbers of the saved added to our church. On Puget Sound in Washington are vast tracts of the richest land in the world. It is called "Tide Land." It lies below the tide mark, and so needs to be diked to guard it against the sea. Those dikes protect the richest harvests, the best orchards and gardens that one can ever see. There is a little animal out there which does not regard the property of his neighbors. He is very industrious and always works out of sight.

They call him the "Musk-rat." Small as he is, when he succeeds in digging through the dike the water comes through and soon has an opening large enough to flood fields and orchards. This has taken place often in the history of that region, and before the sea can be driven back the crops are destroyed and the trees are dead.

So the enemy is ever at work to undermine our defences; he wants to let the sea in upon us, and to the extent he succeeds we shall see our fairest possessions laid waste. As we keep our defences so shall we keep our life.—The Commonwealth.

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The N. S. Eastern Association.

Three miles from Oxford Junction on the line of railway which, leaving the I. C. R. at that point, runs through the eastern portions of Cumberland, Colchester and Pictou counties as far as Pictou town, is Oxford, where this year the Nova Scotia Eastern Baptist Association was held. Oxford is pleasantly situated on the River Phillip. The surrounding country is pleasing to the eye and much of it adapted to agricultural purposes. There are some good farms, but the strength of the people of this section of the country has been given to lumbering more than to the tilling of the soil. To one who had not visited the place for more than twenty years the changes to be noted are very remarkable. Where then were only scattered homesteads and green fields, a neat and thriving little town has sprung up. The excellent products of the Oxford Woollen Mills have given the place a wide and favorable reputation. There are here also a furniture factory, a sash and door factory and an iron foundry, which altogether give employment to about a hundred men. Most of the buildings are comparatively new and many of the residences afford evidence of comfort and taste. The Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists have good church buildings. The Baptist house is new, having been opened about the first of the year. It is modern in style, pleasant in appearance, convenient in plan and every way, it would seem, excellently adapted to the needs of the congregation. The only thing in connection with the building which the people would be willing to dispense with is the debt, which is rather too large to be comfortable. The house is lighted by acetylene gas generated on the premises, and the result appears to be highly satisfactory. The light is excellent and the cost of production much less, it would seem, than that of any other light of equal quality. There is said to be no danger in connection with the use of acetylene gas so long as nothing in the way of a naked light is allowed to approach the generator. But so long as there are in the world so many of the didn't-know-it-was-loaded kind of people this condition of safety is an important consideration.

The Oxford church has secured as pastor Rev. A. F. Baker, who is just entering upon his duties. Mr. Baker has an excellent record as general missionary and pastor, and the church is to be congratulated upon securing him. May a large blessing attend his labors upon this important field.

The association met Thursday, July 13, at 2.30 p. m. Officers for the year were chosen as follows: Moderator, Rev. J. W. Bancroft; Clerk, Rev. T. B. Layton; Asst. Clerk, Harry Fleming; Treasurer, T. M. Johnson, Esq. After devotional exercises the remainder of the session was spent in reading letters from the churches.

The evening session was occupied with receiving the report of the Committee on Temperance and in listening to addresses upon the subject.

Through Rev. H. F. Adams the Committee on Temperance reported in substance as follows: (1) That though the 29th of September, 1898, is passed, the results of the eventful day are here to stay, and become a powerful factor in the future policy of the statesmen of Canada. (2) That the votes of the 278,478 who voted for prohibition on that day were pure votes, being cast for "God and home and native land," and this element of purity weighs in moral weight and national strength the scale. (3) Outside of Quebec, the average votes per constituency were 1,042 for prohibition and against 617. Regarding prohibition 120 constituencies voted yes; 28 constituencies voted nay. (4) We greatly deplore the anti vote of Quebec, but as only 330 of the 933 rural constituencies were granted license to sell liquor, it is very clear that the French Canadians who voted "nay" were moved by other motives than favor to the distillers. (5) As the Liberal party declared that they would stand by the "expressed will" of the people if returned to power, we regard their refusal to grant prohibition a breach of faith with the people. (6) For the sake of the families of 75,000 drunkards, and of 300,000 moderate drinkers who have no voice in the matter, wives, children and others, this N. S. Eastern Association appeals to the Dominion Parliament to pass such legislation as will carry out the expressed will of the people.

The first speaker of the evening was Rev. C. F. Wilson of Yarmouth, who introduced a resolution in line with the report and supported it in a vigorous speech. The second speaker was Mrs. John Gunn, of Belmont, who gave an excellent address dwelling especially upon the importance of temperance education in the home, Sunday School and day school. The third speaker was Rev. D. H. McQuarrie, of Parrsboro', who discussed the subject along the line of the report, relieving the discussion by

humorous allusions, which were duly appreciated by the audience. At the close of the discussion the report including Mr. Wilson's resolution was adopted by a rising vote of the meeting.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The association met at half past nine and listened to a sermon preached by Rev. H. F. Waring, of Truro, from Phil. 4: 13, "I can do all things through Christ who strengtheneth me." "The Great Ideal and the Secret of its Attainment" was the preacher's theme, developed briefly, suggestively and in a manner which must have made the discourse highly interesting and helpful to those who had the privilege of hearing it.

After the sermon the business of the association was resumed, and the reading of the letters from the churches was concluded. In connection with the reading of the letter from the Goldboro', Guysboro' County, church, organized during the year with a part of the membership of the Isaac's Harbor church as its constituent members, Rev. A. Cohoon made some remarks explanatory of the circumstances which had led to the organization of the new church. There had been serious difficulty in the church, so that a part of the members would not fraternize with another part, and at last it appeared that the best thing that could be done was to separate. Separation had accordingly taken place in an amicable spirit and the members organized into the new church had received their dismission in a regular way.

The request of the Goldboro' church to be admitted to membership in the association having been granted, the pastor, Rev. W. J. Rutledge, as representative of the church, received from the Moderator the right hand of fellowship.

A suggestion was made by Bro. W. P. King of Truro to the effect that, instead of having the letters read in the Association *in extenso*, the clerk or some other brother appointed by the Association should prepare a digest of the matter contained in the letters to be read before the body, which it was argued would save time and promote interest in the meetings. Some informal discussions took place upon this subject, but the only practical outcome was the adoption of a resolution requesting the Convention to prepare a shorter form of Church letter.

A communication was read by the clerk from Rev. C. A. Eaton of Toronto asking the Association to appoint from among its members delegates to a National Baptist Congress to be held in the City of Winnipeg in the summer of 1900. This request was complied with and the following were named as delegates: Revs. J. H. MacDonald and H. F. Adams, W. P. King, Esq., and Mrs. John Gunn.

A communication was also read from the clerk of the N. S. Western Association inviting the Eastern Association to send delegates to participate in the Centennial Celebration of the association to be held next year. The following were accordingly appointed: The Moderator, Rev. J. W. Bancroft; Revs. H. F. Waring, of Truro; M. A. McClean, of North Sydney, and C. H. Haverstock, of Pugwash. A part of the letter from the Western Association referring to proposed changes in the associations was laid on the table until another report on the same subject should be brought in.

The pastors who had come into the association during the year were welcomed by the Moderator in a few fitting words and each briefly replied. The new pastors are Revs. D. H. McQuarrie of Parrsboro', H. G. Estabrook of New Glasgow, W. J. Rutledge of Guysboro', T. E. Roop of Bass River, and A. F. Baker of Oxford.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The association met again at two o'clock and listened to an excellent sermon by Rev. D. McKeen, of Athol. The text was 1 Peter 1: 7, "That the trial of your faith, being much more precious than of gold that perisheth, though it be tried with fire, might appear unto praise and honor and glory at the appearing of Jesus Christ."

By the way of introduction the preacher spoke of the important office of faith in the Christian religion. By faith the believer is justified, by faith he lives, by faith his heart is purified and by faith he is kept unto final salvation.

The Christian desires to have a comfortable experience and dreads trials of his faith. But trial is necessary to prove that faith is genuine, and the trial of faith bears fruit in (1) patience; (2) a richer Christian experience; (3) a strong Christian character; (4) encouragement given to others, and (5) an assurance of faith's preciousness. As practical inferences from these considerations it was shown that the Christian should not shrink from a trial of his faith, and that a great fundamental need of Christian living is faith and more faith. In conclusion Mr. McKeen spoke of the strength which he had derived from the passage under consideration in his own personal experience, and of the sermon as an outcome of many years of Christian life.

The report of the Committee on Systematic Benevolence was presented by Rev. J. Williams. The report intimated that the adoption of the envelope system for the collection of benevolent funds had not proved so much of a success as could be desired. The contributions from the churches were insufficient to meet the demands of the denominational work, and as a consequence the treasuries of the Boards were often empty, their accounts overdrawn and the progress of their work retarded. As a means of remedying this state of affairs the report proposed: 1. That each church have one and only one Benevolent Fund. 2. That each member of the church be asked to contribute to the fund at least quarterly. 3. That pastors impress upon their people the duty of contributing liberally to the Lord's work. 4. That all funds be sent to the general treasurers of denominational funds to be divided according to the Convention Scheme.

The report was considered by the association at considerable length. Some discussion occurred as to the duty of pastors in this connection. On the one hand it was held that it was the duty of pastors and essential to the welfare of the church and denomination that they should interest themselves in the benevolent work. On the other hand it was urged that there was perhaps a danger of laying too much upon the ministers in the matter of raising funds and of failing as a consequence to call forth the interest and develop the talents of the deacons of the church along this line of work. There was also some question as to the adoption of any scheme in such a way as not to leave room for the expression of the special interest which individuals may feel in any

particular department of the denominational work. Rev. A. Cohoon emphasized systematic effort on the part of the churches generally in this matter as the thing especially to be sought for. We have not many rich men and those who can do most are in many cases not liberal givers. We must depend for the carrying on of our work on the comparatively small contributions of the many. Hence the importance that the grace of liberality be developed in all and that each church should undertake regular systematic work in the support of our Christian enterprises. Where this is done the results are not unsatisfactory. If churches are wisely led into the work they will respond to the calls of love and duty and the funds for carrying on the work will be doubled.

Pastors Haverstock and McQuarrie spoke of the responsibility resting upon ministers to lead in this matter of benevolence both by precept and example.

Rev. J. W. Manning said that the term benevolence was not rightly applicable to money contributed to missions. Contributing for the promotion of Christ's work is for the Christian a matter of trusteeship rather than of benevolence. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Questions in Letters reported through Rev. H. F. Adams. From the first clause of this report it appeared that there are connected with the association 70 churches, of which 60 have reported this year to the association. Of these 42 have reported contributions to the denominational funds. Eighteen churches, with an aggregate membership of 1,227, have not reported any contributions. In the course of discussion on this clause it appeared that some of these churches had contributed to the funds although the fact was not reported in their letters to the association. Another clause of this report advised that the appeal of the New Annan church for assistance in building be recognized by taking a collection at the evening service for that purpose. This clause was also adopted.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The report of the Committee on Missions was presented by Rev. O. N. Chipman: It called attention to the field for evangelistic effort as world-wide, and enquired—What are we doing to fulfil the Lord's commission? In connection with the Home Mission department the report noted that more grants are made to the work in the N. S. Eastern Association than in any other in N. S., or P. E. I., highly commended the work done during the year as general missionary by Rev. A. F. Baker, who has now accepted a call to the pastorate of the Oxford church and called attention to the prospect of a large deficit in the accounts of the Board at the close of the year unless the churches immediately make liberal contributions to the funds. The report also set forth the facts previously given in these columns in respect to the Grande Ligne work, the North-west work and the Foreign Mission work. The report deplored the lack of funds in the treasuries and summing up showed that the amount which must be received during July in order to close the year without an addition to the debt is for the H. M. Board, \$1853.56; for the F. M. Board, \$3750.17. To close the year free from debt there is needed by the H. M. Board, \$3750.17; and for the F. M. Board, \$6481.74. The report was tabled for further consideration at another time and the speakers for the evening were introduced.

Rev. H. G. Mellick, pastor of the church at Emerson, Man., and formerly superintendent of Missions in the Northwest, delivered an excellent and interesting address in the interests of the Northwest work. He spoke of the noble work of the women of the Northwest who, among other things, were promoting work among the Indians, of whom 200 have been baptized and there is encouragement for the future. There was also the work among the Scandinavians of whom there were 12,000 to 14,000 in the country. The German work also offers large opportunity. The population of the Northwest is increasing quite rapidly. Some 29,000 have come into the country since the first of the year. These people of so many nationalities afford a great problem for the Christian people of the land to deal with. Mr. Mellick spoke of the importance of grasping opportunities as they were offered and occupying centres of population and influence. The Logan Avenue church of Winnipeg was an instance of this. The building was said to have cost the Presbyterians \$40,000. It was purchased by the Baptists four years ago for \$40,000 and a little church of 30 members organized. Now Rev. W. C. Vincent preaches there every Sunday to a congregation of from 400 to 600, and the church has become an important centre of influence.

Rev. A. Cohoon spoke in the interests of the Home work. After congratulating the Oxford church on having secured Mr. Baker as their pastor—though this had meant to the H. M. Board the loss of a very valuable general missionary, Mr. Cohoon proceeded to speak of what the mission had accomplished in promoting the work in needy churches some of which had already become self-supporting. He spoke also of the men of spiritual power and influence who had come from these mission fields to be the ministers of the denomination, and made an earnest and telling appeal on behalf of this work of planting and sustaining Baptist churches—a matter of great importance not to the denomination only but to the world.

Rev. J. W. Manning spoke on behalf of the Foreign work. He sometimes felt, when he listened to his brother ministers preaching and praying and heard no reference to the needs of the heathen world, that it seemed as if they thought it was no business of theirs what became of the heathen. And the heathen are dying without Christ at the rate 30,000,000 a year—six times as many as are in all Canada. There are said to be in London, preaching to its 5,000,000 of people, 1,000 more ministers and missionaries than Britain and America are sending to the whole heathen world. See how many ministers there are of all denominations preaching to the less than one million people of these Maritime Provinces and think of the very few missionaries who are being sent to minister to the spiritual needs of 2,000,000 Telugus in India. Was this fair; was it right that one man should have ten thousand chances to be saved, while another is not given even the ghost of a chance?

SATURDAY MORNING.

The Association met at 9.30, and listened to the Association sermon which was preached by Rev. J. H. MacDonald. Text: Ex. 20: 5.6. The subject was the Principle of Natural Heredity and the Principle of Spiritual

Heredity. As this very interesting discourse will probably appear in full in these columns in a later issue, it is unnecessary to attempt any epitome of it here.

The Report of Committee on Denominational Literature was read by Rev. H. F. Waring. It emphasized the importance of a strong and pure religious literature in which the Bible ever must hold first place. How to induce the people young and old to study the Scriptures and practice their teachings is the great problem. The importance of a denominational literature and the fact of the improvement in such literature in some respects was noted. It commended the MESSENGER AND VISITOR as embodying influence of great value in the home, essential to an intelligent understanding of our mission and work as a people and hence calling for endeavor on the part of all deeply interested in our principles and work to promote its circulation. The Baptist Union was commended for the aid it furnishes in the work of the B. Y. P. U., and as superior for young Baptists to the Christian Endeavor World. The Editor of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR being present was invited to speak and was kindly heard as he advocated the interests of the paper. Remarks were made by a number of the delegates chiefly in line with the statements of the report in reference to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

The Circular Letter, written by Rev. F. H. Beals, was read by Rev. J. H. MacDonald. The letter was endorsed by the Association. It was also arranged to have it printed in order that it might be read by all the pastors to their churches. On motion Rev. J. H. MacDonald, the preacher of the Associational sermon was requested to send a copy of it to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR for publication.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The report on Sunday Schools was presented by the Moderator, Rev. J. W. Bancroft. In connection with this report a paper on the relation of the Sunday School to the church was read by Rev. J. H. MacDonald. After some discussion of the subject by the Association the report was adopted.

The Moderator of the Association Rev. J. W. Bancroft and Rev. D. H. McQuarrie were appointed delegates from the Association to the Convention in Fredericton. A committee was appointed to arrange for a jubilee service at the fiftieth annual meeting of the Association, which will occur next year. Of this committee Rev. D. A. Steele, D. D., was named as chairman.

The remainder of the afternoon service was occupied with a sermon by Rev. W. J. Rutledge who spoke of The Elements of Success in Christian Work, taking as the foundation of his discourse the story of the healing of the palsied man in Mark 2nd chapter.

SATURDAY EVENING.

was given to Education. The report on this subject which had been prepared by Rev. R. O. Morse was read by Rev. W. J. Rutledge. It reviewed the work of the year in connection with the instruction at Wolfville, showing also how important is that work and worthy of heartiest support of the denomination.

The first address of the evening was given by Rev. O. N. Chipman, subject, Christ in our College Life.

Prof. Tufts of Acadia spoke of The Relations of the Constituency to the College and dwelt upon the large advantages which Acadia offers to students and at less expense than many other institutions.

Rev. D. H. McQuarrie spoke of Acadia as a Centre of Influence.

Rev. J. H. MacDonald, Principal of Acadia Seminary, spoke in the interests of that department of our Educational work.

The Committee on Resolutions reported, recommending, 1. vote of thanks (1) to Pastor Baker and his people for the most hospitable entertainment provided by them and to the choir for excellent music. (2) To the I. C. R. authorities for reduced fares to delegates.

2. That the Association meet next year on the last Friday in June.

3. That the invitation of the Ingwash church be accepted for the next annual meeting. The report was adopted.

N. B. Eastern Association.

(Continued from page one.)

Temperance, reviewing in very plain terms the history of temperance legislation, and the course followed "by many professing Christians and some deacons." Bribery and influence akin to bribery have been the means of keeping from the polls, and from a stand for temperance, men who should support this movement. Rev. R. Barry Smith with characteristic directness supported every position contained in this report, as also did Dea. Ayer and Deacon Dickie. Bro. Hughes urged moderation and avoidance of any appearance of partisanship. Hon. H. R. Emmerson referred to the danger of a denominational body discussing this question from a political standpoint. He urged moderation in discussion and pointed out that it might be more the duty of this Association to aid in creating a sentiment for temperance than to determine how men should vote at the next election. Mr. Emmerson was heard with closest attention. Indeed each speaker, and there were many, was given an attentive hearing. Perhaps, though, the general impression of the entire discussion was less favorable than it should have been. There was more or less evidence of party spirit if not partisanship, a condition perhaps wholly unavoidable in a discussion of this important subject at this time, but none the less to be regretted. Rev. W. E. McIntyre offered prayer.

On Saturday evening a large congregation assembled to listen to addresses on Home Missions and Education. Scripture was read by Rev. M. Addison, prayer was offered by Rev. F. T. Snell.

Secretary McIntyre, the first speaker, turned the attention of the people to our Home Mission work in New Brunswick. He rejoiced in the prosperity of each of our enterprises and believed Home Missions a good foundation for each department of our work. He spoke with no narrow view. "Too small a capital is one of our great difficulties. There should be \$6000 instead of \$2000 of an annual income. The northern districts look to our large and prosperous churches of 200, 300, 500 or 1000 members. Our denominational strength as the largest Protestant body in New Brunswick gives us great

opportunity and makes large demand upon us. Almost half our province is as yet practically untouched by our work. Enterprise there certainly was on the part of our forefathers (1300 Baptists) who planted missions on the Miramichi and in Restigouche. Our effort is not in keeping with theirs. Gloucester is, I believe, being opened for us. Bro. Patterson is now there and we can have help for him he will continue a Baptist light in that district. In the southern half our policy is to group, and this is difficult work. We urge this and then aid to the limit of our ability. Several of these fields have recently become self-sustaining. Some must have continued support. These we help by grants and by the aid given them by our missionaries." Mr. McIntyre closed his address by an appeal for more and larger giving, referring in this connection to the legacy of \$500 left this Board by the late Rev. Benjamin Jewett.

Pastor J. E. Tiner spoke on Grande Ligne. This unique work appeals to heart and pocket of every Canadian Baptist. To these people of Quebec we must continue to give the gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. The work is necessarily slow work in the very nature of the case, but souls are being converted in goodly numbers every year. In attendance and moral conduct the 87 boys and 53 girls have given to this school its best year. Thirteen conversions took place during the year. More room is needed. Romish priests call this work a diabolical conspiracy, and appeal to their people in pathetic tone for loyal and unquestioning support of the heads of the church. May the Lord help us to give truth to these people.

Mr. Cecil C. Jones, instructor at Acadia, was introduced by the moderator and received an attentive hearing as he outlined the work now being done at Wolfville and asked information concerning any who had it in mind to take a course at Wolfville. Statistics already given in several Associational reports were placed before his hearers in an attractive array. New Brunswick has sent 61 of this year's students. Quality has been all right it is quantity that is desired. Standing of our graduates abroad has been excellent. Influences at Acadia are among the very best. Men sent there are free from many of the temptations found elsewhere.

The Forward Movement was the subject of some pertinent remarks by Rev. W. E. Hall. He held that the College was wanted and needed and that her fall would cause universal sorrow. He outlined the successful work of this movement but called for free and generous support by new pledges to make good losses which are unavoidable. Albert with over 3000 members has given but a little over \$250—a little more than 8 cents per member, and 45 years in which to pay these eight cents. This Association has given less than \$900. The responsibilities are great upon us. Acadia is not distant. It is near. It is our school. It is open for our sons and daughters. If you want it help it to live.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson, of Dorchester, representing the governors of Acadia, complimented Mr. Jones upon the excellence of his work quoting in this connection the opinion of a professor of science at Harvard who said recently, "You are losing to us your best men." This is an opinion of value and shows what Acadia must be and is to the Baptists of these Maritime Provinces. Valued abroad it should more and more be valued at home.

But money is a great need there as in so many other places. And the money side though not pleasant must be made prominent. There are no extravagances there. In a sense it is run meanly. It is not equipped for the work it can do and is anxious to do. Its work reaches beyond the Baptist body. If it is in your interests as loyal to the church which you have espoused to give and give liberally. In this is truth.

Announcements for the Sabbath were made and the meeting closed with singing and prayer.

The Sabbath dawned clear and warm, encouraging to worship at the early hour of 6.30. At least seventy people were ready for service at the church at this time. Their meeting together was one of rich spiritual blessing a fitting preparation for a day of privilege and opportunity.

A consecration service, conducted by Judge Emmerson, president of the Maritime B. Y. P. U., occupied the hour 9.30 to 10.30. This was largely attended and only helpful in its influence. At 11 o'clock the Associational sermon was preached by Rev. E. C. Corey. 1 Cor. 1 was read by Rev. J. W. Manning. Prayer was offered by Rev. W. E. Hall. Pastor Corey's text was found in Ephesians 1: 18-19.

"Christian Hope" This was an "old-time sermon," full of gospel truth, plain, simple, helpful. It was received with evident satisfaction and profit by the large congregation present.

In the afternoon the Sabbath School was in session from 2 to 3 o'clock. Then platform addresses upon Sabbath School work were given by Pastors J. W. Gardiner, E. E. Daley, J. E. Tiner and John Miles. These addresses were highly spoken of as of much practical value.

SABBATH EVENING.

Delightful weather continued throughout the day enabling throngs of people to attend the services. In the morning Rev. R. Barry Smith preached to a crowded house at the Methodist church and in the afternoon Rev. W. E. Hall spoke to an overflow meeting in the same house. Other visiting pastors preached in near-by out-stations.

Foreign Missions and our North West interests were before the people at the evening service. Missionary hymns were sung, prayer was offered by Revs. I. B. Colwell and E. E. Daley, the former also reading the Scripture.

Mrs. Churchill, our returned missionary, was making her first visit to Elgin and was rejoiced to meet the Western Association. "For 25 years our work has been carried on without loss of life among our workers. Reminiscences I have brought with me from my field, we wish to tell you what the Lord has wrought. In our last year of work 103 were baptized. This means more of effort than we imagine. Our school work is giving us great joy. Our boys are becoming some of our best church workers. At Bobbili is the only girls' school among our Telegus, with an attendance of 103. Here the high caste sit beside our own Christian girls. Five of the teachers were educated and trained in this school. This is one of our best evangelizing agencies. It is now in Miss Harrison's hands. Do not fail her. She needs,

as all our interests need, your prayers, your money, your constant support."

Mrs. Cox, our New Brunswick secretary, spoke of our home work conducted by 90 societies and 40 mission bands among 70 churches. One half of our membership should be in the aid societies. If we love the Lord we will carry out his last command.

Sister Churchill exhibited and described the Telegu costume and sang in Telegu.

Secretary Manning made "Stewardship" the theme of a stirring appeal for the support of our mission interests, contrasting the condition of evangelization in this favored land with that of heathendom. The success of missionary effort was plainly shown. "Lend a hand brethren and sisters, every one, for each must bear his part."

Rev. H. C. Mellick told of the work now being carried on among the Indians, 25 bands of these being now without any missionary care. These are practically heathen. Ten years of work has given us about 200 Indian membership. Seventy-six baptized during our northern trip have with few exceptions remained faithful. These 200 send hearty greetings to this Association. Regarding our North West work 20,000 people have recently come to us, many of these Scandinavians. They are of good moral fibre. Our work among them is promising. The past year in the salvation of souls and the building up of our work has been the best in our history. And great is the present opportunity. Twenty-five years ago there was one Baptist in Winnipeg. Now we have in the North West 70 churches, 12 of these self-supporting, and a present membership of 3500. These, last year, gave \$5,000 to missions while the 18,000 Baptists of New Brunswick gave but \$3,000.

The report on Denominational Literature was presented by Rev. E. E. Daley. "Given a taste for reading and the means of gratifying it a man should be happy if he made a wise selection of his books. Such a selection gives him contact with the wisest, best, bravest, wittiest and purest characters of humanity. Association with such develops character. 'A good book is the precious life blood of a master spirit.' The best reading should be recommended by our denomination. There is more reading now than ever before. What is read should be of great concern to religious leaders. One bad book may ruin a life. Sunday School libraries should be selected with great care. Health of mind is as important as health of body. Better give out no book than give out one that will defile the moral sense. Best heads and hearts should see to it that our books are safe and only safe. These books should be baptistic in tone and spiritual in teaching."

OUR DENOMINATIONAL PAPER.

Your committee desire to heartily endorse the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. We look upon it as one of the most beneficial factors in our denominational life. Our interests are bound up in its welfare. We may well be proud of it. It is a modern up-to-date paper in its appearance, make up, editorials management and price. We are kept by it in touch with our B. Y. P. U. work, with our educational interests, with our foreign and home work, with our churches and Sunday Schools and also with the leading questions of the day. We are satisfied that its influence is for God, for home and native land. It is to the advancement of the kingdom that its circulation be enlarged. Your committee believe that our highest wisdom as a denomination is to cleave to the old Book as the divinest wisdom and the holiest literature. Let it be studied in our homes and in our Sabbath Schools, let its truths be proclaimed in our pulpits and true life for the individual and the nation is assured. On motion this report was adopted without discussion.

In the absence of Dr. Steele the report on Systematic Benevolence prepared by him was read by A. H. Chipman. His recommendations are as follows:

SYSTEMATIC BENEVOLENCE.

First. That, as we are creatures of habit, it is best to begin to cultivate this grace early in life. As God prospers you, remember that you owe Him a proportionate part, some weeks more and some less, conscientiously lay aside God's share.

Second. That all monies contributed by the congregation be placed on the plates every Lord's day, after the collection, let the treasurer take charge placing it in one common fund. From this let all bills be paid, pastor's salary and current expenses. When any object outside the church, presents itself let the pastor and deacons and treasurer consider the application, and if it be deemed worthy, let them vote a certain sum to it. In extraordinary cases the whole church could be consulted. This would be a better way than to be the subject of occasional impulse; and would do away with the necessity of the eloquent agent. It would be a reform worthy of Christian men and women. The educative power of such movement would make itself felt in every part of our denominational work. The increasing cry of secretaries and Boards would be heard seldom if at all, and the best results of such a simple plan would be found in the growth of our own spiritual natures. The haunting of conscience would cease, and we would walk in the smile of the Lord, feeling assured that when ever we may be called into His presence we should meet His approving words, "Thou hast been faithful over a few things, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Pastor Baker spoke in behalf of the Home Mission Committee of the Maritime Convention, telling of its work and its aims. Pastor Smith desired to see our churches better informed of the work of this committee and thus brought into closer relations with our Maritime work. On motion the clerk was instructed to express to the Maritime H. M. Committee the regret of this body that it was not represented at the Home Mission meeting.

Report on Foreign Missions was discussed and adopted, as also that on Education.

On motion committee in re Phillips letter was asked to confer with similar Committees appointed by the other Associations in N. B. On motion the report on Temperance was taken from the table given a thorough overhauling, referred back to committee, slightly modified, again read and finally adopted.

Pastor Townsend's resolution of thanks to the Elgin church, the Elgin people, the choir, etc. etc., was happily stated, enthusiastically approved and presented to the pastor of the church by the moderator.

Thus closed a profitable Association, to meet next year at place to be decided by the moderator and the clerk.

* * The Story Page. * *

"Inasmuch"

BY MRS. HARRIET A. CHREVER.

Mr. Wendell Walpole had enjoyed a dainty, bountiful supper, and emerging from the warmth of his handsomely furnished dining-room, he buttoned closely about him his heavy overcoat preparatory to going out. It was bitterly cold, but in view of his many mercies, Mr. Walpole, who was a professor of religion, found it his bounden duty to be present at the evening meeting for prayer. He had asked his wife to accompany him, but as usual she refused. Very placid and grateful he felt on entering the comfortable vestry; if any sorrow haunted his life it was in the back round tonight, and he mentally resolved that his pastor should not wait in vain to hear his voice in prayer that evening at least. The goodness of the Lord had followed him in a signal manner through the year, whose fast-fleeting months had brought again "the harvest time, Thanksgiving." Next week would come the annual festival, and although all anniversary days were saddened for Mr. Walpole and his wife, yet the ledgers at the counting-room showed profits, which made the heart of the business man rejoice.

Mr. Walpole's muffled figure paced slowly up the aisle until, nearing the platform, he seated himself with unconscious self-satisfaction and complacency near the sacred desk. The door of the well lighted vestry kept opening and shutting, admitting warmly clad figures; ladies enveloped in plenty of velvet and fur, and gentleman in heavy coats, doubly lined and double breasted, and well reinforced at the collar and cuffs. The church was in a populous, fashionable locality, and if the numbers who attended its evening meetings attested anything as to its spiritual warmth and life, the pastor need not have wanted for encouragement in his blessed work. At last, when old Capt. Bertram, clad in an enormous camel cloak, had slowly lumbered into the soothing atmosphere of the vestry, a little, half-starved thing, clothed in a few garments evidently intended for a still smaller boy than himself, had managed to glide in under the concealing folds of the wide-sweeping cloak. The sexton espied him after a moment, crouching in a corner of the settee nearest the great radiator, but the child was perfectly quiet, and the man hadn't the heart to motion him out. He reflected that had he seen the little arab entering, he might perhaps have prevented him from stopping, but evidently the light and shelter had attracted him, for it was unusually cold for the middle of November.

The meeting was a more than ordinarily live one, and in due time Mr. Walpole arose, and in well-chosen language dwelt eloquently on the goodness of God. Surely his children should trust implicitly so bountiful a provider. The mercies had followed each other in such regular succession during the year, they had been literally new every morning, and fresh every evening. Then he asked, with great earnestness, "What shall we render to our God for all his benefits? I, for one, my brethren, intend to make such returns as will seem well pleasing in the sight of the Lord. It is our duty—taking on a more generalizing, less personal style—to copy the example of our blessed Saviour, to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, warm the poor and assist the needy, always remembering the words of divine acceptance and approval, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.'" Inspired by his own fervid words, his enthusiasm had arisen to such a pitch that he felt drawn to supplement his remarks by a hearty prayer, in which he begged to be shown in what way he could best attest to the real thanksgiving with which his heart was filled. He concluded the prayer by urging that at last he might hear from his Master's lips the welcome plaudit, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

Remarks followed from others present, and in more than one instance allusion was made to "the earnest words of our dear brother Walpole." There was considerable hand-shaking and interchange of friendly inquiry as the meeting broke up, but at length Mr. Walpole had again closely buttoned his coat to his chin, and was briskly walking towards home when he thought he heard a slight call. He half turned, but seeing no one, still in that exalted frame of mind he paced on until he felt a decided little pull at his coat. He turned way around this time, and stopped short at sight of a little figure close by him in the cold moonlight. But before he had time to say a word, a little, thin, wiry voice asked eagerly:

"Say, boss, did you mean that, wot you said?"

"Did I mean what?" asked the tall man, in surprise.

"Did you mean that wot you said just now in the church, the beautiful, warm church?"

"Why, what do you mean, boy?"

Any practical or even possible connection between his happily uttered remarks and this pinched little atom of

humanity never occurred to Mr. Walpole's mind for a moment.

"I mean that wot you said 'bout you must feed folks wot are hungry, and buy clothes for them as hadn't got any, and warm folks as was freezin'; we're almost freezin', sister an' I, an' Jinny's sick—awful sick she is."

"Well, don't you have a doctor?"

They were walking side by side, the piteously incongruous pair, for it was too cold to linger on the glistening pavement. Mr. Walpole wished his fragile companion would run away, but the little, illy-shod feet managed somehow to keep up with his own long stride.

"Yes; we's had the doctor, but he don't stop Jinny a coughin'."

"Well, I'll give you some pennies; then you'd better run home and get warm."

"We ain't got no coal, and the wood's most gone, and Jinny's that sick she can't pray out loud no more. I wouldn't a-axed you," he added, in a dreary, patient tone; "for Jinny an' me ain't the beggin' kind, only you talked so good and grand in the big, warm church," then he half sobbed, in a kind of desperate outburst, "an' I'll be blessed if I didn't think you meant it!"

Mr. Walpole walked a little more slowly, as after a moment he answered in a queer, suppressed voice:

"Come in my house, little boy, and I'll see what I can do for you."

As they stood by the furnace register in the spacious front hall Mr. Walpole inquired:

"How long has your sister been sick?"

The child's eyes wandered from the bronze figure holding the gas lamp to the tufted-like paper on the wall, then done to the softly carpeted floor, as he answered softly: "Jinny ain't never been well, she ain't, not since I can remember. She worked hard to fetch me up decent, but now her cough's that bad she can't get out any more, and can't talk into a whisper."

"What doctor do you have?"

"Dr. Stangood; he's been to see Jinny lots o' times."

"Well, I know Dr. Stangood," said Mr. Walpole, encouragingly. "I'll speak to him about your sister. Let's see, what is your name, and where do you live?"

"My name's Lou Witter, and I live down to No. 55 Scott's Court, up three flight an' turn to the left."

"Don't you know, my boy, there are societies who help people like you and your sister? I belong to such a society myself. I should be sorry to know of a truly worthy person's suffering."

The boy's face worked itself into a wicked little grin, as he answered, with shrewd logic way beyond his years. "I earns more spendin' the same time runnin' errands for pennies, than I get a-answerin' o' their questions. I gets a pint o' coal, or a dish o' soup after I've told who my granny was, an' where she lived, an' who she took in washin' for. I don't like s'cieties, nor Jinny don't neither. You see, we don't know any too partic'lar just who our folks was, nor what parish we belongs to, nor what church we's members of. We mostly don't go to church, but Jinny always went reg'lar to the Mission Sunday School long's she could, an' up to the time she got so hoarse, she kept a-singing 'The Lord will provide'; I wish to gracious he would!" But the thin little voice was not passionate, nor consciously irreverent, only so longing, poor hungry child—so longing.

Just then Mrs. Walpole, hearing voices, looked from the library door into the hall, and with a glance at the strangely matched pair, was about to return to her easy chair, when her husband said: "Wife, if I send this child to the kitchen can't the girls give him something to eat? we must have some food to spare for—for one of our Master's poor little ones."

Mrs. Walpole replied rather indifferently, but not unkindly, that of course there was food down stairs the child was welcome to. She had the air of a person too much absorbed with personal cares or troubles to think of extending much aid or sympathy to others, but she noticed her husband accompanied the little waif to the kitchen.

When the boy went out of the basement door he had food enough to last himself and sister for at least two days, and a bundle of coal beside. Mr. Walpole feared the child's little strength might be taxed too much by two such packages, but he bore out the load right manfully, trying to conceal his efforts, and all the time thanking his benefactor in his crude, untaught way. "I thought as how you meant it boss. I'll try and be a good Christian myself, if ever I get onto my feet. Good night, boss, and thanks again."

After Mr. Walpole had told his wife all there was to tell, she asked:

"What shall you do about it?"

"I shall see Stangood in the morning, first thing, just as I promised too."

"You see, Mr. Walpole," said Dr. Stangood, the city physician, "the fact is the girl is dying for want of proper food and shelter. She is only one of scores of cases

which no special charity can reach. She ought to go to the hospital but she won't leave her little brother; and it is simply amazing what the child does for her. He manages somehow to pick up fuel enough to keep her from actually freezing, and food enough to keep her from actually starving. Astonishing how these poor creatures cling to each other, but there! they have hearts as well as the rest of us. Wish I could help them all, but that would be impossible. Good-morning sir." And the doctor hurried into his buggy and away.

Alone in his office Mr. Wendell Walpole was facing a serious problem. He had gone well-fed, and in all the flush of worldly prosperity into the house and presence of his God, told what he meant to do in view of unnumbered mercies received, and sought divine aid in carrying out his generous impulses. And God had taken him at his word, and at once brought before him one of his neediest children. Should he dare look back after voluntarily putting his hand to the plough, even if it took his time and money, and forced his feet into the unwonted by-ways to answer the call? He answered with commendable honesty:

"Verily, if I do, I am not fit for the kingdom of God!"

At noon he was laboriously climbing three flights of stairs in a rickety old house in Scott's Court. He paused on reaching the upper landing, but just then a door opened and he saw the face of the boy he had befriended the night before.

"Oh, its the boss! he exclaimed, excitedly. "Walk right in sir."

On a pile of clothing, answering for bed-stead, bed-clothes and all, was a once fair young girl. Tears sprang to Mr. Walpole's eyes at sight of so girlish but wasted a face. At the end of an hour he groped his way down the uneven stairs and out into the sunshine. The next day Virginia Witter went willingly to the hospital, knowing provision would be made for her little brother's welfare. He was to be comfortably clothed, and act as errand boy at Mr. Walpole's office.

It had been distasteful enough at first, for a man of Mr. Wendell Walpole's dainty habits, picking his way through the foulness of Scott's Court, but he regarded the Lord's call, and after all, he was in earnest, and meant what he said the night of the prayer meeting, although he did not realize the meaning of his fervid words. Alas! how often we lack realization of the import of our petitions. But no life is so prosperous that naught of ill beclouds it, and despite his wealth and fine worldly prospects a great cankering sorrow was always present in the heart of Wendell Walpole. Years before there had been an only son in the rich man's house. Very fond and very proud had been the parents of their bright, handsome boy. Alas! too proud and too indulgent. By the time the youth had fairly passed childhood's years he had become so utterly unruly that he was expelled finally from school. His parents tried to tighten the lines when restraint was no longer possible. Then his irregular habits, added to his insatiable demands for money—the money was not as plentiful as then as now,—tried his father almost beyond endurance. There were repeated altercations; the father would remonstrate, the son threaten. At length, after a few years, there was an attempt one night to rob the safe in Mr. Walpole's office, and to escape detection the guilty son fled—whither? In pain and humiliation the father sought his recent son far and near. But years had gone by, and although they failed to bring desired relief, the sharp anguish of the loss had assuaged in some degree, and the father and mother mourned their only son as dead.

It became a real satisfaction to Mr. Walpole to inquire day after day, and to find that through his prompt, kindly aid, Jinny Witter was slowly gaining. He had never dreamed before how blessed it was to engage in personal deeds of charity, and he now resolved, instead of sending the usual amount for Thanksgiving to the Local Relief Society, to send but half the sum to them, then to add generously to the other half, and disburse the gift himself.

Jinny and Lou Witter had told piteous stories of other sufferers in Scott's Court, and somehow Mr. Walpole began to sympathize, with something akin to joy, his visits to a poor, lame, old woman, who once had a "bony boy" to care for her, but he died and left her a pensioner on the bounty of others. In vain he tried to induce his wife to find a panacea for her sorrow in seeing wan faces light up at her welcome approach; but the poor lady refused, and pined on, never knowing the comfort she missed.

Jinny Witter had entered the hospital just before Thanksgiving, and Mr. Walpole called her, in his heart, his "Thanksgiving offering," so literally had he felt the service done her to be an offering from his heart to God. In a few weeks she had rallied to such a degree that it became a pleasure to assist the nurses in various light ways. Then her voice returned so that she could even sing a little. So gentle and sweet was the frail girl the

Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR JULY.

For our Home Mission work in these provinces that the laborers may be greatly encouraged and a host won to Christ. That money may be given to enable the Board to send to India the missionaries who are asking to go this autumn.

Notice.

The annual meeting of W. B. M. U. will be held in St. Martins, August 16 and 17. All sisters wishing to attend these meetings will please send their names to Mrs. A. W. Fownes, St. Martins, as early as possible. Miss Eva DePrazer from India is expected to attend our convention at St. Martins and speak to us. This is the first fruits of our Mission work that has returned to us and all our sisters who possibly can should see and hear this Eastern lady who can tell us of her work and ours as no other could. Miss D. Prazer will no doubt be a great source of attraction and inspiration at our meetings.

The Annual meeting of the W. M. A. S. of P. E. I. was held in Tryon, on July 3rd, 1899.

The first half hour was spent in devotional exercises led by Mrs. A. F. Browne of North River. Mrs. David Price of Tryon, the Vice-President for P. E. I., occupied the chair. She extended a very hearty welcome from the Tryon Society to the delegates and visiting sisters, to which Mrs. E. J. Grant of Summerside responded most gracefully. The minutes of the last meeting were read by Miss Jackson and approved. The reports from the societies were very interesting and showed progress. Seventeen societies out of twenty-two reported, and fourteen Mission Bands, seven of which had been organized during the year. Mrs. Maping was introduced by Mrs. Price who welcomed our president in behalf of the societies of the Island. Mrs. Manning came to the platform amid the enthusiastic applause of the meeting. She expressed her joy at meeting the P. E. I. sisters, and looking into the faces of those who had read her message year after year. In the course of her remarks she described the interested mission worker, and asked the sisters during the coming year to try to imitate the ideal home missionary. Her address was most profitable, full of information and inspiration. A member of the Westmorland Mission Band sang a solo "Are you a reaper" with chorus by other members of the Band. Mrs. Grant was the bearer of regrets from Mrs. Churchill, who was unable to be present, her greeting and good wishes from the sisters and her prayer for a successful year. Mrs. J. O. Spurr of Pownal conducted a Mission Band exercise. She told her method of leading a Band and taught a model lesson, which was highly appreciated. At the close Miss Jackson of Cavendish offered special prayer for Mission Band work and workers. A collection was taken amounting to about \$5. After the Doxology as many of the sisters as could remained to a workers' conference which was found most interesting and helpful.

A letter written for the meeting by Miss Martha Clark, Chicacole, was not read for want of time, but will be published in the M. AND V.

S. B. S. BROWN, Sec'y.

The Meetings of the W. M. A. Societies of the Central Association, Pereaux, June 24-26.

When the proposition came two years ago, from the Central Association to the sisters of the W. M. A. Societies, that a portion of Saturday afternoon's session be devoted to their work and be regarded in the regular work of the Association, it was with fear and trembling our beloved leader, the Nova Scotia Provincial Secretary, and others, conceded to this new departure.

In many respects the two former meetings did not accomplish all that was desired, nevertheless there were some who believed this to be the ideal way and we had faith to make another effort. We are one in

Christ Jesus, and He uses the varied way and our individuality to bring about his purposes.

By listening to the excellent sermon of Rev. W. E. Bates, we were led to see the importance of the Lord's work, and, in a measure, became unconscious to all, save the call to a deeper spiritual life, and an unreserved service. At this juncture Miss Johnstone took the chair, and after all joined in singing, "Jesus shall reign where ere the sun," Mrs. H. S. Baker led in prayer. Miss Johnstone then gave a most suggestive Bible reading, "Our marching Orders," Teaching—Giving—Praying—Talking! Why? Because it is in this way the great commission is to be fulfilled. Christ died for ALL. All have sinned. No other way of salvation. We cherish the promises—shall we not joyfully obey the commands, "Go teach all nations." "Our Master has taken his journey" was sung with fine effect by Mrs. A. A. Shaw, all singing the chorus. Miss Mabel Parsons then gave a paper on Mission Bands. This is the age for working among children. Christianity alone recognizes the blessedness of leading the little ones in paths of virtue, and of unfolding to them the nobility of a Christian life because it is God-like. The Mission Bands and Junior Unions show the fruitage of such efforts. As this work is especially adapted to women, the women of our W. M. A. Societies have had the care and oversight of these juveniles for many years. Miss Parsons gave a graphic word-picture of the terrible condition of child-life in India. The 24,000,000 child widows call to us for help. She also gave a sketch of the Mission Band in the North Baptist church, Halifax, which was so suggestive to those who were watching for successful methods by which to carry on this work. This was followed by an address from Mrs. W. V. Higgins, "Personal responsibility and willingness to enter into God's plans for supplying need." Mrs. Higgins introduced her subject by relating the circumstances under which Queen Esther ventured before King Ahasuerus, to intercede for her people who were in peril. Mordecai placed before her their distressing need, and the only hope for deliverance was in her intercession with the King. She was his favorite wife and if any help was to be given it must be gained through her, and her only. At first she saw the impossibilities—death—her entering the throne room unbidden. But at the extreme need of her nation she resolved to go at whatever cost—and the result was the Jewish nation was saved. Mrs. Higgins applied this showing the need of our 2,000,000 Telugus. They are under the sentence of death and there is only one way of escape—that is through Jesus Christ. How shall they hear without a preacher? How shall they preach except they be sent? It is within our power to meet this need. There may be many obstacles, but unwavering faith, and the willing co-operation of the women of our churches will result in the salvation of these people. The work among the Savaras was especially noticed—and a touching appeal was made to come up to the help of the Lord, and by our gifts to the treasury it may be possible to send those to India who are saying "Here am I, send me."

Mrs. Nalder, in closing, made a most practical application of what had been said and sung, and dwelt upon some of the MUSTS of the New Testament. Know ye not I MUST be about my Father's business? I MUST work the works of him that sent me. Other sheep I have which are not of the fold, them MUST I also bring." This most helpful and inspiring service closed by prayer by Rev. B. N. Nobles.

The meeting Monday morning was held in the vestry of the Pereaux church while the Association was disposing of its unfinished business. There was a large delegation present. Miss Johnstone opened the meeting by reading Rev. 7: 9, 17, making appropriate remarks. A season of prayer then followed. Verbal reports were given from 12 societies, and one written report was read. Mission Band work was pretty fully discussed, and useful hints were given in the various methods by which our Bands may be successfully conducted. Heart to heart talks and testimony came freely, and as we separated many went forth with renewed zeal and consecration. Much could be said about the kind, Christian greetings received from our Pereaux friends, truly they possess the grace of hospitality, but this report is already too long. My first communication to the W. B. M. U. column in five years. Oh such experiences during these years. "My soul shall make her boast in the Lord."

A. C. MARTELL.

Upper Canard, N. S., June 28.

Amounts Received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U. FROM JULY 10TH TO JULY 17TH

Port Elgin, \$4; Wood Point, \$10; Deerfield and Pleasant Valley, \$15; Glace Bay, \$1; Parraboro, \$14; Bayside, \$5.50; Lewisville, support of Bapes R., \$7.50, support of Somnie at Bobboli, \$4.50; 2nd Sheffield, \$2; Hopewell Hill, \$11; New Mines, \$4; Overton, \$6.43.

Mission Band toward Mr Morse's salary, \$5.62; Paradise, \$25; Knutsford, \$2.40; Bridgetown, \$27; Osborne, \$7.80; Morristown, \$8; Mission Band, \$1.32; Upper Gagetown, \$5; Midgie, \$2; St George, \$6.74; Jacksonville, \$4; Five Islands and Lower Economy, \$7.60; West Jeddore, \$12.73; DeBert, Mission Band, \$3; DeBert, \$5.25; Foster Settlement, \$8; Oxford, Mrs Rufus Wood, to constitute herself a life member F M, \$25; Oxford, \$16; collection Association, \$1.93; Sussex, \$31.10; Poodice, Mission Band, \$3; Middleton, \$16.39; Bonshaw, \$27; Athol, \$3.50; Dartmouth, Mission Band, Mr Morse's salary, 90cts; Mill Village, \$2.50; Upper Stewiacke, \$2; Berwick, \$34.45; Weston Branch, \$8.05; Somerset Branch, \$4.20; twenty-five dollars of this money constitutes Mrs Lillie Parker Morse, Binilipatam a life member; Greenville, \$4.50; East Jeddore, \$19.25; Dorchester, Mrs A R Emmerson to constitute Mrs H J R Christie, River Hebert, a life member F M, \$25; North River Mission Band, \$5; Hantsport, \$25; East Point, \$13.60; mite boxes, \$16.14; Gibson, \$5.50.

MARY SMITH, Treas W. B. M. U.

Amherst, P. O. B 513

Foreign Mission Board.

NOTES BY THE SECRETARY.

It will be remembered that a few weeks ago it was announced that Rev. I. C. Archibald and wife were granted a furlough to begin next spring. Mr. Archibald has been compelled by the advice of physicians to leave his field immediately as his health is of such a nature as to compel his return to his native land without delay. Mr. Archibald left for home on July 15 and may be expected in this country about the last of August. He does not expect to return to his work in the near future—perhaps never again. Pray for them.

Our Foreign Mission work needs re-inforcement badly. With Mr. and Mrs. Archibald and Mr. and Mrs. Churchill in the homeland and no new families to take their places, it looks as if our brethren on the field were going to have additional burdens laid upon their shoulders when they are carrying all they can bear at the present.

Brethren, the F. M. Board are very anxious to hear from you what you intend to do with their appeal. Remember that Miss Gray, Mrs. Sanford, Miss Blackadar and Mr. and Mrs. Churchill would like to be sent to India this autumn. But in order that this may be done there must be an increase of funds. The friends of missions will lay this work upon their hearts and any contributions toward this object will be gratefully received. We ought to have and must have at least \$1000 for this purpose.

Rusticating Notes.

Two weeks' rustication among the hills and valleys of Stewiacke and its environments has been a new revelation to me not only in their natural scenery and production, but also in the interests of our several small and struggling Baptist churches and congregations "Where ever prospect pleased," etc. Here I found Rev. A. Chipman with his accomplished wife who, after many years of devoted labor in the U. S., the consecrated Bishop not of a garden plot but of a bishopric of a very wide extent and reaching into two counties. He preaches in six stations, two in Colchester Co., Lower Stewiacke and Wittenberg, and five in Halifax Co., Meagher's Grant, Little River, Higginville and Taylorville. His Musquodoboit circuit covers a drive of forty-six miles, and the other, thirty miles, all over rough wearying roads, to say nothing of a section of highway in Halifax Co. where in the range of a few miles no less than six gates are placed across the road to save the farmers the trouble of fencing their fields and pastures. There in their rustic construction, antiquated hinges and antique fastenings confront the traveller as certain evidences of a patient and long-suffering people. The dismounting, under a brisk shower, to open and close the first one was only a novelty, but when farm after was passed and the last of the six gates was left behind, the conclusion was reached that there is one place, at least, where the head-bast of the world's progress lags a little behind. The parsonage occupied by Mr. Chipman is in Wittenberg, a retired nook in the wilderness where everything but the rocks is in miniature, even to the meeting house, the parsonage and the pastor's family. This little hamlet, with a big name, and no German ancestry, is at present almost a deserted village. A few years since it was busy as a bee-hive, manufacturing chairs, inside and outside window-shutters, rustic window-shades, children's sleds, rocking-horses and sundry other articles, business prospered, several small factories were built, families moved in and cottages were built, but the enterprise moved too fast, the markets were overstocked and a failure ensued with heaps of unfinished work stored in the mills now hastening to ruin, surrounded by depopulated and wasting cottages.

Wittenberg was always a Baptist community like an oasis in a waterless wilderness, or in other words, an overwhelming paedobaptist people and the families yet remaining, though not rich, are in a good measure prosperous, and satisfied that "Man wants but little here below, nor wants that little long." The parsonage is seven miles from the railroad, and the village has only three mails a

Did you ever See a Snow Storm in Summer?

We never did; but we have seen the clothing at this time of the year so covered with dandruff that it looked as if it had been out in a regular snow-storm.

No need of this snowstorm. As the summer sun would melt the falling snow so will

Ayer's Hair Vigor

melt these flakes of dandruff in the scalp. It goes further than this: it prevents their formation.

It has still other properties: it will restore color to gray hair in just ten times out of every ten cases.

And it does even more: it feeds and nourishes the roots of the hair. Thin hair becomes thick hair; and short hair becomes long hair.

We have a book on the Hair and Scalp. It is yours, for the asking.

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

week, and these so unreasonably timed that a letter cannot be answered by return mail. After spending two weeks with Mr. Chipman and his little flocks I am satisfied that apart from the pulpit his consecrated life is a benediction on the lives of his parishioner, and his reward from above and not from the bounties of a large and wealthy people. Some of these little congregations are greatly and gratefully indebted to the Hon. Dr. Parker for three dozen nicely bound Baptist Hymnals.

All through the Stewiacke and Musquodoboit valleys there are neat modern houses, with the occasional relics of earlier days, surrounded by rich and thriving farms, but in the raising of apples and small fruits the country is at least half a century behind the times. Whereas apple trees are here seen, growing uncultivated and unpruned, they give evidence of natural conditions eminently suited to their extensive and successful cultivation. Mr. Archie Shaw from Berwick, now in Stewiacke, with his house on the bank of the river up which the tide flows has in his farm an object lesson from which some are already taking notes which will make them wiser and richer. Mr. Shaw bought his farm of about one hundred acres six years ago, and last year raised about one thousand bushels of Mangold-wurtzels, has planted more than four hundred standard apple, plum and cherry trees and five or six hundred gooseberry bushes which are now literally loaded with fruit for which there is a ready home market, and no more thrifty orchard can be seen in the province. He keeps eighteen or twenty cows and young stock. Last year he sent to Halifax nine hundred and fifty dollars worth of milk and cream. His farm in the growth of grain and small fruits has the thrift and beauty of a garden, and best of all his sons are content to work on the farm and eat the fruit of their own labors. I may note that Mr. C. is the father of the business manager of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR and son of the late Rev. Wm. C. of the Berwick church.

Wolfville. D. O. PARKER.

DENOMINATIONAL FUNDS, FROM JULY 5TH TO JULY 18TH.—Mrs Peter Paint, Port Hawkesbury, \$2; Miss S Campbell, Port Hawkesbury, \$1; L S Morse, Digby, \$5; Digby church, \$10.73; do. special, \$5.87; River Hebert church \$55; Grand Mira, \$5; Goshen, \$13.25; Mira Bay, \$4; Homeville, \$9.55; Port Morien, \$13.67; Great Village, \$12.15; Amherst, Salem branch, \$6.59; Warren branch, \$6; Amherst Point, \$7; John Logan, Amherst, \$10; 2nd St Mary's church, \$6.05; Brookfield, Queens, \$9; North Baptist church, Halifax, \$110.55; East Onslow, \$20; Wine Harbor, \$13.12; Temple, Yarmouth, \$30; New Tusket, \$8; Acadia Mines, \$3.16; Margaree, \$13.68; Mrs James Meadows, Wittenburg, 50cts; Miss Alice Rand's S S class, Canard, \$3; Canard, B. Y. P. U. \$6; do. church, \$21; Nictaux, \$11.68; Torbrook section, \$6.82; Mrs Abbie Bartheaux, \$2; Mission Band, Head St. Margaret's Bay, \$8.54; Mira Bay church, \$2; Port Clyde, \$7.70. Total \$449.61. Before reported \$6659.06. Total to date, \$7108.67.

LAST WORD.

The books close August 1st. We hope that all the churches will be heard from before that date and that the contributions will be large.

A. COBURN, Treas. D. F., N. S. Wolfville, N. S., July 18th.

* * *

Acadia Forward Movement.

Abbie E. Parker, \$3; A. E. Jackson, \$1.50; David Dickson, \$1.25; Grace D. Dickson, \$1; John Jolotte, \$1; Freeman Mills, \$1; Thomas J. Kinley, \$5; W. J. Ellis, \$5; Miss Elinor Cunningham, \$5; Total \$23.75.
July 19 1899 Wm E. Hall

* * *

It appears from the experience of one New Jersey tomato grower, reported by Director Voorhees, that from every \$1 worth of nitrate of soda applied to the land there was a return of \$53.50, from sulphate of ammonia a return of \$44.26 for every dollar expended. Similar results were obtained in the case of muskmellons, bees, forage crops and potatoes showing the superiority of nitrate of soda.

* * *

Notices.

The fifty-fourth annual meeting of the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces will be held with the Baptist church in Fredericton, N. B., commencing on Saturday, the 19th of August, at 10 o'clock; a. m. HERBERT C. CREED, Sec'y of Con.

The Queens Co., N. S. Quarterly meeting will meet at North Brookfield, beginning on Wednesday August 9th at 7.30 p. m., and continuing through Thursday August 10th. The North Queens Sunday School Convention meets at the same place August 11th, enabling delegates to Quarterly meeting to enjoy the privilege of the Sunday School Convention also. The churches of the county are requested to send a large representation. A good programme is prepared and a profitable meeting expected.

W. L. ARCHIBALD, Sec'y.

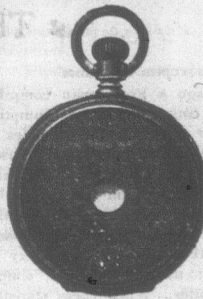
Watches Given Away.

In order to introduce our goods, consisting of Soap and Stationery, we will give away, for a short time, Watches, Desks, Bicycles, Bracelets, Autoharps and many other useful premiums. Send stamp for illustrated circular.

Address:

H. L. Coombs & Co.,
257 City Road, St. John, N. B.

This Watch given away for selling 20 boxes of Soap or Paper.



NOTICE OF MEETING.

The Annual meeting of the Maritime Baptist Publishing Company will be held at Fredericton, N. B., on Monday morning, August 21st, at 8.30 o'clock, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as shall legally come before the meeting. The directors of the company will meet on Saturday morning at 8.30 o'clock. B. A. STAMERS, Sec'y.

The following Railway and Steamboat lines will carry delegates to the Baptist convention to be held at Fredericton N. B., from 18th to 23rd August, at one first class fare, full local fare to be paid going, and return free on presentation of a certificate of attendance signed by the Secretary to the Ticket Agent or Purser.

The Yarmouth Steamship Company, Star Line S. S. Co., Charlottetown Steam Navigation Co., The Maritime Transportation and Salvage Co., N. B. and P. E. I. Railway, Central Railway of N. B. Elgin and Havelock Railway and steamer John L. Cann.

The Canadian Eastern Railway require twenty delegates and the Cumberland Railway and Coal Co., ten delegates to travel over their line going to the convention before they will accept the certificate for free return ticket.

The Canada Coals and Railway Co. will issue return tickets on presentation of certificates by delegates at the starting station.

The Intercolonial, Canadian Pacific, Dominion Atlantic Railway, Central Railway of Nova Scotia, Shore Line, Prince Edward Island, Salisbury and Harvey and Cumberland Railway and Coal Company will provide standard certificates to delegates at the starting station which, when properly filled up, will be accepted by the ticket agent at Fredericton, for a ticket to return free. Purchase your tickets through to Fredericton at the starting station, whenever possible, so as to avoid procuring more than one certificate and reticketing at Junction Stations. Certificates for all lines good until 26th August.

J. J. WALLACE, Chairman of Committee.
Moncton, N. B. July 20th, 1899.

Delegates to Maritime Convention.

All delegates who will come to the Convention at Fredericton and who desire to be provided with entertainment should send their names to

me, or see that the clerk of their church sends the proper return to me as soon as possible, and not later than August 1st. Those wishing the committee to find accommodation for them at hotels or boarding houses should write at once.
HERBERT C. CREED,
Sec'y of Entertainment Committee.

The Maritime B. Y. P. U. Convention to be held at Fredericton beginning Wednesday evening, August 16th, 1899. According to the conditions under which the Maritime Convention is to be held at Fredericton but two delegates from each church including the pastor are to receive free entertainment. No special provision being made for B. Y. P. U. delegates all societies are requested to see that so far as possible their delegates are the same as those chosen to represent the churches. While the number who may receive free entertainment is limited it is hoped that there will be many who have the Young Peoples' work sufficiently at heart to be willing to be present at their own expense. For such, good accommodations will be provided at reasonable rates at the various hotels and boarding-houses. Many Societies could well afford to pay the way of an additional delegate for the sake of the new impetus that may be given to their work as a result of the inspiration received. Will the different Societies take hold at once of the matter of representation so that a large attendance may be assured. The programme promises many good things and some matters of business of special importance will be discussed. Among these will be the question of a separate B. Y. P. U. Convention, a matter that should receive a most careful consideration. The devoting of an entire day—Thursday—to the B. Y. P. U. work will greatly facilitate the work of the Convention.

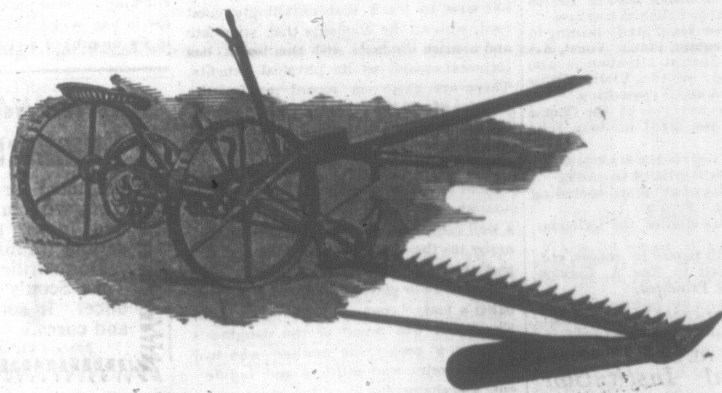
In behalf of the Executive Committee,
H. C. HENDERSON, Ass't Sec'y.
P. S.—Will all Societies that have not yet sent statistics for the year forward at once to the Sec'y Treas., Rev. Geo. A. Lawson, Isaac's Harbor, N. S.

The Shelburne Co. Quarterly Conference will meet with the Baptist church at Port Clyde, August 1st and 2nd. At this meeting the B. Y. P. U. work of the county will be thoroughly considered. It is very important that all the societies of the county be well represented by delegates.
ALLEN SPIDRELL, Sec'y.
Osborne, N. S.

The LATEST and The BEST

The Frost & Wood New Mower No. 8

EASY FOR THE DRIVER.



EASY FOR THE TEAM.

Agents in every county.

THE FROST & WOOD CO., Limited.

93 Germain Street,
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The Home

HOOD'S PILLS

Rouse the torpid liver, and cure biliousness, sick headache, jaundice, nausea, indigestion, etc. They are invaluable to prevent a cold or break up a fever. Mild, gentle, certain, they are worthy your confidence. Purely vegetable, they can be taken by children or delicate women. Price, 25c. at all medicine dealers or by mail of C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Seven years Afflicted with a **FEVER SORE!**
Permanently Cured by **Gates' Nerve Ointment**

C. Gates, Son & Co.:
As the result of an accident my hip was injured so as to cause a fever sore for which I was under treatment for seven years but could get nothing that did it much good. At last I obtained your

NERVE OINTMENT
which has made a complete cure and, I believe, had I not got it I would have been a cripple yet.
I also know of two similar cases which your Ointment has cured, one of which was pronounced incurable by doctors in the States. My own cure is permanent as it is several years since it was effected.
Yours sincerely
JOSEPH R. TAYLOR,
Medford, N. S.
This matchless healing Ointment may be obtained at most stores. 25 cents per box.

Save the Babies.

Thousands of them die every summer who could be saved by the timely use of Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry.



There is not a mother who loves her infant but should keep on hand during the hot weather a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.
There is no remedy so safe and so effective for the diarrhoea of infants, and none has the endorsement of so many Canadian mothers who have proved its merits, and therefore speak with confidence. One of these is Mrs. Peter Jones, Warkworth, Ont., who says: "I can give Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry great praise, for it saved my baby's life. She was cutting her teeth and was taken with diarrhoea very bad. My sister advised me to get Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. I got a bottle and it cured the baby almost at once."

Acadia Seminary WOLFVILLE, N. S.

Opens September 6, with a staff of twelve experienced and accomplished teachers. There are five Courses of Study leading to graduation,—Collegiate, Piano, Vocal, Art and Elocution. Special attention is also given to the study of the Violin, Calligraphy, Shorthand and Typewriting. Pupils can enter any year of the Course for which they are fitted or may take selected studies. Acadia Seminary gives the MAXIMUM OF ADVANTAGES AT THE MINIMUM OF COST. Full cost of Collegiate Course, including Tuition, Board, etc., \$170.00 For cost of extra studies see Calendar, page 37. Information with regard to rooms, etc., should be addressed to Rev. A. Cohoon, Wolfville, or to the Principal. **J. H. MACDONALD, Principal.**

THE NEWTON Theological Institution
NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.
A Full Course of Instruction. An Attractive and Healthful Location. A Large and Well-Equipped Library. The interior of Farwell Hall, wholly rebuilt in best modern style. Students' rooms heated and furnished. Tuition free. Next year begins Wednesday, Sept. 6. Entrance examination at 9 a. m., in Colby Hall. For further information address **ALVAH HOVEY.**

Drunkenness in France
Some time ago a Frenchman compiled new statistics concerning the consumption of alcohol in the different countries of Europe. The statistician found himself compelled to assign the somewhat doubtful honor of first place on the list to his own countrymen, and, what is still worse, the "Grande Nation" was not closely followed by the drinkers of whisky or schnaps, but, to use a racing term, simply won in a canter. When these statistics became generally known the first impression in France was one of unbounded astonishment. Frenchmen had always been accustomed to look on drunkenness as a horrible vice essentially peculiar to their neighbors across the channel and across the Rhine. The feeling of astonishment soon gave way to one of mingled panic and anger—panic on account of the future of the nation, and anger against the "mauvais patriote" who had dared to tell his fellow-countrymen an unpleasant truth. However, now the truth has been recognized, everything is to be done that can be done in order that the situation may be ameliorated.

We have already touched on one curious feature of the French teetotal campaign; the barracks have been placarded with pictures showing the results of drink, and a number of medical men have started a special crusade against the evil. It appears that drunkenness in France has not been communicated to the people from above, that is to say, whereas in the laboring classes the examples are unfortunately frequent, the cases of alcoholism in the upper and middle classes have up to the present been relatively rare. The statistics before us show that the favorite beverage of the French workingman is the horrible concoction known as absinthe, and its effects upon him are really disastrous. The harm done in England by the overconsumption of whisky and by schnaps in Germany is small compared to that done by absinthe in France. Dr. Laborde, of the Academy of Medicine, has affirmed in a brochure upon the subject his conviction that, unless something is quickly done to remedy the present state of affairs, within a relatively small number of years the whole of the working classes will have become habitual drunkards. Special legislation on the subject has already been proposed, but as the "marchands de vins" are exceptionally influential electors, it is to be feared that the deputies will be slow to support any measure likely to decrease the consumption of alcohol in France.—Paris Messenger.

Intemperance Induced by Poor Food and Bad Cooking.
When a man does not get the stimulating nourishment which his nature craves, he resorts to liquor to supply the want. With this fact staring one in the face it is not wise to teach that unflinching good food, with all the elements that stimulate and nourish the body and the brain, has its moral as well as its physical benefits. There are cases on record proving the benefits of public school cooking, where the domestic sky has been perfectly cleared of clouds simply because good food was offered, where before it had been badly cooked and consequently did not properly nourish. In one home the substitution of a well cooked cup of cocoa for the sloppy, herby tea that had become a component part of every morning meal, and a nice Indian cake or plate of muffins for the dry baker's loaf, began a work of reform. The father was proud of the daughter's skill as a cook; the mother, who had grown careless and shiftless and indifferent, was shamed by it. The consequence was better provision on the part of one and more care in preparation on the part of the other. The mother was by no means above turning to account some of the practical knowledge the daughter had acquired under such competent training, and she began also to brush up her own knowledge that she had carelessly allowed

to fall into disuse. The result is a happy home, a united family, a cheerful, contented, busy wife and a man who puts into the family larder what formerly went to the saloon.—Sallie Joy White in May Womans' Home Companion.

Gargling the Throat.
As the utility of gargling in diseases of the throat has been questioned by several physicians of prominence in Europe, a series of experiments were recently made by Dr. Sanger and are described in a Munich medical journal. The therapeutic utility of gargling depends on whether the fluid employed reaches the mucous membrane of the pharynx and the tonsils or not. To determine this fact the tonsils of a patient were painted with methylene blue, and he then was told to gargle with plain water. The water ejected from the mouth was found to be quite colorless, and the tonsils still retained their blue appearance. In other experiments the velum, a portion of the tongue and the tonsils were dusted with wheat flour and a gargle given the patient in which iodine was mixed with glycerin. It was found that the velum and the tongue showed the blue color of the reaction on the starch, but the flour on the tonsils was neither colored nor washed away. Dr. Sanger believes that gargling is useless, and when a local treatment is desired a swab of cotton wool should be employed.—Exchange.

Butternut Pickles.
The last week of June or the first of July is the season in this State to gather the butternut for pickling. The nuts, shell, husk and all should be as thoroughly matured as they possibly can be without the shell hardening. Select a hundred nuts. Pierce each one with a large needle. Make a brine of a gallon of water and four pounds of salt. If there is not enough of this brine to cover the nuts prepare more. Let them soak three days in brine and then renew it. At the end of three days more renew the brine again, and at the end of the ninth day drain off the brine and lay the walnuts on platters in the sun to become black. They should be turned over once while lying in the sun, and should remain two or three days. Rinse them off after this, and put them into jars, filling the jars within about an inch and a half of the top. Prepare a vinegar for them, using a gallon of the best cider vinegar, two ounces of whole black peppers, one ounce of allspice, half an ounce of cloves an ounce of root ginger sliced and an ounce of mace. Boil the vinegar with the spices, and turn it boiling hot over the walnuts in the jars. If glass cans are used for these pickles set the cans in boiling water before pouring the vinegar over the walnuts, or hold a silver spoon in the can to prevent the danger of the glass cracking. These pickles will be good to use in five weeks, but they will be better in six months or a year.—(For L. M. A.)

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

FREE
Write with our elegant pen and fountain pen and holder—make writing a pleasure. A great novelty. Self-filled ink with each pen to make one pen constant writing. Self-filled pen-pals for only 10 cents. Including five valuable booklets (sent free). How to get ink. How to become a fountain pen dealer. Miller's Job Book; Lord Chamberlain's Making on Elongated Guide to a Happy Marriage. Accept this special offer today. Satisfaction guaranteed or money promptly refunded. Quality fine with each order. **SCOTT'S FOUNTAIN PEN CO., Toronto, Can. (In Canada, this pen is sold by the name of "The Scott's").** Agents wanted for our superior 10 cent sheet music and popular songs. Catalog and order form. **MOSLEY MUSIC CO., Toronto, Ont.**

Radway's Ready Relief

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

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

A half a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach or bowels, will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.
Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency, and all internal pains.
Malaria in its Various forms Cured and Prevented.
There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by Radway's Pills, so quickly as Radway's Ready Relief. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Radway's Pills

Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable
Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the stomach, bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles, SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, AND All Disorders of the LIVER.
Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs. Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, a great loss of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flashes of heat, burning in the flesh.
A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system of all the above-named disorders.
Price 25 cents a box. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail.
Send to DR. RADWAY & CO. 7 St. Helen St., Montreal, Can., for book of advice.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Travel in Comfort ON THE "Imperial Limited" 100 Hours Montreal to Vancouver.

There is a TOURIST SLEEPER on above train every THURSDAY from Montreal, 8.30 a. m. Arrives Seattle, Wash., and Vancouver the following Monday afternoon.
5 Days HALIFAX to VANCOUVER 5 Days
For passage rates to all points in Can. and Western United States and to Japan, China, India, Hawaiian Islands, Australia and New Zealand also for descriptive advertising matter and maps, write to **A. J. HEATH, Dist. Pass. Agt., St. John, N. B.**

Agents Wanted

In every County for new, rapid selling Specialties. These are money makers. Any one who will work can make big wages. Enclose a cent stamp for circulars and terms. **W. F. SHAW, Yarmouth, N. S.**
Largest Foundry on Earth making **CHURCH BELLS & CHIMES** Forest copper and tin only. Terms, etc., free. **MOSHANE BELL FOUNDRY, Baltimore, Md.**

From the Churches.

Denominational Funds.

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

BRIDGEWATER, N. S.—Sunday, July 16, we baptized three more converts and gave them the hand of fellowship.

WINDSOR, N. S.—The pastor has returned from vacation strengthened for another year's work.

NEW ANNAN.—Since Bro. Baker's work amongst us, the brethren have started a Sunday school and a prayer meeting.

GRANVILLE FERRY, N. S.—Brother W. S. Martin held meetings with us here for ten days.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N. S.—On July 2nd the following were baptized: Percy Thomas, May Matthews, Nellie Harnish, Chrissie Matthews, Ethel and Gladys Mailman.

RIVER HEBERT.—The Shulie section of River Hebert church has been greatly revived. A weekly prayer meeting is conducted by Bro. Geo. Cranton.

FORBES' POINT.—This is a part of the Wood's Harbor church. Here we have a noble band of Christian workers.

other parts of the world by a large bay of water rising up about four miles and only about a quarter of a mile across, here at this point on the evening of the 19th inst.

S. LANGILLE. NUTBY, COLCHESTER CO., N. S.—The few Baptist families here are a Section of the Eastern Onslow Baptist Church.

TORBROOK.—Our people at Torbrook reaped quite a harvest on the so-called glorious twelfth of July.

We are privileged to have with us the Rev. B. L. Whiteman, D. D., president of Columbia University, who, with his wife and children is spending his vacation at his old home at Torbrook.

Distribution of Work and Honors in the Maritime Baptist Convention. There has sometimes been heard a complaint in certain quarters that the business of the Convention was in the hands of a few men.

OSMAN, Esq., M. P. P., Hillsboro, \$5; Frank Taylor, Esq., Hillsboro, \$2; T. L. Hay, Esq., St. John, \$1; C. H. Newcombe, Esq., Hopewell, socs.; Total, \$9.50.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

We have five boards appointed by Convention, numbering from nine to twenty-five members each.

Perhaps the nominating committee this year may take a hint from the foregoing facts and figures, and seek to assign a portion of the duties and honors to some of the unrepresented half of the delegates.

THE BEST MEMORIAL TO SPURGEON. TO THE EDITOR MESSENGER AND VISITOR: DEAR SIR.—Most of your readers are doubtless aware that the Metropolitan Tabernacle, in which for so many years C. H. Spurgeon exercised his wonderful ministry, was some time since completely destroyed by fire.

PERSONALLY I owe an unspeakable debt to Mr. Spurgeon, and I have had it laid upon my heart to solicit subscriptions from his friends and admirers in these Maritime Provinces.

On account of change of condition and decline of life, I offer for sale my FARM of 100 acres, admirably situated in one of the most productive and beautiful sections of the Annapolis Valley.

JOHN KILLAM, North Kingston, N. S. I. L. Peck, Esq., Hillsboro, \$1; C. J.

Osman, Esq., M. P. P., Hillsboro, \$5; Frank Taylor, Esq., Hillsboro, \$2; T. L. Hay, Esq., St. John, \$1; C. H. Newcombe, Esq., Hopewell, socs.; Total, \$9.50.

Rev. W. J. Stewart, D. D., of Canton Ill., is expected in St. John next month. Dr. Stewart's many friends in the Maritimes will be glad to see his genial countenance again.

Willie Tuttle, the young man whose hand was blown off by a cannon cracker on July 3rd, at Lewiston, Me., died Thursday from lockjaw.

A. GILMOUR Custom Tailoring

An establishment where quality is the first consideration; where prices are based on a fair and reasonable advance above the cost of manufacture.

ACADIA COLLEGE WOLFFVILLE, N. S.

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

THE COURSE is arranged on sound educational principles, providing at the beginning two years of prescribed work, and at the end two years of work largely elective.

THE ATTITUDE of the College is at the same time avowedly Christian. Character is emphasized as the highest product of a sound education.

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

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

Expenses very reasonable. For Calendar and other information, apply to

T. TROTTER, President.

FARM FOR SALE

On account of change of condition and decline of life, I offer for sale my FARM of 100 acres, admirably situated in one of the most productive and beautiful sections of the Annapolis Valley.

JOHN KILLAM, North Kingston, N. S.

July BRADFO... 2nd, by J... Roseme M... GRIBER... River Heb... Joseph Gre... Mariah Co... MOSHER... Annapolis... E. Locks... Kings Co... of Springf... LONDON... bride, Wis... July 16th... London, o... of George... DOUCET... parsonage... B. July 4... A. Doucet... to Hattie... Carleton... SMITH—... the bride... wick, July... assisted... George W... to Ina Me... HIBBERT... bride's pa... by Rev. D... W. Hibbe... way, to E... MACDO... on July 17... Bertram... Minnie R... NICKER... Harbor, J... R. v. S. L... Miss Lilli... Harbor, S... MELLIC... June 22nd... Mr. Mell... Halifax, c... of sixteen... sons and t... wife died... daughter... the other... one son, ... highly e... church at... GILDAR... land Coun... consumpti... He never... in Christ... he had ti... gave his... triumphs... largely at... where he... LIGHTI... N. S., Jun... the 31st... been a gr... exhibited... her friend... end was... on the 20... by the p... words of... for thou... husband... PHIN... 3rd, Eva... ney, in t... departed... Christ as... during a... sticketh... of service... yet life f... she found... large circ... also an... children... of the wh... CLARE... ville Apr...

MARRIAGES.

BRADFORD-WARREN.—At Shulee, April 2nd, by J. M. Parker, C. F. Bradford, and Roseene May Warren.

GREER-COLLINS.—In the parsonage, River Hebert, by J. M. Parker, June 26th, Joseph Greer, of St. Martins, N. B., and Mariah Collins, of Shulee, N. S.

MOSHER-SAUNDERS.—At Springfield, Annapolis County, July 17th, by Rev. E. E. Locke, Edward Mosher, of Kentville, Kings County, to Mrs. Adeline Saunders, of Springfield.

LONDON-KIMBALL.—At the home of the bride, Windsor, Carleton County, N. B., July 16th, by Rev. E. P. Calder, J. Fraser London, of Windsor, to Nettie, daughter of George Kimball, of the same place.

DOUCETTE-LAWSON.—At the Baptist parsonage, Windsor, Carleton County, N. B., July 4th, by Rev. E. P. Calder, Basil A. Doucette, of Knowlesville, Carleton Co., to Hattie Lawson, of South Knowlesville, Carleton County.

SMITH-CHIPMAN.—At the residence of the bride's father, A. F. Chipman, Berwick, July 19th, by Rev. O. N. Chipman, assisted by the Rev. D. H. Simpson, George Wildea Smith, of Boston, Mass., to Ina Maria Chipman, of Berwick, N. S.

HIBBETT-LORD.—At the home of the bride's parents, Victoria, P. E. I., July 19, by Rev. David Price, Tryon, P. E. I., Geo. W. Hibbett, conductor on P. E. I. Railway, to Earle Granville Lord.

MACDONALD-SMITH.—At Port Hillford, on July 17, by Pastor R. B. Kinley, Charles Bertram MacDonald, of Sherbrooke, to Minnie E. Smith, of Hollands Harbor.

NICKERSON-CHETWYNDE.—At Woods Harbor, July 20, in the Baptist church by Rev. S. Langille, Edward G. Nickerson to Miss Lillie B. Chetwynde, all of Woods Harbor, Shelburne Co., N. S.

DEATHS.

MELICK.—At East Point, P. E. I., June 22nd, John Melick, aged 89 years. Mr. Melick spent his early years in Halifax, coming to the Island at the age of sixteen. He raised a family of seven sons and three daughters. Mr. Melick's wife died 15 years ago. One son and one daughter had also passed on before. All the others are settled at East Point except one son, Rev. Henry G. Melick, the highly esteemed pastor of the Baptist church at Emerson, Manitoba.

GILDART.—At Forest Glen, Westmorland County, July 13th, Curtis Gildart, of consumption, in the 25th year of his age. He never made a public profession of faith in Christ, but being sick for over a year he had time for reflection and as a result gave his heart to the Lord and died in the triumphs of the faith. His funeral was largely attended. A sermon was preached by Rev. F. D. Davidson at Pollett River, where he was buried.

LIGHTZ'R.—At Greenwood, Kings Co., N. S., June 19th, Mrs. Othit Lightz'r, in the 31st year of her age. Our sister had been a great sufferer for many months but exhibited much spiritual grace. She told her friends that she was going home. Her end was peace. The funeral took place on the 20th. The services were conducted by the pastor who preached from the words of Psalm 23: 4, "I will fear no evil: for thou art with me." Father, mother, husband and sisters mourn their loss.

PHINNEY.—At Sackville, N. B., July 3rd, Eva, beloved wife of Mr. Frank Phinney, in the 34th year of her age. Our departed sister a few years ago sought Christ as her Saviour. She found Him during a long illness to be a "friend that sticketh closer than a brother." Her time of service here on earth was but short and yet life for her was not in vain since in it she found Jesus. She leaves behind a large circle of friends to mourn their loss, also an affectionate husband and two children. They have the cordial sympathy of the whole community.

CLARKE.—Died at East Margaretsville April 3, 1899, John Clarke, aged eighty

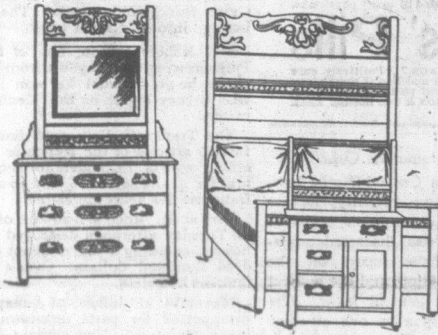
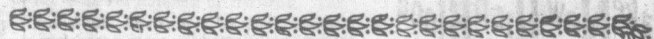
two years. By nature, reserved, thoughtful, studious, of sensitive refined instincts, and withal, of rather delicate health, yet, as he was reared in a new country, he was compelled to battle with the adverse forces of nature as a farmer, and later, to enter into what was to him yet more uncongenial, the competitive struggle of business life. Knowing that at every turn in life human nature is liable to err, we yet with perfect trust leave him to the loving care of the All Father, and pray that his life's lessons may be useful to those who are left, and may be an incentive to us to strive ever for a higher and a purer life.

MUNN.—It is with deep sorrow that we record the death of Mrs. Munn, wife of the late deacon James Munn, of North Sydney. In the early spring Mrs. Munn was taken with a severe attack of pneumonia, from which, under careful medical treatment, she partially recovered, though her general health was greatly undermined by her severe illness. About two weeks previous to her death she was taken with fever and chills which continued to become more violent until she passed away on the evening of the 5th in the 67th year of her age. The deceased was a lady of true Christian character whom to know was to esteem and love. Though quiet and retiring in her manner she was always foremost when the Master needed workers. She will be greatly missed in the community and especially in the Baptist church of which she had been a consistent member for many years. The remains were followed to Lakeside cemetery on Friday afternoon by a large number of sorrowing friends.

LAYTON.—At Truro, N. S., July 9th, Miss Sarah Layton second daughter, of the late Francis Layton. The deceased had had been a great sufferer through many years, but always patient and cheerful. For thirty years she was a faithful member of the Prince-street Baptist church, having been baptized by the late Rev. D. W. Dimock. She was beloved by all who knew her, and they were very many. Through years of affliction that would have depressed many, she ever exhibited a wonderful interest in everybody and all that concerned them. Her power to hoard up sunshine and distribute to her visitors, was noted by her friends. It was truly a blessing to visit her and listen to her talk, all the while in postures that were painful to the invalid. The children loved her and were loved back, and no child ever visited her but wanted to go again. In her last severe illness she had a premonition that she would not pass through. And on the Sabbath morning, as we were closing the service she closed her earthly ministry, in which she exhibited great fortitude for the higher life, where "neither shall there be any more pain." We shall miss her bright face here.

A Missionary Organ Wanted.

Bro. D. G. McDonald who is doing evangelistic work in the Northwest needs a small organ he can carry with him. In many places the services are held in a hall or school house, where there is no instrument and there are not many singers to help. Bro. McDonald has been greatly blessed in his work, hundreds have been led to Christ. A small "baby organ" that could be folded up and carried about easily would add greatly to his efficiency. Some one who sees this may have such an organ of little use where it is. Send it out in the name of the Lord as a missionary to the Northwest. Any one who will make a contribution of an organ or the money (\$30) to buy one, will do a great service for this important mission. Suitable acknowledgement will be made of it, and the Lord reward the giver or givers. Several might join in this or some B. Y. P. U. or Sunday School do it. If two organs should be given there is a place for a second, and if more money than is required for this is sent Bro. McDonald will need it as he depends on voluntary gifts for his support. I would be glad to hear from any one interested in this. Address, H. C. Mellick, in care MESSANGER AND VISITOR, 85 Germain St., St. John, N. B.



Another Carload

Of our Special Low-priced Bedroom Suits just to hand. These suits are of Elm, are well made in every respect and well finished. All fitted with perfect Mirror Plates. The best values offered. Price is \$12.50, \$15.25, \$17.00 and \$17.50.

Send for photos of these suits.

Manchester Robertson & Allison

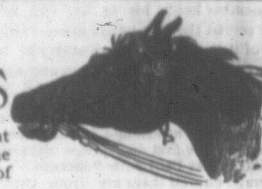
COME AGAIN . . .



We expect a return visit from all our patients for other work. We aim to give such service as will warrant them in coming. Painless dentistry - moderate charges - warranted work - tells about our service. You can learn all about painless dentistry - the famous Hale method - our success - and about our moderate charges on your first visit. But to tell what we really mean by warranted work - you must come again - and again - our patients do - and find us here to make anything right when at fault.

Boston Dental Parlors, 527, Main St., DR. J. D. MAHER, Prop ST. JOHN, N. B.

HORSE FURNISHINGS



We carry the largest and best assortment of HORSE FURNISHINGS GOODS in the Maritime Provinces, and make a speciality of the following articles:

- Whips \$0.15 and upward
Woolen Carriage Rugs 1.40 and upward
Summer Carriage Rugs .30 and upward
Horse Brushes .20 and upward
Dandy Brushes .15 and upward
Curry Combs .05 and upward
Single and Double Working Harness all prices
Driving Collars .75 and upward
Working Collars 2.40 and upward
Riding Saddles 8.40 and upward
Side Saddles 10.00 and upward
Riding Brides 1.25 and upward
Driving Harness (Set) 10.00 and upward

Besides a great variety too numerous to mention; in fact we can supply anything for the Horse. All at lowest prices.

We also carry a large line of Bicycles from \$33.00 and upwards.

H. HORTON & SON, 11 Market Square

About Washing Compounds.

In calling the reader's attention to the Pearlina advertisement on page 14 of this issue, let us quote the renowned Mrs. S. T. Rorer on the subject of Washing Compounds. The following is from "Table Talk," Philadelphia, Pa:

The art of washing has not progressed as rapidly as other household employments and if the introduction of a good washing powder will in any way ameliorate the conditions of our domestics and make washing a pleasure, I should be glad to see such enter every house in the land. It is a well known fact that two tablespoonsful of washing powder will do more good work in one hour than a strong woman and board in three. Many housekeepers object to these "quiet workers" on the plea that they rot the clothing. This is, of course, not true, unless you purchase cheap powders, and even then I doubt if the "everlasting" rubbing, which one can hear to the very top of the house, does not do by far greater injury.

HORTON ACADEMY, WOLFVILLE, N. S.

This well-known School re-opens September 6, 1899. 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 engineering or mechanics. 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 Calendar to— I. B. OAKES, Principal.



"A PERFECT FOOD—as Wholesome as it is Delicious." Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

"The firm of Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., of Dorchester, Mass., put up one of the few really pure cocoas, and physicians are quite safe in specifying their brand."

A copy of Miss Parlo's "Choice Receipts" will be mailed free upon application.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd. ESTABLISHED 1790. Branch House, 8 Hospital St., Montreal.

Make New Rich Blood

and remove impurities from the stomach, liver and bowels, by the use of the best blood purifier known. Put up in glass vials. Thirty in a bottle; one a week. Recommended by many physicians.

Parsons' Pills

"BEST LIVER PILL MADE" Positively cure Biliousness and all Liver and Bowel complaints. Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid, for \$1.00. Book Free. L. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass.

Individual Communion Cups.

At the Nova Scotia Central Baptist Association held at Peregau, recently, the use of the individual communion cups at the Lord's Table was discussed somewhat in a clause of the report on the state of the denomination, and the subject seemed to meet with general favor. The matter was looked upon as one of some considerable import, and the wish was expressed that our churches would give the matter due consideration. We have yet to hear any valid adverse criticism on their use, and the universal satisfaction they give wherever they are used is much in their favor. As I have had some experience in the use of the individual cups a number of the brethren present wished me to write them up in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, hence this article.

First, let me say, that all styles and prices are to be had, from the plain glass with wooden or aluminum trays, to heavy plate silver gold lined. The set we use at Hantsport, cost between \$35 and \$40, which has four trays each containing thirty little glass cups about one inch and a half high with a neat gold band about the top. The trays are aluminum with a close fitting cover for the top tray, as they stand one upon another, having all been filled before the service. There is also a filler with the set and holders placed in the pews to receive the empty cups. We purchased our set from the Baptist Publication Society, Boston. These cups are so well arranged in the trays that there is not the slightest danger in passing, and all is done with such neatness and dispatch that it takes less time and less work in their case than in the old form, where from four to six cups are now used. In serving them each member holds his or her cup until all are served then the pastor says—"Drink ye all of it." I should have said you can buy any number of cups or trays according to the needs of each church. All you need is to write for cuts and prices and a full description will be mailed you free.

Now for the advantage in the use of these cups; the first and prime necessity is sanitary or as Paul puts "decency." In an average church there are from twenty to thirty persons drinking from the same cup. For those who are among the last to partake, the contents of the cup, after having been in contact with so many lips and in some cases with moustaches saturated with tobacco juice, is better imagined than described. In one case I knew a man with a bleeding cancer to partake, and the cup passed on, some, no doubt, felt it a religious duty to partake but others felt it a sin, and abstained. There are many who have put in a solemn protest, but fear to speak lest they be misunderstood. Others in your church, my brother, have not let cup or wine touch their lips for years and have felt compelled on sanitary grounds to go through this form of mockery at the Table of the Lord, and when you introduce the individual cups you will hear confessions of this kind. Stop for a minute and think of the practice. Where did it come from? Surely not from the "Upper Room"—Jewish cleanliness would forbid such a practice—in my humble opinion it was the individual cups they used there. Rome avoids the indecent practice by withholding the cup from the communicant, the individual cups will do away with both these sins. This is a matter of some considerable importance, please don't give a hasty judgment, think before you speak, and your speech will be seasoned with the salt of reason.

2 It is done in less time which is a matter of much concern in a large church in these busy days.

3 It will increase the number at the "Supper," which is a consummation devoutly to be wished in many churches.

4 It is less expensive, which will leave money for the poor heathen.

5 It fills to the letter the injunction of the apostle—"Let all things be done decently and in order." G. R. WHITE, Hantsport, N. S., June 28th.

News Summary

The Transvaal Volksraad, in secret session, has adopted the seven years' franchise proposition.

The Elder-Dempster line has received the contract for carrying mails between Great Britain and Canada. The contract is to go into effect next week.

Mr. Robert Fulton, one of the noted Paris crew, on Monday lost from his watch chain the gold medal he won in a race with Barney Biglen on the Kennebecasis in 1873.

The Transvaal Volksraad has adopted further articles of the franchise law, enabling sons of Uitlanders to become naturalized at the age of 18, and to obtain the franchise five years thereafter.

Fire at St. Roch's, a suburb of Quebec, on Tuesday afternoon destroyed sixty-five houses, entailing a loss of about one hundred thousand dollars. Over a hundred families homeless.

Mayor W. M. de la Roche, of Annapolis, has disappeared for parts unknown, leaving many creditors. The amount borrowed, together with moneys in his hands for loans, is estimated to amount to some thousands of dollars.

Fire Tuesday night destroyed the Grace Hotel, a four-story brick structure, at Milwaukee, Wis. The building suddenly collapsed while firemen were inside of it and on the roof. About twenty-five firemen were injured, of whom five may die.

Hon. J. Israel Tarte writes to La Patrie from Liverpool that it is the bounden duty of the government to take rigorous and immediate measures to change from the beginning to the end the light-house and signal system now in the vogue between Quebec and Belleisle.

A bill giving power to the city of Winnipeg to submit the question of Sunday cars to a vote of the people received a second reading in the Manitoba Legislature Monday night. The vote was a tie, 14 to 14, when the Speaker gave the casting vote in favor of the bill.

The Toronto Globe's special London cable says the Pacific cable scheme is awaiting decision of Australasian governments on the new proposals made at the recent conference. Should this be received in time, the bill will go through the Parliament this session.

Steamer Garonne has arrived at Victoria, B. C., from St. Michael's, having left there July 10. She brought down 550 passengers and \$3,500,000 in gold dust. The passengers say the Klondyke clean up will be fully \$25,000,000. Of the amount brought down \$1,000,000 is the property of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

The Queen is said to be going to make Lady Herschell, widow of Lord Herschell, a countess in her own right, with remainder to her only son, Richard, who will come of age next May. It will be the first occasion of the grant of an earldom to a woman during the present reign.

The saving of the beautiful ocean liner the Paris, after she had been abandoned to the underwriters, is a triumph of engineering skill on the part of the salvage company which had the work in charge. As the steamship is valued at about a couple of million dollars and is comparatively in good shape the salvage company will be well rewarded for its skill and enterprise.

The Postmaster General has decided that owing to the reduction in the domestic rate of letter postage to two cents no more three-cent letter cards, three-cent stamped envelopes or three-cent stamps will be issued. When the supply has been exhausted, new two-cent red stamp, postcard and stamped envelope will be issued, and the present purple ones discontinued.

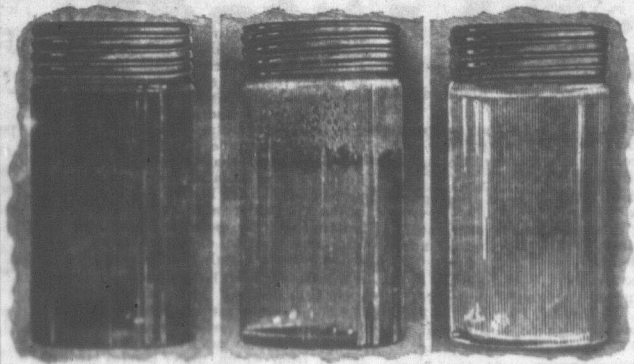
Some interesting figures as to the proportion of farmers' boys among college students have been gathered by the American Agriculturist. It has returns from 178 universities and colleges, reporting an attendance of 62,000 students, out of a total of 97,000 in all the higher educational institutions in the country. In its analysis of the figures the Agriculturist reduces the number of students considered to a little under 52,000. Out of this total of about 52,000, it finds that nearly 21,000 are from the agricultural classes, or a percentage of 40.2 from the farm. This percentage varies largely in different sections of the country. It is 50.9 in the south, 45.8 in the far west, 40.1 in the central west, 29.4 in the middle states, and 29.1 in New England.

* * *

I was CURED of a severe cold by MINARD'S LINIMENT. OXFORD, N. S. R. F. HEWSON.

I was CURED of a terrible sprain by MINARD'S LINIMENT. YARMOUTH, N. S. FRED COULSON.

I was CURED of Black Erysipelas by MINARD'S LINIMENT. INGLESVILLE. J. W. RUGGLES.



Result: Above are samples of "Soft Soap" or "Soap Paste" made with PEARLINE, and with two of the leading powders which are claimed to be "Same as" or "Good as" PEARLINE.

The bottle to the right contains a solid mass of pure, white "Soap Paste" or "Soft Soap," made with PEARLINE—thick enough to stand alone.

The bottle in the middle is one of "Same as" and contents is one-quarter poor, thin, mushy soap—balance (three-quarters) discolored water.

The bottle to the left is a poorer "Same as," and contains simply discolored water, with a sediment (not soapy) at bottom. The middle and left-hand bottles are fair samples of the many powders offered in place of PEARLINE. Try the experiment yourself—directions on back of each package.

Some powders are worthless, some inefficient, others dangerous. Pearl Line is the standard. The Millions of Packages of PEARLINE used each year proves

Pearline Best by Test

Note. The difference in price between Pearl Line and the most worthless Soap Powders is nominal. A year's supply would not equal the value of one ordinary garment ruined.

LOOK! LOOK!

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Where and smoo for seed damage, grown so the potato farm. seed b it with is made corrosive hot water twelve h Place th vessel, a come in Place sack and one and solution If the po must be potatoes for seed from it possible ease. In to plant or another case it h the furro limate a tubers. corrosive should n sore hand it out of The new tirely free culturist

Among troduced than th I think, by the R It was fo hardy no Loomis t from Nor thought northern felt sure the stock (I think received sort, fro These as winters, During used in native is all the cl from Mi the Japa average seedless proved assures pressing abundant Our nat into fig reason v greatly P. Powe

A The bags of to draw, It turn down th at the r consider horse to alley-dr driver lo had ma level gr necessar pletely could ea easily en "Back pulling

The Farm.

Prevention of Potato Scab

Where this trouble has not been known and smooth tubers free from scab are used for seed there is not much liability of damage, but if the ground has at any time grown scabby potatoes it is best to change the potato field to some other part of the farm. If there is any likelihood of the seed being scabby the best plan is to treat it with corrosive sublimate solution. This is made by dissolving two and a half ounces corrosive sublimate in about two gallons of hot water. After an interval of ten or twelve hours dilute this to fifteen gallons. Place this mixture in a wooden or earthen vessel, and do not in any case allow it to come in contact with metal vessels.

Place the potatoes in some coarse bag or sack and immerse in this solution for about one and one-half hours. Take out of the solution, dry and plant in the usual manner. If the potatoes are at all dirty, all the soil must be removed by washing. Scabby potatoes should not in any event be used for seed, and, even those apparently free from it should be treated to prevent any possibility of the development of the disease. In some cases it may be necessary to plant on ground which has at one time or another grown scabby potatoes. In this case it has been recommended to sprinkle the furrows thoroughly with corrosive sublimate solution, as well as to soak the tubers. It must be remembered that this corrosive sublimate is a deadly poison and should not be handled by any one having sore hands or scratches of any kind. Keep it out of the way of children and animals. The new potato crop of course, will be entirely free from poison.—(American Agriculturist.)

The Japanese Persimmon.

Among the Oriental trees recently introduced not one is of more importance than the Japanese persimmon. These were I think, first introduced to American soil by the Rev. Dr. Loomis, of Yokohama. It was found that these were not reliably hardy north of the Ohio River. But Mr. Loomis took measures to secure varieties from Northern Japan and Corea, which he thought it probable would endure our more northern winters. He wrote me that he felt sure of success, and that he had placed the stock in the hands of the nurseryman (I think the Parsons Company). I also received from him some seeds of a choice sort, from which I secured two trees. These as yet I do not dare to trust to our winters, but am growing them in boxes. During the coming summer they will be used in budding some of our natives. The native is entirely hardy here, and so are all the choice scions which I have obtained from Missouri and Indiana. The size of the Japanese persimmon is about that of an average pear. A box of figs made of the seedless variety, and packed without sugar, proved to be most delicious. Mr. Loomis assures me that no sugar at all is used in pressing these, although sugar appears in abundant crystals all through the package. Our native persimmons dry very readily into figs, and are very sugary. I see no reason why this fruit shall not be very greatly developed as a food product.—F. P. Powell.

A Horse Appreciates Kindness.

The wagon was heavily laden with great bags of metal, too heavy for a single horse to draw, one would have thought.

It turned into a side street and half way down the block again turned into an alley at the rear of a livery stable. It required considerable tugging on the part of the horse to pull the load up the incline of the alley driveway, but he did it, and the driver looked pleased when the back wheel had made the rise and settled down to level ground. At the barn door it was necessary to turn the wagon around completely and back in. Surely one horse could not do that. The turn was made easily enough, but there remained.

"Back him up, Jim!" said the man, pulling lightly at the reins.

The horse braced his forefeet and shoved. The wagon didn't move.

The man got down from the seat and went around to the back of the truck and pulled. "Back!" he commanded. The horse put every muscle to the strain. "Back!" The wagon moved, this time at least a foot. Two more and the back wheels would be over the threshold of the barn door.

"Back!" The command moved the horse to exert his greatest effort. There was a crunch of splintering wood, and the wagon rolled back.

Not a blow had been struck the animal. Only gentle words had been spoken, and the horse had done the rest.

And when it was all over the man did not go on unloading the wagon without a further thought of the great, obedient animal standing still between the shafts. He went to him and took his nose in his hands and patted him between the eyes and said: "Good, old Jim! You did do it, didn't you? I knew you would."

And the horse rubbed his nose against the man's cheek.

It is pleasant now and then to see such things.—(American Farmer.)

America's Yellow Poultry.

It is an odd fact that the great American poultry consuming public is greatly prejudiced in favor of the yellow-legged, yellow-fleshed fowl. That it is merely a matter of fashion, or fad, is amply proved by the fact that in all other countries the preference is given to the white-meated birds. France is recognized as authority upon the edible qualities of all the foods devoted to the use of man, and in that sunny land the Houdan stands pre-eminent. They have been bred for generations for the express purpose of use as a table delicacy. They are a bird of medium weight and large breast predominance; being small boned and fine fleshed, with a small amount of offal, they are a profitable carcass for the consumer to purchase. In the great Paris markets huge piles of dressed Houdan and La Fleche fowls can be seen at the numerous stalls. These are reared in small flocks by the villagers adjacent to the city, and sold to professional dealers who make the daily or weekly tours.—(Inland Poultry.)

Feeding Stock at Pasture.

It is often desired to feed grain or some soiling crop to animals at pasture. A convenient way to accomplish this without crowding on the part of the stock, or waste of feed by the animals setting their feet upon it. The middle board in the pasture fence is taken off and upright boards nailed to the top and bottom boards, nailing these upright boards upon the side occupied by the animals, so they cannot press them off. The feed can be put in boxes, or on the ground, outside the fence, when each animal will take an opening and eat without quarrelling with its neighbor.—(D.)

Talk to Your Horse.

Some man, unknown to the writer hereof, has given to the world a saying that sticks: "Talk to your cow as you would to a lady." There is a world of common sense in it. There is more; there is good sound religion in it. What else is it but the language of the Bible applied to animals: "A soft answer turneth away wrath." A pleasant word to a horse in time of trouble has prevented many a disaster where the horse has learned that pleasant words mean a guaranty that danger from punishment is not imminent.

One morning a big, muscular groom said to his employer: "I can't exercise that horse any more. He will bolt and run at anything he sees." The owner, a small man and ill at the time, asked that the horse be hooked up. Stepping into the carriage he drove a couple of miles, and then asked the groom to station along the road such objects as the horse was afraid of. This was done and the horse was driven by them quietly, back and forth,

with loose lines slapping on his back. The whole secret was in a voice that inspired confidence. The man had been frightened at everything he saw that he supposed the horse would fear. The fear went to the horse like an electric message. Then came a punishing pull of the lines, with jerking and the whip. Talk to your horse as to your sweetheart.—Buffalo Horse World.

SHE WAS SAVED!

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Restores an Ontario Lady to Perfect Health After Years of Failures with Other Medicines.

No Other Remedy Can so Effectually Meet the Needs of Debilitated, Weak and Nervous Women.

One of the grandest and noblest of medical triumphs ever given to suffering women is Paine's Celery Compound, a medicine that has saved thousands of daughters, wives and mothers of our Dominion.

In cases of debility, weakness, nervousness, irregularities, lack of nerve force, impoverished or impure blood, constipation and stomach troubles, Paine's Celery Compound is the only reliable, true and certain agent for the banishment of disease and the establishment of permanent health.

Mrs. Hopper, of Thornhill, Ont., one of the many thousands of women who sing the praises of Paine's Celery Compound as a blessing to women, says:

"With very great pleasure and satisfaction I wish to add my testimony to what has already been said in favour of Paine's Celery Compound. For a long time I suffered from general debility, nervousness and rundown system. Having heard of Paine's Celery Compound I determined to give it a trial, and I am happy to say it has done for me more good than I can express. For ten years I doctored with other medicines without any good results; but after using Paine's Celery Compound I am perfectly restored to health, can eat well, digestion is good, and my sleep is sweet and sound. Altogether, I am a new woman. I always recommend Paine's Celery Compound to my friends."

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Mrs. James Constable, Seaforth, Ont., writes:—"Ever since I can remember I have suffered from weak action of the heart. For some time past it grew constantly worse. I frequently had sharp pains under my heart that I was fearful if I drew a long breath it would cause death. In going up-stairs I had to stop to rest and regain breath. When my children made a noise while playing I would be so overcome with nervousness and weakness that I could not do anything and had to sit down to regain composure. My limbs were unnaturally cold and I was subject to nervous headaches and dizziness. My memory became uncertain and sleep deserted me. "I have been taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and as a result am very much better. I have improved in health and strength rapidly. The blessing of sleep is restored to me. My heart is much stronger, and the oppressive sensation has vanished. I can now go up-stairs without stopping and with the greatest of ease, and I no longer suffer from dizziness or headache. It seems to me the circulation of my blood has become normal, thereby removing the coldness from my limbs. I can truly say that Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done me a world of good."

LAXATIVE PILLS CURE CHRONIC CONSTIPATION AND DYSPEPSIA.

Cured of Epilepsy.

THE STORY OF A ST. CATHARINES LADY WHO IS RESTORED TO HEALTH.

She Suffered Severely, Sometimes Having as Many as Four Spasms in a Week—Several Doctors Consulted Without Benefit.

From the Star, St. Catharines.

Mrs. S. B. Wright, of St. Catharines, has for a number of years been a severe sufferer from epilepsy, from which dread disease she is now happily free. To a reporter who recently called upon her to ascertain the manner of her cure, she said: "It is to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I owe my release. It is some years since I had my first attack. At the time I did not know what the trouble was, but the doctor who was called in to attend me at once said it was epilepsy, and that the disease was incurable. After this I had the spasms as often as two, three and four times a week. I had no premonitory symptoms, but would fall no matter where I was. I always slept heavily after an attack. Finding that the local treatment was not helping me my husband took me to a doctor in Hamilton. He also said that he could not cure me, but that he could give me medicine that would prolong the period between the spasms. This he accomplished, but I longed for a cure rather than for a relief, and I finally consulted a specialist, who told me that he could cure me, but that I must have patience. I asked him how long he thought it would require to effect a cure, and he replied at least six months. He gave me medicine and I took it faithfully, but instead of getting better I was surely growing worse. After following this treatment for some months without avail, I felt that I could not hope for a cure and was about resigning myself to my fate. My sister, however, urged me to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People a trial and reluctantly I decided to take her advice. For a time after beginning to use the pills I continued to have the spasms, but I felt that gradually they were less severe and my strength to bear them greater, and I persisted in the treatment until the time came when the spasms ceased and I was as well and as strong as ever I had been. I took in all twelve or fourteen boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and although years have elapsed since I discontinued their use, I have not in that time had any return of the malady. I owe this happy release to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and will always have a good word to say for them. The experience of years has proved that there is absolutely no disease due to a vitiated condition of the blood or shattered nerves, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not promptly cure, and those who are suffering from such troubles would avoid much misery and save money by promptly resorting to this treatment. Get the genuine Pink Pills every time and do not be persuaded to take an imitation or some other remedy from a dealer, who for the sake of the extra profit to himself, may say it is "just as good." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail.

1899

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News Summary

It is understood the late Hon. C. A. Geoffrion carried \$50,000 life insurance

Bob G. Ingersoll died of apoplexy at his home, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Friday.

Dr. Chambers, chief justice in the Samoan islands, has sent his resignation to President McKinley.

The grand jury at New York in the case of Roland B. Molineux, charged with killing Mrs. Kate J. Adams, Thursday found an indictment against him for murder in the first degree.

Earl Minto is expected in Halifax at the end of August. The military authorities are planning for a grand tournament to last three days, August 30 and 31, and September 1.

Coro, Guillemette has been asked to hold an inquest on the body of an unknown man killed at Petite Rivieres, Que., after a theft at the presbytery during Mass Sunday. A servant discovered the thief in the house, gave alarm and four parishioners started after him and met him in the woods. One of the men shot and killed him.

Captain Alfred T. Mahan, one of the American delegates to The Hague conference, has decided to withdraw his proposed amendments to the scheme for adopting the Geneva convention to naval wars, owing to the objections on the part of Great Britain and other powers.

Sir William Van Horne on Saturday evening received by C. P. R. at Minister's island, St. Andrews, his first consignment of stock cattle. They comprise of twelve—ten females and two males all of the Dutch Belted breed. They are the only herd in Canada.

The Halifax Herald, Saturday, says it is not true that Mayor Wm. DeBlois, of Annapolis, had ran away after having borrowed money from his friends, as reported in previous despatches. It declares that Mayor DeBlois was absent from town for a few days' recreation; and during his absence gossip was busy in Annapolis and the false reports circulating in that town were sent to the press.

"Hail Canada" is the title of a National song by Rev. J. Harry King, of Toronto. It is one of the best ten of 700 sent into the Montreal Witness' song competition. By many competent judges, we are told Mr. King's song is given the first place. It has been introduced in the Normal School, Toronto, and other places. Mr. King will furnish the song for use in schools at 3 1/2 cts. per copy.

The Halifax Board of Trade has ordered a telegram to be sent to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa asking that a whistling buoy be immediately placed five miles southwest of Pennant, at the entrance to the harbor, and that the bombs now discharged every twenty minutes on Sambro Island during foggy weather be ordered to be discharged every five minutes. Also to place a lightship off Sambro Island.

At Point de Bute, Westmorland Co., Friday, Prospect farm, the original home of the Truemans, was the centre of a great gathering of hundreds of Truemans and their connections to celebrate the hundredth birthday of old brick house. Howard Trueman, after welcoming the guests, gave some little of the history of the family. The first Mr. Trueman and his son arrived with a band of Yorkshire settlers in 1775. In 1779 the present brick house was built. Within the house was a clock at least 200 years old, and a chair, that was brought out with the family.

At The Hague peace conference the section of articles providing for revision of arbitral awards, which the Americans had succeeded in adding to the original project, was the subject of a long debate Monday, on the motion of M. de Martens, of the Russian delegation, to eliminate the paragraph. The Americans declared they would be unable to agree to the arbitration scheme if the revision were stricken out unless they received further instruction from Washington. This announcement created a sensation. Finally an amendment was adopted providing that the disputing parties can reserve the right of revision by agreement. Thus the Americans won their point.

On Saturday, June 24th, Eddie McDuffie, of Boston, mounted a Columbia Bevel-Gear Chainless Bicycle and paced by a tandem succeed in breaking two world's records in the face of a severe wind and thunder storm. The machine was one of the Pope Manufacturing Company's regular road wheel, Model 59, with a somewhat higher gear than the ordinary equipment. Mr. McDuffie made the quarter mile in 22 seconds and the half mile in 42 seconds, thus cutting 2-5 of a second from each record formerly held by Major Taylor. Mr. McDuffie's feat is therefore worthy of special note inasmuch as it proves that the Bevel-Gear Chainless bicycle is superior to other wheels for track purposes as well as for all other conditions of riding.



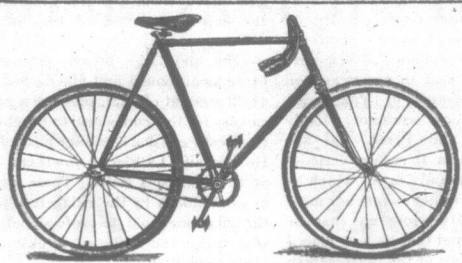
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