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Results of Sanitation.

The application, within the past two generations, of the laws which make for the promotion of health and the restriction of disease has wrought great and beneficent changes in civilized countries. The conditions obtaining in large cities, it is true, still leaves much to be desired in respect to sanitation. In London, for instance, we are told, nearly a million people are living in overcrowded tenements in the slums, and three hundred thousand of them herd as families in tenements of a single room each, with the result that over two hundred children out of every thousand die before they are a year old. But although the science of sanitation, even where it has been most faithfully applied, still falls far short of removing all causes and conditions of disease, it has accomplished a very great deal in the direction of banishing contagious diseases and of making life wholesome even in crowded populations. In a recent interesting article on this subject the *Montreal Witness* gave statements to show the beneficent results of sanitation in England during the past half century or more. From these statements it appears that thirty years ago typhoid fever killed three hundred and seventy-four people out of every million in Great Britain, while to-day, with an enormously increased population, it kills rather less than one hundred out of every million. Sixty years ago typhus killed three hundred per million, but, sanitation has actually stamped it out. Sixty years ago, too, a hundred out of every million died of smallpox, compared with five to-day, while the deaths from scarlet fever have fallen by 85 per cent., and those from consumption by 60 per cent. The death rate in England in the days of Elizabeth was eighty per one thousand per annum, while now it is eighteen per thousand. Since the beginning of Queen Victoria's reign the average life of a man has been increased by three years and that of a woman by five years.

Announcement of the death of
Cassius M. Clay. General Cassius M. Clay at his home near Lexington, Kentucky, recalls to mind a man who has played a notable part in the public life of his State and his Nation. His name and his exploits were however more familiar to the people of a past generation than to those of the present. It is a rather remarkable commentary upon the conditions of life and government existing in the United States and particularly in the State of Kentucky that a man like Cassius M. Clay, whose hand was so frequently reddened with the blood of his fellow citizens and who is said to have killed more men than any other individual concerned in the feuds of "that dark and bloody ground," should have died in his own bed and in "his beautiful home" at the age of ninety-three. Such a career as that of Cassius M. Clay, if undertaken on British soil, would be quite sure to end suddenly, not to say prematurely, and by the assistance of the public executioner, but in Kentucky this man of blood was able to find not only toleration but fame and preferment. The following from a sketch of his career, published in a Lexington despatch at the time of his death, indicates the character and habits of Clay as a citizen and a politician: "With sword, pistol or knife he was ever ready to meet his enemies singly or in whatever manner they chose to come. But his favorite weapon of offence and defence was the bowie. That death-dealing cross between a sword and an axe was a terrible thing in the hands of the heculean Clay, and the hustings in many Kentucky campaigns have run red as the result of his work with it. When on speaking tours it was Gen. Clay's custom to carry his pistols in a small carpet-bag. His knife was always strapped to his person. The bag would be placed in front of the speaker within easy reach of his hand. It was on one of these occasions at Foxtown, near Whitehall, that a combat still talked about in Madison county took place. Clay was opposing the election of a man named Cyrus Turner. While he was speaking in a hall packed with Turner adherents, the candidate called Clay a liar. Clay did not stop to count noses. He sprang over the desk, slashed Turner so that he died in a few days, and stabbed eleven other men before he fainted from loss of blood caused by the men he had attacked." Clay was a declared abolitionist, but he would not fight against the South in the civil war, and was accordingly, at his own request, it is said, appointed Minister to Russia, in which capacity he served from 1861 to 1869. No doubt the man had some redeeming traits besides his undoubted courage, else he never

could have received from President Lincoln so important an appointment. But the biography of Cassius M. Clay must seem a strange one for that of a man who had for eight years or more represented the United States at the court of St. Petersburg.

Crops and Other Things in the Northwest.

Mr. William Whyte, assistant to the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, whose headquarters are in Winnipeg and who is said to know the Canadian West like a book, has been recently in Montreal, and while there gave some interesting information to the *Witness* in reference to present conditions and prospects of the prairie country. Mr. Whyte's statements may be taken as those of a well-informed man who quite naturally is inclined to see the brighter side of things in the West. As to the crop prospect, there are, according to Mr. Whyte, about 2,500,000 acres under crop in Manitoba and the Territories—an increase of about twenty per cent. over last year. The estimated yield is in Manitoba 20 bushels to the acre and in the Territories from 20 to 25 bushels, and the total yield for the year is set down at 64,000,000 bushels. In the southeastern portion of Manitoba the crop suffered somewhat from dry weather in the early part of the season, but the lighter growth of straw will make the harvesting less expensive, while the prices will be as good or better, and altogether returns to the farmers will probably be as good as last year. Mr. Whyte believes that the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern are prepared to carry all the grain that will be offered, so that the farmers may be considered to be in a better position than ever before. The stream of immigration is keeping up to flood tide and the demand for land is correspondingly active. East Assiniboia and the Saskatchewan valley appear to be the favorite districts for settlement, but people are flocking in everywhere, while the C. P. R., is branching out in many directions, keeping in advance of the demand and opening up some excellent new territory to the settlers. The largest, and some think the best, influx of settlers is from across the border. Mr. Whyte does not subscribe to the opinion that there is any danger of the Northwest becoming "Americanized." Our laws are as good as those of the neighboring Republic and better administered, and no one ever finds fault with the country on that score. As a wheat-growing country the Canadian Northwest is superior to the country south of the boundary line, and those who come into Canada soon perceive it to be to their advantage to remain and make their home in the country. All classes of immigrants are rapidly assimilating. Even the Doukhobors, under the leadership of Peter Veragrin, a strong, moderate and very intelligent contraband, give promise now of becoming industrious and prosperous colonists. The influx of population and the needs of the new settlers causes so much importation into the west that the westward freight of the C. P. R., has increased probably fifty per cent. in the last three or four years, and the westbound and eastbound freights are rapidly becoming equalized.

The Projected Railway.

On Thursday last Sir Wilfred Laurier, in his place in the house of Commons, introduced the Bill providing for the building of a trans-continental railway in co-operation with the Grand Trunk Company. The Prime Minister's speech occupied nearly three hours in delivery and was listened to with the deepest interest by a packed House and crowded galleries, and whatever may be thought of the policy set forth, the speech itself will probably take rank with the best of Sir Wilfred's oratorical efforts. The Premier argued at much length for the construction of the proposed new line as a political and commercial necessity. In reference to the eastern section from Quebec to Moncton, he showed the impossibility of the Intercolonial as part of a satisfactory transcontinental line because of its wide departure from a straight line to our eastern shipping ports, and contended for the necessity of an all Canadian route to the sea in view of the danger of the withdrawal by the United States of the bonding privilege upon which the C. P. R. is dependent in carrying its freight through the State of Maine to St. John. Sir Wilfred argued eloquently in favor of an all Canadian route which would place the country in an independent position in this respect, and adduced much testimony to show that the proposed new route across the continent would open up wide districts of country of great value for settlement and possessing vast resources. The new route, so, it was contended, being the shortest and most direct

way to the Orient, would form a part of a great highway for the trade of China and Japan. As to the agreement with the Grand Trunk and the cost to the country of building the proposed line, it was shown that the Government undertakes to build the line from Moncton to Winnipeg and leases it to the Grand Trunk for 50 years. For the first seven years the company will pay no rental, but for the remaining 43 years the rental will be three per cent. upon the cost of construction. If, during the first three years of the latter period the net earnings do not amount to three per cent. of the cost of construction, the difference between net earnings and rental will be capitalized and added to the total upon which rental must be paid. To the construction of the western division the government will guarantee 75 per cent. of the principal of the bond issue, which is not to exceed \$13,000,000 per mile for the prairie section, and \$30,000 per mile for the mountain section. The Government will meet the mountain section bonds for seven years, and in the case of the default of the company to pay the interest during the next three years, the Government will do so, and the interest will be capitalized and repaid with interest by the company. The outlay for interest by the Government would thus, it is calculated, not exceed \$13,000,000, and this, the Premier contended, would be the full amount of the cash subsidy which the country would be required to pay for the road. In the case of export traffic which is not especially routed otherwise by the shippers, the company must grant as low through rates via Canadian ports as via the United States ports. Running and haulage powers must be given to the Intercolonial and other railways. The tolls to be charged by the Grand Trunk Pacific will be under the control of the Government, or the railway commission. The company must spend \$20,000,000 on improved rolling stock, of which \$5,000,000 must go to the eastern division. The company must put up a deposit of \$5,000,000 as security for the construction of the western division and the equipment of the eastern division. All supplies and materials must be purchased in Canada, the quality, prices, terms, etc., being advantageous as elsewhere. The capital stock of the country is fixed at \$45,000,000 of which \$20,000,000 will be preferred and \$25,000,000 common stock. The Grand Trunk Company are to take the whole of the latter, and they are also to guarantee a second series of bonds, which are to be issued by the Grand Trunk Pacific to meet the cost of completing the mountain section.

Criticisms.

Whatever the merits of the Government's Railway Scheme may be, it is evident that it will have to run the gauntlet of severe criticism. An Opposition of course would not be good for much if it did not watch for and seize upon every good opportunity of pointing out the weak points of any measure introduced by the party in power. The leader of the Opposition, Mr. Borden, in reply to the Prime Minister's speech, criticised the Government scheme on the ground that, though Government ownership of railways might not now be advisable, yet the trend of public opinion seemed to be in that direction, and it was therefore unwise for the Government of this country to embark upon a scheme which actually put the policy of Government ownership out of sight for the next fifty years; and also on the ground that the proposed scheme would render useless the annual expenditure of the I. C. R. to secure terminal facilities at Montreal. The Government, he contended, should either continue the system of independent railway companies or they should bring down some comprehensive scheme by which all railways, including the Intercolonial, would be operated under some other management than that of today. Mr. Borden also expressed doubts as to the efficacy of the agreement to carry trade to Canadian ports and intimated his belief that the bulk of the traffic would go to Portland instead of to St. John or Halifax. He also wanted to know where the new line would get its traffic, seeing that there was no congestion of traffic north of Lake Superior, and that the water route from Fort William to Montreal was cheaper by almost fifty per cent. than an all rail route. Mr. Borden refused to accept the Premier's estimate of \$13,000,000 as the cost of the road, and estimated that the cost would be from \$65,000,000 to \$80,000,000. The criticism however is not all from the Opposition. The pronounced opposition of the late Minister of Railways to the Government's policy on this subject is well known, and the *Telegraph* and some other New Brunswick Liberal papers have upheld Mr. Blair's contention. It may be noted too in this connection that the *Montreal Witness*, a paper generally friendly to Sir Wilfred Laurier, finds fault with his present railway policy, contending that the need for so hasty action is not apparent, that it were better to make use of existing lines in opening up a new highway to the west, and that the danger of the bonding privileges being withdrawn is rather remote, seeing that the United States has as much at stake in the matter as Canada. The *Witness* accordingly is inclined to explain "the Government's precipitancy" by the "urgency of persons anxious to carry through great schemes while their political friends are in power." It is to be noted, however, that, whatever the general merits of the Government's railway scheme may be, it certainly is not conceived in the particular interests of Montreal, and for that reason Montreal papers may be the more ready to discern its defects. It is said, too, that the Conservative party is not a unit in its opposition to the railway scheme.

From Halifax.

In the appended note may be seen a sample of the musings of one of the veterans in New Brunswick. I take the liberty of putting his thoughts before the public denomination which he has served well and long. In response an old soldier on the south side of the Bay of Fundy has been heard to think aloud in words like these:

It is common now to hear from some pulpits, Baptist pulpits, all about the length, height and depth of love. Divine, about the mercy, the forbearance, the compassion of the Saviour, his devotion and the mighty power of his example and self-sacrifice. Added to this, there is much preaching about the building and fashioning of character, the builders inspired and borne on in this work by the contemplation and imitation of the perfect character of Christ. Nor is the preaching kept within these broad fields. The Christian virtues, each in its turn, carefully analyzed and related, form the subject of most able and interesting sermons, but total depravity, sin and the Divine wrath against it, sin and its removal by the substitution of the innocent for the guilty, Christ Jesus bearing, enduring, the tremendous responsibility of the world's guilt in the tragedy of his life, his betrayal, death and resurrection, the atonement made thereby for the lost and guilty; the sovereignty of the Holy Spirit in correcting men of sin, righteousness and a judgment to come; of regenerating human hearts, consciousness of guilt, conviction of sin, repentance, and heart agonized appeals to God for mercy and salvation, as the New Brunswick veteran says of repentance, seems to be destined to be numbered with the lost arts.

"What must I do to be saved?" appears to be now in some places a needless question.

Surgeons in our day have great skill. The eye, the ear, the nose, the leg, the arm, and even parts of the internal human system can be removed, and the life and the identity of the man preserved. But no physician has yet attempted to cut out the heart and leave a living body. Some preachers have gone ahead of the surgeon. With the keen blade of the higher criticism, i. e., intellectual pride, they have cut out the atonement by Christ, and then try, by dexterous manipulations, to present a living gospel to a dead world. This galvanized life, is not the life of the living gospel. Lacking the atonement, the message is a dead message to sinners. Ah, but you say, sinners are converted. Grant it; but not by your message, but in spite of it, the churches to which you minister to are composed of men and women, many at least, of whom have received the gospel of repentance, of sin borne by Christ in his own body upon the cross, and in their prayers, exhortations and labors are holding up this Pauline gospel, which supplements your dead message, and the work of God goes on. Stop until all these regenerated men and women die; better, fancy them rebelling your lifeless message, and what? Where would be the gospel which is the power of God unto salvation? Every where there would be death in the—in the pulpit and in the pew. The ministers of a message, minus an atonement, will see their need, says one, a charitable one. "May God grant it." Not at Acadia are the young men taught this gospel with its heart cut out and thrown among the rubbish of worn out things; but they get it at some of the schools across the line. Better stay on the north side than lose the heart, the life, on the south side. Ship pure water and it will become corrupt, but if the voyage is long enough, it will work itself pure, but it is dangerous and nauseous while it is in the process of purification. It is to be hoped, that in a short voyage, the preachers who have an vicious Saviour to preach, will find this gospel to be the pure, unadulterated word of God, which abides forever.

Let us judge by results, says one. Very good. Of the two men, Spurgeon and Beecher, the latter was the greater genius, the greater scholar, the greater orator. Spurgeon preached Christ and his crucifixion, the atonement by the substitution of Christ, the deity of the human heart and that total repentance and regeneration by the Holy Spirit. Beecher preached a gospel in which the substitution of Christ for the guilty, the example and virtues of Christ, and the greatness and glory of Christian character, were advanced and embraced by the great orator of Brooklyn. Beecher is dead. His life work, his gospel perished with him. Spurgeon is dead; but his life and sermons, brimming and pulsating with his gospel, the very heart and soul of which is the atonement, are still acting on millions of hearts, influencing for the better millions of lives; and will continue to do so, God alone knows, how long. Spurgeon being dead yet speaketh. Beecher being dead is speechless. And so it will be with those who on a smaller scale, preach a gospel in which is a Saviour who is both an atonement and an example, and a Saviour who is example alone.

The brother on the north side of the Bay sees ritualism as a usurper; on the south side of the Bay, not only is ritualism seen usurping the place of Christ and him crucified, but a gospel in a very few places lacking the element essential to make it the power of God unto salvation.

For the last ten years, Deacon William Davies of the Tabernacle has been going somewhat regularly to Beech Hill, a settlement of colored people about seven miles from Halifax, on the St. Margaret's Bay Road. His labors have been greatly blessed to the people of that neighborhood. During the past winter and spring these labors have been

supplemented by those of Mrs. Bailey, the widow of a lay preacher of the Cornwallis street church. The following is the account Mrs. Bailey gives of her exercises: "I was doing over my stove one evening, and the Lord said, 'read the 68th Psalm.' I took my Bible and read but found, nothing to direct me until I came to the 16th verse. This is the hill which God desireth to dwell in." To Mrs. Bailey that meant Beech Hill. Like a prophet of old, or like one of the fathers in the Baptist churches of these Provinces, Mrs. Bailey made her way to Beech Hill, nothing doubting. The Spirit of the Lord came down on the people in their homes, and in the sanctuary. Mrs. Bailey's gospel lacked nothing of the old truths or the old fire.

Last Sabbath Deacon Davies drove his pastor, the Rev. Mr. Millington, in the afternoon to Beech Hill. Two were baptized. Mr. Millington preached. Between twenty and thirty took part in the service. Deacon Davies and Mrs. Bailey rejoiced together. The Lord's supper was administered. It was a day of rejoicing. Others will soon follow the example upon which they looked last Sunday.

On Sunday last Dr. Kempton baptized five young men, who thereby became members of the Baptist church in Dartmouth. In the absence of the pastor of the First church on his holiday, Dr. Kempton occupied the pulpit in the morning, and his son, Rev. A. Kempton, in the evening.

A summer school is now in session at Pine Hill. The papers and discussions are attracting much attention. The Rev. Mr. Falconer, of Fort Massey, gave an able address on the atonement which greatly gratified the audience.

REPORTER.

DEAR BROTHER SAUNDERS—Yours with the cheque came safely. We feel ever thankful to all concerned in promoting the Annuity work, for their disinterested labor of love.

Vital religion is at a low ebb in this country. Repentance will soon be numbered with the lost arts. Popery, especially in its high church form, is lifting its head everywhere. People used to be soundly converted under gospel sermons. Is anybody converted under sermons now?

There is much preaching about the Holy Ghost and the power. Paul preached with the Holy Ghost and in demonstration of the Spirit and power. Many think if they can correctly state the evangelical theory they have done enough. Any unregenerate man of ability can learn to do that; can set forth most clearly the method of Grace with the human soul, but "Come all ye that fear God, and I will declare what he hath done for my soul," is quite another thing.

REPORTER.

How Can Our Children be Saved While They Are Young.

BY DIMOCK ARCHIBALD.

The pastor read Deut. 22-8. "Thou shalt make a battlement for thy roof." Lesson: God's care to protect the home.

The four following battlements to protect and early save the children were beautifully set forth:

1. Bible study.
2. Family altar.
3. The Sabbath observed.
4. Temperance.

The rich presentation of the above impelled me to think of another battlement which I shall name, "Doing the business of life in a visible and joyous partnership with God." Illustration. On the train today a mother in Israel was induced to tell a portion of her life's story. 1st. Her joy that every member of her family were converted between the ages of 7 and 10 years. "Say, what is your secret?" "What could have led to it?" "Yes, my husband and I were always active in Sabbath School and church work." 2nd. "Out of husband's not very large salary, five dollars per month was put aside into the Lord's purse." 3rd. "There came a time when I as wife and mother, planned to start in merchandize at the R. R. station. We took God at his word. 'Give and it shall be given unto you; good measure.' The vow was registered that 25 cents per day should be put into the Lord's purse without fail. One stormy day only 33 cents came in, yet the Lord got 25 cents. More and more we were able to grasp the promise, 'Those that honor me I will honor.' Yes, through the years the vow has been kept joyfully. Yes, husband is in joyous sympathy with the plan. His five dollars per month, added to the 25 cents per day from the shop amounts to \$128 per year which gives us a lot of joyous praying and planning how best to appropriate it in order to glorify God most. Yes, my children readily caught the spirit of our life work and soon partook of the joy of putting aside into the Lord's treasury."

Thank you! thank you! I see it all now. Your children soon discerned that you as parents, delighted to run your business in partnership with Jesus, expecting and daily receiving his blessing. Then came the conditional promise, "Delight thyself in the Lord and he will give thee the desires of thine heart." Your desires for the children's conversion was urged. The children reasoned wisely that everything was to be gained by their accepting Christ as their Saviour since he made parents so happy and joyous in daily business.

Say, Christian parents who read this, is this not the true answer to the question, How can I have my children saved

while young? If this battlement for the home, viz., Doing the business of life in a visible and joyous partnership with God, is the only way to obtain the greatest spiritual and temporal prosperity for yourselves and your families, then why not at any cost try it?

Iowa Letter.

My letter this time I am going to make personal, my excuse being that we have recently moved from Mt. Carroll, Ill., to Muscatine, Iowa, about 80 miles down and across the Mississippi. While we enjoyed the little town of Mt. Carroll and our residence there, the work is much larger and more inspiring in this city of 18,000 people. Both my wife and myself have found it more and more interesting and pleasant as a place of residence.

To speak of the church first, as it is of the most importance to us, we are very much pleased, indeed, both with the reception that has been given us here and with the opportunity for telling work. The church building is modern in its construction and is, we think, the most attractive and best situated meeting house in the city. Muscatine, is built along the Mississippi, the principal business street being the street back from the river. Our church is situated on the third street, just two blocks from the river, and from the railroad. It is also central in regard to the street car lines and the residence portion of the city. Inside, the building is roomy and comfortable. A new pipe organ is being placed in the church and we are to have the opening recital Friday night, this week. This will be a great addition to the impressiveness and attractiveness of our services. Under both of the former pastors our church has had the largest congregations in the city, and they have not begun to fall off yet, though we must not boast ourselves of the morrow. The congregation has a large number of young people, especially in the evening. Muscatine has many factories, among which are the button factories, the saw mills, and allied industries, the Out Meal mill, and Hien Pickle works. All of them employ hundreds of young men and also girls, and even children, so that there is a great field for usefulness for the church that can attract and influence these young lives. I am sorry to say, however, that the great majority of the young men seem to patronize the saloons and gambling houses, which are numerous, and wide open every day in the week, more than they do the churches of any denomination. I have never lived in a place where gambling and drinking are as common as they are here.

Our home is on the same street on which the church is situated, only six or seven blocks up the hill. We live in almost the highest part of the city, have a pleasant home with a beautiful lawn in front, which makes it agreeable for the children as well as their elders.

As a city, industrially considered, I think Muscatine is hard to beat. I have lived in quite a number of different places, but have never lived in a city where there seemed to be such a demand for labor. It seems as if there is no reason for anybody who has health and strength, whether man, woman or child, to be without employment.

Muscatine has a few millionaire families, but the great majority of the people are neither rich nor very poor, but belong to the best class of American citizens, that is to say wage earners who can support themselves by their work.

Sunday evenings, during the months of July and August, we have service in the Court House Park out of doors, the evangelical ministers taking turns in preaching. While I have attended these services and taken my part, I have also preached afterward at a mission point called West Hill.

Next time I will try to give a more general idea of the work in Iowa.

JUDSON KEMPTON.

Christ's Prisoners.

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

These two words, when read together, sound like a singular pair of bedfellows. For to be behind the bars of a jail in our day commonly indicates an accomplice of Satan. Bitt in apostolic days imprisonment often was a badge of honor. The chiefest of the Apostles, when he wrote a letter to his Colossian friend, Philemon, signed himself, "Paul, a prisoner of Jesus Christ." The old hero is Christ's ambassador in Nero's letters—a prisoner not for evil-doing, for well-doing, his manacles are badges of honor; and while his scarred body is bound, his soul is rejoicing as Christ's freedman from the yoke of sin, and there is not a happier man in Rome.

The essence of imprisonment is to be confined in one place, without the permission or possibility of going where one chooses. In this sense there are a great many good people who are Christ's servants, and yet are prisoners. They are shut-ins without their own consent. Some of them are unable to get into God's house on Sabbath, though the Lord of the house comes to them. Some have been confined within the walls of one room for long, weary years. During my pastorate I used to visit, year after year, a lovely and cultured young lady who knew nothing of the outdoor world, except the glimpses she got from her bedroom window. What sermons that brave girl used to preach to me on the beauties of Christian patience! I learned from her what a sweet rest there is in the "Everlasting Arms." She never uttered to me one syllable of

discontent during the whole fourteen or fifteen years of her imprisonment in that sick chamber! When I read to her some cheering passage from God's Book, or gave her a sip of honey from that exhaustible honey-comb, a joyous smile passed over her face (which was sadly distorted by long disease), as if she were saying, "Oh, how good that tastes!" If there was one room in Brooklyn that the master "soft-times resorted to," it was that in which this bright, sunny-souled girl spent all her youthful years as a "prisoner of Jesus Christ."

Just why it is that the all-wise and loving Master permits some of His choicest servants to be laid aside from active service, and to be tortured often by sharp bodily pains, I cannot understand. When every voice is so needed to teach and to preach His Gospel, why are so many doomed to silence? When every hand is needed in His service, why are so many of His soldiers destined to lie helpless in the hospitals? It is not my business to explain all these mysteries. But there are some explanations that give me partial relief.

One is, that the Christian life is a school for the promotion of that vitally important thing—Christlike character. And some of the most beautiful traits can only be got through suffering. Not furnacees often make the brightest Christians. It is not those whom He hates, but those whom He loves, that He thus chasteneth. The Master sits as a refiner beside the furnace of affliction. He heats it until the metal melts, and the dross of selfishness and impatience and unbelief runs off. He often keeps His silver in the furnace till He can see His own face reflected in the clear metal of the heart as in a mirror. Then the affliction is doing its appointed work, and Jesus has made the vessel unto His own honor. During my pastoral experience I have discovered that some of the most attractive and well-ripened Christian characters belonged to those who had been schooled by intense bodily sufferings. Perhaps when such reach heaven, they can be more than content than in this world they were among the Lord's shut-ins.

The prisoners of Jesus Christ may be among the most useful of His servants—I mean useful to others. Paul did some of his best work when a prisoner. A gaoler locked him up at Philippi; but in a few hours he had that very gaoler at his feet, crying out, "What must I do to be saved?" At Rome he preached the Gospel to those around him, until there were many converts in Caesar's household. He wrote seven of his inspired epistles while he was Nero's captive—one of them was the letter to Philippi, which is the special epistle of gratitude for divine mercies, and of exultant joy under sharp afflictions.

I need not remind my readers of the case of John Bunyan, who would probably never have written the immortal "Pilgrim's Progress" if he had not been an inmate of Bedford Gaol.

Miss Charlotte Elliott composed that wonderful hymn, "Just as I am, without one plea," and some others of her exquisite songs of the soul, while she was imprisoned in a sick chamber. An invalid lady, who could no longer be a tract distributor in her district, spent her time in folding and directing leaflets of awakening to the impenitent, or consolation to the troubled, and these she sent through the post or by special messenger. You may imprison a body, but you cannot imprison a soul that is luminous with the light of Jesus, and vocal with the inspirations of His spirit.—Sel.

Our Divine Accompanist.

BY REV. F. D. MEYER.

When I was beginning a five-weeks' tour in Scandinavia, a considerable burden lay on my soul. It seemed so unlikely that any special impression could be produced by addresses delivered through interpretation! Besides which, I did not know how far my way of setting forth the truth would be consistent with the methods of thought characteristic of the religious people whom I might address.

Under the impression of these thoughts I was taking my first meal in my friend's house in Copenhagen, when another gentleman, who had just returned from a town in Norway, happened to narrate the following incident. It had occurred in a hotel where he was staying, in one of the most beautiful parts of Norway, much frequented by tourists.

A little girl was staying in this hotel with her parents, and was at that trying age when small fingers are beginning to find their way about the piano, striking as many wrong notes as right ones; and young nerves do not seem particularly sensitive to the anguish which such attempts are capable of inflicting on others. She knew one or two tunes sufficiently well to be able to make them out with one finger; and with these she made the guests familiar to their despair.

But one day a brilliant musician came to the hotel, took in the situation, and sat down beside the small musician, accompanying her with the most exquisite improvisation. Each note of hers only gave him a new motive for chords of surpassing beauty, whilst the drawing-room, now crowded with people, breathlessly listened.

When the performance was over, the illustrious accompanist took the little maiden by the hand, and led her blushing round the company, saying, "Let me introduce

to you, ladies and gentlemen the young lady to whom you are indebted for the music to which you have been listening."

It was true. They were indebted to her for her music, because her efforts had led to his magnificent accompaniment; but his part in the joint performance had led to a deep impression, and it was he whom they were destined to remember.

It is difficult to describe how greatly that simple story helped me through the following weeks and will help me through the following weeks, and will help me so long as I live. At the best, one has only a very slight knowledge of the eternal harmonies, and can only strike out single broken notes of them, sometimes with long pauses between. The great new song, which is always breaking forth in the eternal spaces, is imperfectly apprehended; and even what is apprehended is imperfectly conveyed; through the inadequacy of human language. Sometimes it would seem that the ethereal chords ring through our heart and brain, but how to express them we find not. But at such times God comes to help us. It is as if He supplies by the suggestions of His Spirit to our hearers souls the deep things which ear hath not heard, because speech hath not spoken them.

Especially when repeating by translation I have been conscious of this. I have realized that my words were being deprived of a great deal that might seem attractive and even necessary, the personal element, at least, has been reduced to a minimum; but there has been so manifest an effect produced on my hearers that I have known that the hands of the Redeemer have been also laid on the souls before me, awakening responses in the bass of emotion and in the treble of volition, which will never cease to vibrate to all eternity.—Christian Endeavor World.

The Armor of Light.

BY J. MERVIN HULL.

"Put on the armor of light." This is one of the many Bible metaphors which at first sight seem to be expressed in self-contradictory terms. Light is a revelation, armor is a concealment; light is exposure, armor is protection. Nevertheless, Paul is right; the revelation of the light of truth is the best and strongest armor that we can have. This is especially true in temperance work. Ignorance is the stronghold of temperance, all the more so because this ignorance often exists in connection with the widest knowledge in other departments of life. The persistent ignorance of intelligent people is one of the greatest hindrances to temperance progress. But when the light of truth shines on the fortress of ignorance it gradually fades away, and then the light becomes an impregnable fortress to those who need its protection.

It is encouraging to know that some progress is being made in putting on this armor of light. One illustration is seen in the successful work of temperance instruction. For many years Mrs. Mary H. Hunt has been urging the passage of temperance education laws in every state in the union. Twenty years ago she made what she called a "temperance education map" of the United States. Underneath it she wrote, "States in black have no temperance education laws." As a matter of fact the whole map was covered with black cloth, for there was not a state in the country that had a temperance education law.

Most men, and some women, would have considered the situation hopeless; but Mrs. Hunt continued to work patiently, courageously, hopefully, and at last she gained a complete victory. Some time ago there came an account of a meeting that was held in Mrs. Hunt's home. She invited a few friends, and in their presence she removed the last patch of black from her map of the United States. The governor of the last "black" state had signed a temperance education bill, and now the whole map is white. That means that the nation has begun to put on the armor of light. The progress may be slow, but it will be impossible for future generations to remain in such ignorance of the effects of alcohol as has prevailed in the past.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the direction is to "put on" the armor of light. It is a voluntary act. The armor of light does not fall upon men, states, and nations like a mantle. It may be all about us without our possessing it. That brings the command home to each one as a personal matter. We have our personal stand to take in regard to our own habits, but more than that, each one of us is a part of the home, the church, of the Sunday School, of society, of the nation. And in all these relations there is something important for us to do in obedience to the command, "Put on the armor of light."—American Messenger.

Letter From Burmah.

A visitor from a far country reached our home about three weeks ago and ever since has been our companion during such moments as we have been able to spare from pressing duties. Each time we sit down with our friend some new subject of interest is brought to our attention, and often scenes and faces of years ago pass before us. I refer to a copy of Dr. Saunders' History of the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces. I have been looking to its completion with eager interest and my highest expectations are

more than realized. The cuts, the collecting of which must have cost a vast amount of correspondence, form a portrait gallery of much interest. We have had many pleasant visits with those we knew in the almost long ago. We would that the engravings in some cases had been better executed, but in imagination can fill in little deficiencies.

The happy changes that have taken place in the period reviewed fill us with gratitude, and tend to correct any pessimistic thoughts that sometimes creep into our minds. Intolerance, and disputes over minor points of belief and practice have given place to brotherly love. Probably there is not a pulpit among the free churches in the Provinces today that is not open to any accredited minister of another denomination. Our own section of the church has grown from a little band to a large and influential people. The younger readers of this interesting and absorbing volume who never heard from their own lips of the trials and triumphs of the heroes therein mentioned, will be particularly interested. May all be inspired with faith, hope, zeal, in carrying on the work so well begun and so signally blessed.

The appearance of this book at this juncture in the history of our Institutions of learning, seems to me exceedingly timely. A great effort is to be made to raise a fairly large sum of money for our schools. In the past God has watched over "The child of Providence." That care has not been withdrawn now. The offer of large assistance, the determination of many to do their part to meet the conditions of that offer, the men, true and tried, to lead in this enterprise, and this volume full of encouragement and stimulus give promise that God will crown this effort with success.

Savoy, June 10th.

H. MORROW.

"Follow Me."

JOHN 1:43.

Voices all about are calling, "I will lead you; come this way."

"I will lead from nights of sorrow into pleasure's brightest day."

But we only gain the blessing when the Lord shall make us free.

When we see our chart and compass in the Master's "Follow Me!"

Voices that may charm our senses and that flatter sinful pride.

Friends that masquerade as angels, vice that as virtues hide.

Oh, how sweet above this babel, rings the call to you and me.

And to all; as unto Philip—Hear the Saviour's "Follow Me!"

Many, many boasting leaders, many ways from pain and strife.

But no leader who can lead us in the way of perfect life.

Millions cry from sinful sadness, whither, whither shall we flee?

To all races, times and places, Jesus answers "Follow Me!"

Happy those who hearing, heed it, and are guided by the call.

While we follow where He leads us, we can never stray or fall.

For the truest joy of this life—all the life that is to be—

Is reserved for those obeying our Redeemer's "Follow Me!"

North River, July 7th. AMOS F. BROWN.

Sunset.

All nature seems to pause, a peaceful calm.

Reigns o'er the waters blue.

It may be that the pearly gates ajar.

Have let the glory through.

And lonely hearts o'er all this weary world,

Touched by the rays of gold.

Grow calm and peaceful, nigh the heavenly beams

Which speak of love untold.

A blissful moment's respite from life's struggle,

In which we all can see

A Vision Beautiful of Earth and Heaven

To make us nobler be.

The many cares and worries of existence

Shut from the raptur'd soul.

And worldly things in truest light are seen

When we gaze toward the goal.

The golden glow is fading from the scene,

The sun has sunk to rest.

He leaves us with the world until to-morrow

To strive to do our best.

HELEN SKENE.

I saw a Field of Buttercups.

I saw a field of buttercups

And daisies dancing in the sun,

And shadow after shadow run,

And billow after billow glide

O'er its bosom spreading wide,

And, Oh! it made my spirit glad.

ARTHUR D. WILSON.

Wouldst thou bring the world unto God? Then live near to him thyself. If divine life pervades thine own soul, everything that touches thee will receive the electric spark, though thou mayst be unconscious that thou art charged therewith.—L. M. Child.

In America the statute book rests not on bayonets, but on the hearts of the people. A drunken people can never be the basis of free government.—Phillips.

with great advantage come together. Much energy should be available for work in the world's wide mission fields, which is now being used up in the unnecessary reduplication of church organizations and equipments. The different Presbyterian bodies, and the different Methodist bodies in this country have in each case come together in one strong organization. It is gratifying to observe that there is a movement towards union among several of the smaller Methodist bodies in England. A closer union of Baptist bodies both in the old country and the new would doubtless be a good thing for the denominations and the interests they represent.

—The Cardinals have been in conclave in Rome since Friday, charged with the duty of selecting a new pope. We believe that it is not a written law of the church that the pope shall be elected from the college of cardinals, but custom has given to such election the force of an unwritten law. According to the despatches from Rome two ballots have been taken without decisive result, though there was much excitement among the people on Sunday evening consequent on the expectation that an election was about to be announced. The cardinals who have been most prominently mentioned in connection with the succession are Rampolla, Vanutelli and Gotti, but it is more than doubtful if any one of these can receive the two-thirds vote necessary for election. In that case there must be a compromise, and the choice may fall upon some cardinal of much less prominence and individual influence than those above named.

—The fact that delegates to the Convention this year will not generally receive free entertainment may result in a somewhat smaller attendance than has been the rule in recent years, but it should not diminish the interest of the churches in the Convention or prevent the meetings from being as full of interest and value as in other years. It should be possible for almost every church to be represented by at least one of its members. It will not be a great drain upon the resources even of a small church to pay the expenses of at least one delegate. Needless to say, the delegates chosen should be, not those who may have private business to transact in St. John at that time or whose principal purpose is to visit friends or to see the sights of the city, but persons who are deeply interested in the denomination and its work, who will faithfully attend the meetings, intelligently follow the discussions and carry home to their own churches the knowledge and inspiration gained by attending the Convention. Such delegates will bring much to the Convention and will carry much away. One such delegate is worth to the church sending him more than a dozen who come to the Convention without any sense of responsibility in the matter, and the church can well afford to pay his expenses.

—The royal visit to Ireland has turned out very satisfactorily. Everywhere the popular welcome has been most hearty and enthusiastic. The King and Queen will doubtless always recall this episode in their reign with great pleasure, and multitudes of their loyal Irish subjects will proudly treasure the memory of the occasion when they looked upon the faces of their King and Queen and listened to gracious speech from royal lips. Just before his departure from Ireland the King in speaking to the people of Queenstown said that the Queen and himself looked forward to renewing in future years the happy experiences of the present visit. The London papers comment most favorably on the royal visit, speaking of the inestimable service which the King has rendered to the realm by his tactful conduct, and Irish papers declare that if only the King will pay a yearly visit, or send the Prince of Wales if he cannot come himself, Ireland's troubles will soon begin to disappear. Since his return to England King Edward has issued the following address, copies of which are posted throughout Ireland:

"To my Irish people: I desire on leaving Ireland to express to my Irish people how deeply I have been touched by the kindness and goodwill they have shown to the Queen and myself. Our experience on previous visits had indeed prepared us for a traditional welcome of a warm-hearted race, but our expectations have been exceeded. Wherever we have gone, in town or country, tokens of loyalty and affection, proffered by every section of the community, have made an enduring impression upon our hearts.

"For a country so attractive and a people so gifted we cherish the warmest regard and it is, therefore, with supreme satisfaction that I have so often during our stay heard the hope expressed that a brighter era is dawning upon Ireland. I shall eagerly await the fulfilment of this hope. Its realization will, under Divine Providence, depend largely upon the steady development of self-reliance and co-operation, upon better and more practical education, upon the growth of industrial and commercial enterprise and upon that increase of mutual toleration and respect which the responsibility my Irish people now enjoy in the public administration of their local affairs, is well fitted to teach. It is my earnest prayer that these and other means of national well-being may multiply from year to year in Ireland, and that the blessings of peace, contentment and prosperity may be abundantly vouchsafed to her.

(Sgd.) "EDWARD R. and I.
August 1."

Acadia Notes.

A PERSONAL WORD.

The writer is disposed to believe that scintica, like all other forms of chastening, is sure to yield "peaceable fruits"

to such as are properly exercised thereby. He would like to hope that he might be an inheritor of these fruits. For a good part of the time, however, since the Anniversary in June, he has been tasting those other fruits which for the time are "not joyous but grievous." He regrets this the more because on this account he has missed those days of fellowship at certain Associations which he had anticipated with glad and eager expectation, has been obliged to suspend all activities in behalf of the Second Forward Movement, and generally has been compelled to lie still when he would have preferred to be particularly active. To the many individual friends who during these weeks have sent messages of good cheer, and to the two Associations which not only excused his absence, but sent resolutions of love and kindly sympathy, he would return warmest thanks. Happily, through a favoring Providence, he is well on the way towards normal health and strength, and hopes by the time of the Convention to be quite himself again.

THE SECOND FORWARD MOVEMENT.

For reasons assigned above, little progress has been made since the Anniversary in obtaining pledges. At the Convention, however, this movement will be a leading subject in the educational report submitted for the consideration of that body, and as soon as the Convention is over, (D. V.), the campaign will be resumed with energy and confident expectation. The view is unquestionably sound that at least \$60,000 must be raised from individuals of means, in sums of \$500 up to \$5000. Already twenty-one persons have pledged \$30,000, and it cannot be doubted that other persons of means will make up the other \$30,000. To this part of the undertaking the efforts of the immediate future will be wholly directed. Subsequently, the Board will look for the remaining \$30,000 as the fruit of a general canvass of the churches. The spirit of the people, so far as tested, is beyond praise, and gives the largest guarantee of complete success. Let those whom God has blessed with means, but who have not yet been approached be asking themselves with reference to this movement: "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?"

It will be of interest to the friends of the movement to know that by July 1st, there had been paid already to the treasurer of the College, on the pledges to the new movement, \$2,107. This fact having been officially certified to Mr. Rockefeller, the treasurer received a few days later his cheque for an equal amount. There is therefore, already in the treasury, to the credit of the Second Forward Movement, \$4,396.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.

The terms of Mr. Rockefeller's pledge provide that the first \$15,000 of the new fund shall be available for improvements on existing buildings. So urgently needed were these improvements, that the Board at its June meeting decided to proceed with them at once. The improvements on the College building will include, the putting in of a hot-water heating system and other conveniences, the re-seating of the class-rooms, various changes in the physical and chemical laboratories, and the painting of the outside of the building. The improvements on Chipman Hall—the College residence—will include the putting in of a hot-water heating system and other conveniences, the general renewal of the interior, the re-furnishing of the rooms, and the painting of the building. The Academy House will be papered and painted inside and painted outside. The Manual Training Hall will be improved by finishing certain unfinished portions, and by re-painting. These various improvements will greatly increase the comfort and utility of all the buildings named.

As I have pointed out, a considerable sum is already in hand toward these improvements. During the current quarter, ending September 30, further payments will be made upon pledges now in hand, and upon new pledges that may be obtained. It is hoped that these payments will be large, since on October 1st, a second instalment will be available from Mr. Rockefeller, equal in amount to the amount realized from others during the quarter. The Board expects thus to receive during the present season all the moneys needed for the above expenditures.

THE NEW SCHOOL YEAR.

A month hence, and the Seminary and Academy will be re-opening. Two months hence, and the College also will have resumed its work. Who will be here as students? A goodly number, certainly, of those who have been here before, who will be back to carry forward their respective courses; a goodly number also of new students. But will all be here who ought to be here, especially as new students? A great mass of correspondence will have gone out over the country during the summer in the interests of the institutions, and a large amount of personal visitation in the various sections of the country will have been performed by representatives of the schools, and much fruit will thus have been gathered. But scattered over the country there will be scores of young people in Baptist homes and Baptist churches who will not have been reached by these means. There are young people of capacity and promise, but needing for their highest development and usefulness the enlarged knowledge, the discipline of mind, the increase of power, the heightened ideals, the development of character, which it is the purpose of these schools to give. The difficulty however, with many of them is that they lack information, lack courage, exaggerate the difficulties of getting an education, misconceive the

future, and fail to get a definite start. What they need is that some Philip should mount the chariot beside them, find out what their thoughts are, give them information about the possibilities open to them, open their eyes on the future, strengthen their resolution, and give them a goodly uplift towards the higher things of which they are capable. If the pastors, the deacons, the fathers and mothers, the Sunday School teachers, the men and women of light and leading in our homes and churches, will during the next few weeks be alert in this matter, dozens of young people who otherwise will stay at home will be added to the new comers by October the first. THOS. TROTTER, Wolfville, July 30th.

A Matchless Opportunity.

The opening of the Gordon College at Khartoum by Lord Kitchener is one event among many prophetic of a marvelous development of civilizing agencies that is destined to change the entire face of "the Dark Continent" within the next decade or two. The "Cape to Cairo" telegraph line, projected by the late Cecil Rhodes, has continually been making progress northward, and has now reached Upp, on the western coast of Lake Tanganyika, nearly half the distance of Cairo. From Upp there will be a branch line running eastward to the Indian Ocean at a point a little south of Mombasa. The northern end of the telegraph line is now complete from Cairo to Khartoum. Of the railway line from the Cape to Cairo about 1,500 miles are now in operation at each end, while the remainder is well surveyed, and is likely to be carried through in the near future. Of the east to west coast the Congo railroad, as far as Stanley Pool, has been in operation for several years. From Stanley Pool steamers, joined with Stanley Falls, which is only 370 miles distant from Lake Victoria Nyanza, of the Mombasa-Uganda line, from the east, over five hundred miles are now completed to Lake Victoria Nyanza, and lines west to Stanley Falls will very soon be constructed. The British government has this past summer forwarded two splendid twin-screw steamers for use upon the lake. Surveyors have recently been exploring the lake, and have now mapped out more than two thousand miles of its coast line. When the junction is made between the eastern and western lines it will be possible to make the trip across the continent that occupied Stanley nearly three years, in a little more than a week.

As presenting another aspect of Africa's greatness and need, we quote from an eloquent address, delivered by Bishop Hartzell at the meeting of the Committee of the Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Bishop Hartzell has the oversight of the work in Africa. He said: "You can take China, with her 400,000,000 of people, and put them on the lower edge of the continent of Africa, and have room. You can put India, with her 300,000,000, on one side of the above. You can take all Europe, with her millions, and put it beside India and have room to spare. You can take all the countries occupied by our missions in South America and put them on the other side. You can put England and Ireland and Scotland along the Mediterranean coast. You can take Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, and put them on the islands adjacent to that great continent and have a large place left for a great share of the United States. And then, when you remember that God has left that continent for all these centuries and then suddenly lifted it into the presence of the Church of Christ, with her millions today and her multiplying millions to come, and has concentrated upon that continent the enterprise, the medical skill, the commercial power, the governmental diplomacy, giving to the whole continent organized government in an hour, in a moment, it should affect us with profoundness of sentiment and faith in the movements of God's providence beyond anything we have known as touching any other continent on God's earth today; I mean as to foreign work. What a marvelous panorama we have—continent after continent and wonderful victories which have so filled our hearts. But I bring you the last continent that God has placed before the church—a continent where the openings for Christian enterprise are simply marvelous. Out of 150,000,000 of people in Africa, less than 100,000 are white. The day of the black races has just come. God has lifted the veil over the Dark Continent in the interest of government and commerce; the only thing that seems to lag is the church." Christian Guardian.

A Conservative Revolutionist.

When our Lord preached the Sermon on the Mount which contains, in one sense, the programme of his doctrine—he expressly said: "Think not that I am come to destroy the law or the prophets; I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil." This sentence gives us the clue to his abiding success. I say it reverently—Christ was a conservative revolutionist. The new movement which he introduced in the history of mankind was the result of the past. The New Testament was the fulfilment of the Old. And so every successful movement has been—not a mere destruction of old errors; not a blind apotheosis of the iconoclast; not the introduction of some absolutely new ideas; but the fulfilment of the past, and the realization of long-cherished aspirations and hopes. Let us learn from Christ this much-needed lesson. He only uses the present well who knows how to use the past. Until we learn to fulfil, and not to destroy, all our efforts, however sincere, thin out in reaction, and then defeat.—Ambrose Shepherd.

both front feet into the trough and gulp up his food after the usual manner of his kind.

Beau Brummel has raced around with the dogs until he has learned many of their ways, and he is about as good at driving as any of the collies. Mr. Marker often sends Beau down to the pasture at night to drive up the Marker family bossie, and he says Beau will scamper away to the meadow, pick the Marker cow out of a herd of twelve or fifteen cows, and drive the animal home as well as any of the collies can do. If the cow tries to go the wrong way Beau rushes in front of her, squealing like a steam siren, and the bossie in dismay turns about and goes in the right direction.

If squealing has no effect on the cow then Beau flies at her and bites her ankles until the cow finally surrenders and consents to go peaceably home. Mr. Marker says that the crowning sorrow of Beau's otherwise happy existence lies in the fact that he cannot bark like the collies can. He used to make frantic efforts in this direction, and always appeared inexpressibly shocked that his best attempts only resulted in dismal squeals.

Finally he accepted the situation philosophically and is now more contented with his lot. Too much so, in fact, for of late he has fallen into the dog habit of baying at the moon, only Beau's bays are a series of remarkable squeals that are calculated to drive all thought of sleep far from the minds of all the neighbors who live in the vicinity of the Marker homestead.

Imprinted on the Face.

The influence of beauty is universal—an influence to which every one will confess himself susceptible, whether it be the beautiful in nature or in art. But the beauty of the human face is, perhaps, the most impressive, and yet there few who think that it depends at all on cultivation. The commonly received idea is that one is born good or ill looking, and cannot help himself, which is a very injurious notion.

There may be cultivated upon every face an enchanting beauty—an expression which will kindle admiration in every one who looks upon it, which will attract attention and win love far more than any mere physical combination, any perfection of form or coloring.

The psychologist insists that the character is indelibly stamped upon the face—that what one uniformly thinks and feels traces itself in unmistakable lines on brow and cheek.

It may seem a foolish motive to present to a child the desire to be beautiful, and it might very easily be misconstrued and misapplied. To attempt to cultivate the expression without the qualities of heart on which it alone depends would be very likely to stamp upon the face a meaningless simper, a hypocritical smile, which would be anything but pleasing. Our first impressions of a person are derived from the expression of the face and manner.

We hear every day the expression, "There is a good face—I like that countenance," or "What pleasing manners," and these are generally true indications of character. And a face from which we involuntarily shrink will be almost sure to belong to a character from which we should shrink.

A young girl often met a certain old Quaker lady in the street cars. One day, acting on a certain impulse, the girl turned and said: "Won't you let me kiss you?"

"Yes, dear, certainly."

As the acquaintance ripened, the young lady asked, "Weren't you surprised that time in the cars, when I asked you to let me kiss you?"

"Oh, no, dear," was the answer; "they often ask me that."

Some one asks, "Have you never met the beautiful surprises of the street—met a man or a woman who had the Ten Commandments written on the face?"—Health.

Prince Tatters.

BY LAURA E. RICHARDS.

Little Prince Tatters has lost his cap!
Over the hedge he threw it,
Into the river it fell "kerslap!"
Stupid old thing, to do it!
Now Mother may sigh and Nurse may fume,
For the gay little cap with its eagle plume.
"One cannot be thinking all day of such matters!"
"Trifles are trifles," says little Prince Tatters.

Little Prince Tatters has lost his coat!
Playing, he did not need it,
"I left it right there, by the nanny goat,
And nobody never seed it!"
Now Mother and Nurse may search till night
For the new little coat with its buttons bright,
But, "coat sleeves or shirt sleeves, how little it matters!"
"Trifles are trifles!" says little Prince Tatters.

Little Prince Tatters has lost his ball!
Rolled away down the street!
Somebody'll have to find it, that's all,
Before he can sleep or eat.
Now raise the neighborhood quickly, do!
And send for the crier and constable, too!
"Trifles are trifles, but serious matters,
They must be seen to," says little Prince Tatters.
—Christian Register.

"I told papa your poems were the children of your brain. 'What did he say?' Said they were bad enough for the reform school."—Judge.

The Young People

EDITOR

W. L. ARCHIBALD.

All communications for this department should be sent to Rev. W. L. Archibald, Lawrencetown, N. S., and must be in his hands at least one week before the date of publication.

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday.—Man's Exalted Position in Creation. Psalm 8: 3-9.
Tuesday.—Ruined by Sin. Romans 3: 10-23.
Wednesday.—God's Love for the World. John 4: 14-17.
Thursday.—The Supreme Sacrifice. Isaiah 53: 1-12.
Friday.—A Blessed Invitation. Matt. 11: 27-30.
Saturday.—Promises to the Winner of Souls. Daniel 12: 3; James 5: 20.
Sunday.—The Constraining Love of Christ. II Cor. 5: 14-21.

Prayer Meeting Topic—August 9.

LESSONS FROM PAUL.

How we may get his passion for souls. Rom. 1: 1-17.
According to the New Testament standard the passion of a Christlike love for human souls is a greater thing than eloquence, knowledge or faith. "Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels and have not love, I am become as sounding brass or a tinkling symbol, etc." Men are truly great for what they do for humanity, for the world and for God. Concern for the salvation of others sometimes rises to an intense passion. It was so in Paul's case. "For I could wish that myself were accursed from Christ for my brethren." Rom. 9: 3. A glance at the life of Paul will reveal the factors which contributed so largely to this Christlike passion for the souls of others.

1. He was a converted man himself. "Born not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God." The reason so many are not interested in the salvation of others is, they have not been born of God. They have never felt themselves to be under condemnation and then the pulsations of the new life. Paul had passed through both these stages of experience. But it was not experience which gave to him this passion. It was the very essence of the new life. To have the Christ-life and not the Christlike passion for souls were as impossible as to have the Christlike passion for souls and not the new life.

2. Paul's religion was the religion of a person. To him Christ was a real, living, personal Saviour. All true Christianity is the religion of a person, centered in Christ and drawing its life and power from him. It is neither a creed nor a ceremonial but a life vitality connected with the living Christ. His relation to Christ was such that he had seen him. Have we seen him? He was Paul's companion daily and he was bound to him by the strongest personal ties. He sought to cultivate an ever deepening friendship with him.

3. He believed that all outside of Christ were lost. Wonderful possibilities are wrapped up in every human soul. There was a mighty difference between Saul the Persecutor and Paul the Preacher. He believed that every soul had an eternal destiny. Heaven and Hell those two words, one of which at least has almost passed out of our vocabulary, were not meaningless to him. He was not ready to believe that everything connected with these two places must be explained by the natural process of evolution. It was left for later ages to make this discovery. And yet Paul learned directly from Christ. Search the Scriptures and find out what is said about those who are not Christians.

4. He believed in the redeemableness of mankind. "Not ashamed of the gospel of Christ: for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth: to the Jew first, and also to the Greek." He was the preacher of a gospel that could reach all, and could heal all. No hopeless cases. A student in one of our large Universities was asked to do personal work with a man who hadn't seen a sober two weeks for twenty-five years, and said he: "I didn't know any better than to pray for a man like that." What a pity we should ever learn better! How often it has been the "hopeless cases" that Christ has first reached and saved. "His ways are not as our ways, nor His thoughts as our thoughts."

5. Finally, Paul was a man of prayer. "More things are wrought by prayer than the world dreams of." There is no doubt but that men to be men of power must be men of prayer. Christ never taught his disciples how to teach or how to preach; but he did teach them how to pray. There is such a thing as knowing God "first hand" and this knowledge must be gained through the prayer life. Think of those prolonged seasons that Christ spent with the Father alone in prayer. The sermon on the Mount was preached after a night spent in prayer. The agonies of the cross were endured after a night of prayer.

These are some of the factors which contributed toward Paul's passion for souls. If we would have that passion our lives must in these respects correspond to his.

C. K. MOISE.

Waterville, N. S.

The Atlanta Convention.

FELLOW UNIONERS.—It is not possible to reproduce for your inspiration the great Convention just closed. It was your Convention and reflected your life, your ideals, culture, your service and spiritual life. As a manifestation of that life it was great because you are great. There was a time not long since past when the young life of our denomination was not counted in, when our historians came to write up the churches, but it is not so today.

We place this 20th Century Movement among young people among the greatest things we have to boast of.

Chief among the forces being harnessed for the plough or decked for the altar we can name the organized society of young people without being invidious. Of all the promising features of the churches' life this ranks high. We met in your name. I did not have to stand in your stead to make the country feel that you possessed life. Your spirit has gone forth to the ends of the earth and when we came together and looked into the faces of young men and women from Canada, from Texas, or from Florida, we felt that something greater than ourselves had met; that the gospel had new recruits in the young people of our land and that you were all there.

We came together in your name to consider what you had been doing, and to enquire of the spirit of prophecy that emanated from you and found the future to be promising. You had found that the greatest thing in the world was service and so when we came together your conduct gave us our key thought and it was service. For the four days of Convention it was divided into the call to service, motive of service, preparation for service and avenues of service.

The Convention opened by a glorification of the gospel by the great choir and congregation singing the hymn, "I will tell the wondrous story." And from the president's opening words, "It is meet that the greatest Baptist organization in the world should meet in the greatest Baptist State in the world," to the closing benediction by Dr. Geistweit, "May thy spirit be our portion tonight and tomorrow, until the day dawns, and the shadows flee away, in the fight of Heaven," there was not one false note struck nor one empty echo of applause for that which was trifling or frivolous. Let no one deceive himself into thinking that this movement is not great. Water cannot rise higher than its source, and if the fountain be in your young life and this be the record mark of its attitude, then sin and satan may well reverse the transaction of history and build for themselves an ark for their own saving, for the fountains of the church of God are broken up and the tide of His kingdom is rising in the flood of young life that comes rolling in.

Next week I wish to indicate some of the reasons we found why this movement is great. H. H. ROACH.
Clarence, N. S., July 27th.

Praise Service.

About daylight any morning nowadays one can enjoy, if he be about, a praise service that no cathedral orchestra could rival. If the woods be God's first temples, the songsters of the wooded forests are the first to praise the name of their Creator. The robin, the blue bird, the oriole, the lark and many others, vie with each other in swelling throats and bodies quivering with motion and emotion as they sing their varying notes in gladness that the light has come. One has only to sit in the early dawn in the perfume-laden atmosphere of the old orchard, close his eyes reverentially, and listen, to fill his heart with adoration, that God has made all things so beautiful, so useful, so happying. Is not such melody of the heart, thus in touch with the chords of nature, a praise unto our Maker, very pleasing to Him indeed? Let all that breathe praise Him.—The Midland.

Illustrative Gatherings.

The fields everywhere are white unto the harvest. It needs only that the sickle be thrust in. On every hand are those who should be numbered among the believers. If we could but have our ears attuned to the yearnings of their hearts, we would hear them saying, "Men and brethren, what shall we do to be saved?" It is the hour of opportunity, the hour of responsibility.

Let the ministers and the people have great faith, consecrated hearts, earnest purpose and a consuming desire to know and to do the will of God, and then let them go forth into the vineyard of the Lord, to labor wherever he commands, and according as he gives opportunity, and the glorious work of the salvation of souls will fall upon the church like a gracious benediction.—James M. Buckley.

A Christian ought not only to have his spiritual garments well served, but kept clean; in fact, as a representative of Jesus Christ, he ought to present such an attractive apparel before the world that others should say to him, "Where did you get this? I want one just like it."—Theodore Cuyler.

Foreign Mission Board

W. B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR AUGUST

That the blessing of the Lord may rest upon our Convention and his presence and spirit pervade every session. For the sorrowing ones in India that they may be greatly comforted and sustained in this dark hour.

Notice.

The W. B. M. U. Convention will be held in Woodstock, N. B., Aug. 19-21. Executive meetings will be held on Tuesday 19th. All delegates to this Convention will please send their names to Mrs. J. J. Fash at once. The Entertainment Committee will not hold themselves responsible for any entertainment for names received after August 15th. A post card will be sent to each delegate whose name is received in time. It will be necessary for all the officers of the Union and members of Executive to go to Woodstock on Monday 6 p. m. train. If they wish to remain in St. John over night the train leaves at 7 a. m. every morning arriving at Woodstock about noon. Those coming by Prince Rupert can take a street car to the depot. We are hoping for a good representation from our Societies. Will our W. M. A. S. not pay the expense of their pastor's wife, and some other who perhaps could not otherwise attend.

Travelling Arrangements for the W. B. M. U. Meeting in Woodstock, N. B., August 18, 19, 20.

Delegates must purchase first class full rate one way ticket to Woodstock or St. John, and obtain from the ticket agent a certificate of that effect. Through the courtesy of the P. E. I. Railway and Steam Navigation Co. officials, delegates from P. E. I. can obtain through tickets to Woodstock. Tickets will be issued August 15-21, good to free return up to August 25 on presentation of certificate of attendance.

The Intercolonial Railway, the Dominion Atlantic and the Salisbury and Harvey Railway will give a free return ticket providing there is no more than \$2.00 in attendance. The Canadian Pacific Railway will give a free return of 100 miles more in attendance.

Note: Delegates neglecting to possess Standard Certificates will not be admitted to any reduction August 19-21.

The annual meeting of the Women's Mission Aid Society in connection with the General Association was held at Upper Canada on Saturday June 27th.

A portion of the offering by the Association for the Aid work has been presented and given to the sisters. Mrs. J. J. Bond, Assistant Director, presided. The meeting opened by music in the choir, and congregation. The Scriptures, seven verses of the second chapter of Philippians, were read and appropriate remarks added by Mrs. Milington. Prayer was offered by Mrs. Foster. We gladly welcome to our Association these willing workers: Miss Agnes Johnson of Woodville, then sang a sweet solo, after which Mrs. P. H. Foster, Mission Board Superintendent, gave an earnest and helpful address on Mission Band Work. The next address was by Mrs. M. C. Higgins, subject, Home Missions. We were delighted to have this important, but too often neglected, branch of our work so clearly and earnestly presented. When we have the mind of Christ we neither limit ourselves, nor fail to go to the utmost parts of the earth. Another musical selection was given which had not only interested us, but the pleasure of listening to our sister missionaries. Mrs. Martha Clarke, while she seemed to have been in the midst of our Telugu work. An offering was made which amounted to \$12.45.

On the evening of July 15th the annual public meeting of the Point de Bute Aid Society was held. An interesting programme was given by members of the Society and Mission Band, at the close of which the president, Mrs. J. Brownell, was presented with a certificate of life membership, the result of a birthday social held in February. Collection \$14.50.

The society raised this year about \$80.00 an increase of nearly \$15.00 over the funds of last year.

The Mission Band has met regularly during the year and has contributed \$14.50, to be equally divided between Home and Foreign Missions.

Apple River.

Just a word from the "faithful few" in this part of God's vineyard may not be amiss. We have a W. M. A. S., with a membership of fifteen, holding their monthly meetings as regularly as weather will permit. On May 5th, a very interesting missionary meeting was held, our county Sec-

retary Mrs. O. E. Steeves presiding. The music and recitations by the children were excellent, and reflected credit upon the promoters Mrs. Mills and Miss Lindsay. Mrs. Steeves contributed an interesting paper, "Are missions a failure?" Collection taken \$7.65.

Received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U.

FROM JULY 22 TO JULY 28.

Charlottetown, F. M. \$17.61, H. M. \$17.95; Truro, Prince Street, F. M. \$37.80; Estate of L. J. Walker, F. M. \$25; Union Corner, F. M. \$14; 1st Sable River, F. M. \$7.75, H. M. \$1.50; De Bert, F. M. \$6, H. M. \$3; Five Islands and Lower Economy, F. M. \$3.25, H. M. \$1.75; Florenceville, F. M. \$8.33; Springhill, F. M. \$6, H. M. \$5; Yarmouth, Temple church, F. M. \$6.05; Westport, F. M. \$12.98, H. M. \$10; Reports, 15c; Tidings, 25c; Upper Gagetown, F. M. \$4.50; River Hebert, F. M. \$4; Little Bras d'Or, F. M. \$4, H. M. \$1.25; G. I. M. 50c; Mite Boxes, F. M. \$3.50, H. M. \$3.50; Tidings, 25c; Fourchue, F. M. \$2, H. M. \$2; Glouce Bay, F. M. \$16, H. M. \$6; Point de Bute, F. M. \$20.10, H. M. \$4.50; Sydney, Pitt Street, H. M. \$5; Springfield, F. M. \$4; 3rd Yarmouth, F. M. \$4.75, H. M. \$1.70; balance for life member, F. M. \$15.74; Hantsport, F. M. \$6.50, H. M. 75c; St. John West, F. M. \$10, to be equally divided between G. I., N. W. and N. B. Comm.; 85; Cambridge, F. M. \$4.75; Annual Reports, 25c; Surrey, Valley church, F. M. \$28.54, H. M. \$2; Tidings, 25c; Reports, 15c; St. John, Brussels Street, F. M. \$14.53; N. B. Comm. \$3; Mrs. Samuel Robinson, N. B. Comm. \$12; Tidings, 25c; Reports, 20c; St. John, Leinster Street, F. M. \$12.30, to constitute Mrs. E. I. Rising a life member, F. M. \$25; East leddor, F. M. \$7.25; H. M. \$1; Wine Harbor, F. M. \$7, H. M. \$1.88; Centre ville, F. M. \$8.50; Diligent River, F. M. \$11; Granville Centre, F. M. \$10.64, H. M. \$6.65; Reports, 20c; Middleton, F. M. \$10.50, G. I., \$1, H. M. \$17.70, to constitute Mrs. Mary Woodbury a life member, F. M. \$25; collection at W. B. M. U. meeting, Surrey, \$4.64; Liverpool, F. M. \$7.95, H. M. \$3.07; Tryon, F. M. \$30.50, H. M. \$4.75; Tidings, 25c; North River, F. M. \$11, H. M. \$11; Kingston, F. M. \$6; Summerside, F. M. \$6.50, H. M. \$6.50; Tidings, 25c; Alexandra, F. M. \$8.61, H. M. \$1.70; Amherst, thank offering, \$1; North Sydney, F. M. \$20, H. M. \$4.75; to furnish a room in Feller Institute, \$15; Scotch Village, F. M. \$10; Tidings, 25c; Reports, 20c; Andover, F. M. \$10; Brookfield, F. M. \$1, H. M. \$1.80; Bellefleur Station, F. M. \$1; Lower Granville, F. M. \$7.75; Port Gouville, F. M. \$4; Nattby, F. M. \$2.25; North River, F. M. \$10; H. M. \$3; Canso, F. M. 6.45; H. M. 1.75; Halifax, North church, F. M. 27.65; H. M. 11.91; to constitute Mrs. Matilda Hamilton a life member, F. M. 25; Lower Aylesford, toward Rev. R. E. Gillison's salary, 25.50; H. M. 5.75; Helton, Lealtes, 50c; St. John, Main Street, F. M. 27.70; H. M. 1.70; Tidings, 50c; McKenzie Corner, F. M. 25.

Mrs. MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U. Amherst, P. O. Box 514.

Niagara.

Early on the morning of the 14th of July we left Toronto by the steamship "Chippewa" for Niagara Falls. In two and a half hours we touched at "Niagara on the Lake" at the mouth of the river. Passing up some two miles we came to "Queenstown" on the Canadian shore, crossing from there we land at Lewiston on American soil. Here we take electric car for the Gorge route to the falls, some seven miles, by the edge of the river, at just a safe elevation above it. This route affords the best view of the rapids below the falls that it is possible to obtain, and is certainly a very exciting ride. As in places the river is narrowed by the closing in of the high and precipitous banks the immense volume of water is forced through in roaring style. Some turns in the gorge produce eddies and whirlpools of splendid proportions. Along this route the cars stop at some historic and especially scenic spots for the benefit of tourists.

The life work of Niagara River has been and continues to be the digging of the Niagara gorge through which it flows. Those who have studied the subject thoroughly have reached the conclusion that the great trench has been excavated by the running of the river itself. In its length and depth the gorge is in one sense the age of the river. The objects of interest along the Gorge route are only second to the great cataracts themselves.

I find that it is a common saying of visitors that their first view of the falls is disappointing, that the magnitude of the affair grows with repeated visits. As to the latter I cannot say, but as to the former this was not my experience. Perhaps as I stepped from the car, the fact that a life-long desire was being gratified, had not a little to do with the quickening of pulse and step; but certain it is that as I stood on Prospect Point I saw a grand thing—a magnificent water fall, and a most beautiful rainbow in the mists below. Then all the environments, so far as nature has had its way, are in happy accord. At one wide sweep of vision Niagara is before you, a thing of power, a vision of beauty, leaving an impression on the mind not easily effaced. The view is varied and enlarged as one moves from point to point. The new steel bridge and the tower of the Table Rock House are among the most favorable positions. Besides these there are several side views of considerable interest, to which the tourist may be driven for a small fee. Provision has also been made for seeing the falls from the base. Here the little steamer "Maid of the Mist" is plying

for the accommodation of sight-seers. For myself I was quite content with the main view. One who visited this place in 1837 said, "It is an epoch in existence to have seen Niagara." It may be of interest to the many who have not seen Niagara to know its dimensions. An island has defied this big current and divided it, so there are two cataracts. The height of the American Fall is, by actual measurement, 167 feet. The Contour Line is 1060 feet. The height of the Horse Shoe Fall is 158 feet. The Contour Line is 3070 feet. The average depth of the river between the Falls and Rapids is 180 feet corresponding nearly with the height of the banks.

Joly said in the language that "the waters wear the stones." This is verified in the history of Niagara. The average recession along the whole contour of the Horseshoe Fall, has been since 1842, about 2 1/2 feet per year. In the centre of the channel, where the bulk of the water passes, the average yearly recession is 4.8-10 feet. At the point where the acute angle is formed, the recession from 1842 to 1875 was about 100 feet, and from 1875 to 1886 more than 200 feet. It is estimated by scientists that it has taken from 35,000 to 75,000 years for the water to cut away the coralline limestone, and other varieties of stone, which are found in the Gorge, reaching the Falls to their present location from Lewiston seven miles below. The force applied to accomplish this change is suggested by the estimation that some 1,500,000 cubic feet of water passes over both falls per minute.

The present purpose is to harness a part of this great force for manufacturing and domestic purposes. Two incipient corporations are entering upon extensive plans on the Canadian side. Powerful electrical motors are already operated on the U. S. bank. All is changing—Even these mighty waters in form and location know no abiding.

To the Red man the thundering of these mighty waters was the voice of the Great Spirit, the spray cloud his habitation. A portion of his crops and spoils of the chase were annually offered as tokens of adoration. The faint maiden of the tribe was sacrificed in worship by being sent over the Falls in a canoe laden with fruits and flowers. All this was a towering fact to the Indian. To him a link holding his present to the life to come. He rejoiced in the hope, the assurance of meeting his sacrificed maiden in the heavenly hunting grounds.

No less than the Red man was his successor, the White man impressed with the majesty of the creator's power as displayed in the grandeur of Niagara. "Between falling flood and rising cloud he imagined a mystical meaning in the passage of body to soul, of matter to spirit, of the human to the Divine.

Now all is changed and changing. Materialism has captured the whole idea. No Great Spirit now speaks in the roar of Niagara. In its thunder is no mystical meaning to the white man. Science has measured its power, and advised to utilize it. The necessities of modern civilization demand its services. Human greed sees in it a golden chance for speculation. Soulless corporations are chartered by government trusts and created stocks are pooled and gambled. Above the roar of the falls is heard the blasts of dynamite. The mighty waters are tapped above the falls and forced through artificial channels to drive machinery—like a stern Saxon made to grind for the Philistines. Doubtless these changes, as they are of the earth, earthy, are of dying ordaining. Advancing civilization must capture natural forces and husband natural resources in order to advance.

But after all, there lurks in reflective heart an indelible longing for the things that have passed away. Who can doubt that to the untutored Indian, Niagara was a more heavenly vision, than it is, or can be, to the scientist or mercenary millionaire of our day? That it awakened many emotions in the former, which may be all unknown to the latter; and that as the trend of our civilization is from the condition of the aboriginal man of the forest and the simpler frugal life of our fathers, who first found habitation in the forests of our Dominion, to the status of the scientist and the millionaire, it can but be that we, in this mad race, are leaving some of our better manhood behind us, which we had far better carry with us, even at the cost of a slower pace? A desire to see Niagara as the red man saw it is not criminal. Better far to see in the mists of this mighty waterfall, and its magnificent rainbow, the habitation of the Great Spirit, than to see it with godless eyes, and with godless intent. The cultivation of the emotional in our religion, based on visions of the heavenly, is the need of our churches to-day, and the need of our civilization as well.

Toronto, July 21, 1903.

King's Evil

That is Scrofula. No disease is older. No disease is really responsible for a larger mortality.

Consumption is commonly its outgrowth. There is no excuse for neglecting it, it makes its presence known by so many signs, such as glandular tumors, cutaneous eruptions, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, rickets, catarrh wasting and general debility.

Children of J. W. McGinn, Woodstock, Ont., had scrofula sores so bad they could not attend school for three months. When different kinds of medicines had been used to no purpose whatever, these sufferers were cured, according to Mr. McGinn's voluntary testimonial, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which has effected the most wonderful, radical and permanent cure of scrofula in old and young.

The Messenger and Visitor.

Is the accredited organ of the Baptist denomination of the Maritime Provinces, and will be sent to any address in Canada or the United States for \$1.50 per annum, payable in advance.

REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office or Express Money Order. The date on address label shows the time to which subscription is paid. Change of date is a receipt for remittance, and should be made within two weeks. If a mistake occurs please inform us at once.

DISCONTINUANCES will be made when written notice is received at the office and all arrearages (if any) are paid. Otherwise all subscribers are regarded as permanent.

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS send both old and new address, and expect change within two weeks.

Personal.

Rev. J. H. MacDonald of Fredericton is taking his vacation and is availing himself of the opportunity of attending the General Conference for Christian workers now in session at Northfield, Mass.

Rev. H. S. Shaw, pastor of the Hampton Village and Norton churches, is taking a short vacation, and with Mrs. Shaw and family, is visiting friends in Western Cornwallis, N. S.

PARENTS AND CHILDREN.

The writer some years ago was a guest for a day or two in a family in which there were four boys from eight to twenty years old. The charming thing about the household was the deference the boys showed their mother. When she entered a room, they stepped aside to let her pass in first. In the table conversation she was never interrupted when she was talking, and what she said was treated with respect. The visitor could see that she held unique place in the household. She was mistress, and her boys gave her the deference that they would have conceded to a queen. There was no lack of genial temper and bright sally and rejoinder.

It was evidently a happy household but the note of affection and honor for the mother was unmistakable. The explanation was not difficult to discover, for it needed only slight observation to detect that the attitude of the sons toward their mother was only the reflection of the attitude of their father toward his wife. Her personal authority and precedence in the home was emphasized and enforced by her husband's unflinching courtesy toward her. One could but think how much parents can do, if they are wise, to prevent their children from falling into habits of disregarding their rightful claims to honor, that are such a reproach to many American homes, if husbands and wives honor each other with considerate courtesy.—The Watchman.

ROBINSON CRUSOE.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale has observed a curious feature in "Robinson Crusoe," which he mentions in a preface to a new edition of that book. He says: "Readers who are curious in England history must not fail to observe that Robinson Crusoe was shipwrecked on his island on September 30, 1659. It was in that month that the English Commonwealth ended and Richard Cromwell left the palace at Whitehall. Robinson lived in this island home for twenty-eight years. These twenty-eight years covered the exact period of the second Stuart reign in England. Robinson Crusoe returned to England in June, 1687; the Convention Parliament, which established William III., met in London at the same time. All this could not be an accidental coincidence. Dfoe must have meant that the true-born Englishman could not live in England during the years while the Stuarts reigned. Robinson Crusoe was a ruler himself on his own island, and was never the subject of Charles II. or James II."

Do not spoil the chime of this morning's bells by ringing one half a peal! Do not say, "Hold thou me up," and stop there, or add, "But all the same I shall stumble and fall!" Finish the peal with God's own music, the bright words of faith that He puts into your mouth: "Hold thou me up, and I shall be safe!"—Frances Ridley Havergal.

TAKEN AT HIS WORD.

When dealing with servants in heathen lands it is necessary to be very careful in the wording of one's instructions, for they are sometimes taken very literally.

A missionary the other day, voyaging on a river-boat with primitive accommodation, was compelled to use a bucket as a wash-bowl. One morning his boy-servant was bringing the bucket to his master, when he spilled some of it over the latter's feet.

"Why don't you throw it all over me?" said the missionary, irritably.

"Ala!" exclaimed the boy; and promptly did so.

POSSIBILITIES, EVEN IN THE WORST.

Dr. Guthrie, speaking at a Ragged School gathering, followed a speaker who had referred to poor, neglected children as the "scum of society." This roused the indignation of Dr. Guthrie. Taking a clean sheet of newspaper, and holding it up, he said, "Yes, this was the scum of society once, only filthy rags, but they can be cleansed, and made into spotless white paper, on which you may write the name of God."

Sympathy is born of understanding. If your heart is cold toward any man whom God has made your neighbor, the first duty is to use imagination in order to obtain a true view of that man's necessity. Remember that if you stand where that man stands, you would think as he thinks; and save for some restraining grace of God, would do as he is doing. If you rise out of self, you will enlarge yourself.—Sel.

Travelling Arrangements.

The following Railway and Steamboat lines will carry delegates to the Baptist Convention to be held at St. John, N. B., from 21st to 26th August at one first class fare—full fare to be paid going and return fare on presentation of a certificate of attendance signed by the secretary of the Convention to the ticket agents or purser.

Charlottetown Steam Navigation Co., Star Line S. S. Co., Springfield S. S. Co., Canada Coals & Railway Co., N. B. & P. E. I. Railway Co.

The Intercolonial, Canadian Pacific, Prince Edward Island, Dominion Atlantic, Salisbury & Harvey, The Millard Railway Co., N. B. Southern Railway Co., Central Railway Co., will provide standard certificates to delegates at the starting station, which, when properly filled up, will be accepted by the ticket agents at St. John for a ticket to return free.

The Canada Eastern Railway will grant same rates as above if 10 delegates starting from points on railway.

The Sydney & Louisburg will sell tickets to delegates at the following rates on presentation of certificate of attendance:

Glace Bay to Sydney, .50; Louisburg to Sydney, \$1.20; Bridgeport to Sydney, .40; Mira to Sydney, .85; Dominion to Sydney, .35; Morien to Sydney, .70.

Purchase your tickets through to St. John, N. B., at the starting station whenever possible so as to avoid procuring more than one certificate and re-ticketing at Junction stations.

Certificates for all lines good until 28th August.

H. E. GROSS, Chairman of Com. Moncton, N. B., July 28th, 1903.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

SHORT LINE TO MONTREAL.

Though Fast Express leaving Halifax at 8.45 p. m. St. John 6.00 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

First and Second Class Coaches and sleepers Halifax to Montreal.

Imperial Limited TO Pacific Coast.

The Fast Train leaving Montreal every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 11.40 a. m. making the run to Vancouver in 97 hours. Car for Prince and Tourist Sleeping cars.

Pacific Express FOR Canadian Northwest AND British Columbia Points

Leaves Mon by 6.45 a. m. daily except Friday and Second Class Coaches, Pa ace Sleepers, and on Thursday carries Tourist Sleepers. Runs to all points in Canadian Northwest and British Columbia.

Write for descriptive matter, rates, etc., to C. B. FOSTER, D. P. A., C. P. R., ST. JOHN, N. B.

FISH CROQUETTES.

Very good croquettes may be made from cold cooked fish and by a very simple process. Carefully remove all skin and bone and break the fish into flakes with a fork. Make a very thick white sauce, using half as much again flour as usual. Mix the fish well into the sauce and season to suit the taste. When perfectly cold, form into the desired shapes and dip into beaten egg and then into bread crumbs. Set the croquettes aside for an hour or so after this has been done before frying them. Finally cook them in deep hot fat, and serve with parsley and slices of lemon, and, if liked, a tartar sauce.—Exchange.

Notices.

There will be, (D. V.) a meeting of the Board of Governors, of Acadia University, in the vestry of the Leinster street Baptist church, St. John, on Thursday the 20th inst., at 8 p. m. It is very desirable that there be a full meeting of the Board.

S. B. KEMPTON, Sec'y. Dartmouth, August 1st.

The annual meeting of the Maritime Baptist Publishing Co., Ltd., will be held in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR rooms, 85, Germain street, on August 22nd, at 9 a. m. The Directors will meet on Friday evening at 8 o'clock at the same place.

The Shelburne County Baptist Quarterly Meeting will hold its next session with the church at Woods Harbour on Tuesday and Wednesday, August 11th and 12th.

E. P. COLDWELL, Sec'y.

The Baptist Institute will meet on Friday, August 21st, at 10 o'clock, a. m., in the Leinster Street church, St. John. Programme will be published later.

D. H. SIMPSON, Sec'y. CONVENTION NOTICE.

After many unsuccessful endeavors on the part of the locating committee, occupying several months, a place has at last been secured for this year's meeting of the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces.

The place is Leinster Street Church, St. John N. B. The time is August 22-25 commencing on Saturday 22nd, at 10 o'clock a. m. The churches in St. John have jointly appointed a general committee to arrange for the Convention, and have not undertaken to provide free entertainment as heretofore. No one church, however, is responsible for a departure from the practice of offering free entertainment to the ministers and delegates attending Convention. This change has been brought about by circumstances.

Circulars and blanks for credentials have been mailed to clerks or pastors of churches as soon as practicable. My address for the present is Woodville, Newport, N. S.

HERBERT C. CREEP, Sec'y of Convention.


I wish to say that the Rev. W. Andrew White a recent graduate of Acadia College, has been engaged by the Home Mission Board to labor for one year among the African churches of Nova Scotia. He has been at work but a few weeks, and already rich blessing has attended his efforts to win souls to Christ. We bespeak for Bro. White a very hearty welcome by the people to whom he goes. He is worthy of the fullest confidence of all. We are sure that all our pastors wherever possible, will render to Bro. White all the help and encouragement they can in his work. Pastors living near the communities where Bro. White is to labor, can do very much to encourage him in his work by welcoming him to their homes, and in various other ways. We think he has been sent to us for this special work. Let us do all possible to assist him.

E. J. GRANT, Sec'y H. M. B.

Yielding to the urgent appeal from the officers of the Maritime Convention to the St. John churches, that a place of meeting for the approaching Convention be offered in St. John, Leinster Street church has provided the use of their building to Convention for that purpose. This action has met with the approval of a general committee from all the city churches, who will co-operate in locating delegates. While no free entertainment has been asked or offered, under the circumstances, doubtless many will esteem it a privilege to entertain friends who will attend the meetings as delegates. The committee will be pleased to notify all such delegates as far as possible, of such invitations, but will not assume the responsibility of providing free entertainment to any. A list of hotels, boarding houses and homes willing to entertain for pay, with rates, location etc., will be prepared by the committee, who will furnish all information relative, thereto on application. Any delegates desirous of being located by the committee will please apply by letter personally on or before August 10th.

On behalf of the Committee,
K. G. HALBY, Chairman.
St. John N. B. July 18th, 1903.

LOTASINE



GALL CURE

A quick and positive cure for
Harness and Saddle Galls, Scratches, Sores,
Cuts, and all Skin Diseases of Horses,
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The prince considered a while, and then responded: "Yes provided you will still marry me if I renounce my title and become a plain republican person like yourself?"

Query—Did she agree to his proposition?

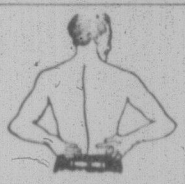
POOR EXCUSES

Teacher—Tommy, next time you are late bring an excuse from your father.

Tommy—Who? Father? Why, he ain't no good at excuses. Ma always finds him out.—The Lyre.

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 —A household remedy—

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 Right in the small of the back. Do you ever get a pain there? If so, do you know what it means? It is a Backache.
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The Home

"LOOK PLEASANT"
 At a recent meeting of an art club at which there were twenty-five members, it was impossible to find one really happy-looking woman. The lines of anxiety, the puckered brows and drooping mouths made one member feel that she would like suddenly to flash a mirror into each face and say: "Can't you look a little more pleasant, even if you don't feel like it, just for the sake of those around you?"

Think of sitting opposite to a woman twice—perhaps three times—a day and seeing always a look of care and worry. One couldn't blame a man for getting discouraged. The same thing can be seen in cars, lectures, and in fact everywhere, and even some young girls and children have the same disagreeable expression. If this careworn look has become such a part of the present generation that we cannot part with it, let us at least impress future generations with the fact that it is not only a thousand pities to spoil their freshness with all these needless lines and frowns, but a real wrong besides. One expects to look older at forty than at twenty, yet need one look as though she alone had all the hard times?—Edith S. McD., in Good Housekeeping.

THE CARE OF GOLDFISH.

Goldfish are the cleanest and least troublesome of pets. A quart of water to a fish is sufficient. A medium-sized globe will accommodate four fish, and, containing some shells and a growing plant, which can be bought of the fish fancier, makes a very pretty ornament for the room. The water must be changed about once a week in cool, and twice in hot weather. With a cup I gently dip out the fish, one at a time, and put them in a bowl of fresh water which I have tried with my fingers to be sure it is of the same temperature. They can stand cold better than heat. Then the globe and shells must be secured and the plant rinsed. After the shells and plant have been returned and the globe refilled, the fish can be put back the same as taken out, and they show their appreciation of being at home again. I have fed mine once a day for nearly a year on oat flakes, about two to a fish, and they flourish on their diet. They soon learned to come to the top and accept food from my fingers. They should be fed nothing else, except fish food, as meat and bread are apt to sour the water. If, when cleaning the globe, I find particles of food among the shells, I do not feed them quite so much. They must not have more than they will eat, as it makes the water cloudy. The intelligence they manifest seems wonderful to me. One usually rules the "globe" and it is not always the largest. I have a little tyrant too greedy to let others eat until he has been served, and he will chase one of his mates twice his size. Goldfish repay what little trouble they cause. They are not especially suitable for children, and they do not thrive so well when tampered with. Let them live in their own way and they will be happy.—M. Star.

THE SOUP BONE.

There is a knack in knowing how to choose a good soup bone as well as in knowing how to cook it. It ought to be about two-thirds meat and one-third bone and fat. In the winter it is an excellent plan, providing you have a large enough soup kettle, to purchase two bones for soup—one the knuckle, which seldom costs over four or five cents a pound, the other a solid flesh piece, costing perhaps seven or eight cents. When the meat is cooked to the point where, if it were a stew, you would take it from the fire, lift out with a skimmer on a large platter the meaty soup bone and cut away from it the nicest piece of beef. You can often obtain two or three pounds of this meat, well seasoned and tendered by slow cooking. Return the bone to the soup kettle, and allow it to simmer until the bones drop apart. The meat which has been taken out may be utilized in a number of ways. It makes excellent hash. When well-seasoned

it is not to be despised in the shape of croquettes. With a cup of the stock and a few parboiled vegetables you have a savory stew.—Selected.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S AFTERNOON.

The housekeeper who is without help is especially in need of rest and recreation. She should set apart an afternoon, preferably in the middle of the week, and on the same day each week, for if not definitely fixed it will too often be postponed. This leisure time should be spent in rest or recreation, duty for the moment laid aside. Of course, when possible, these afternoons should be literally "out" in the fresh air and sunshine. On stormy days, or when she is very tired, a long nap or an interesting book may refresh or amuse the weary worker. A good story, read before an open fire, is always enjoyable. But, when possible, get away from home, for usually change is the best rest. Believe me, you will find this a wise plan. And make your "afternoon out" as long as you can.—Selected.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

"Half the giant's strength is in the conviction that he is a giant. The strength of a muscle is enhanced a hundredfold by the will power. The same muscle, when removed from the giant's arm, when divorced from the force of the mighty will, can sustain but a fraction of the weight it did a moment before it was disconnected."

A housewife limited in means and having learned by various experiences how to make the most and best of things, gives this economical and practical suggestion: For common pine floors which have become dry and shrunken, leaving wide spaces between the boards, make a thick-boiled paste of flour and water, then tear up old newspapers into bits and stir them in the paste until perfectly stiff, and with the aid of strong knives stuff the cracks with the moistened paper. In a few days the cement will be hard and dry and will take stain most satisfactorily. Putty can also be used for the same purpose. Old newspapers make a very good lining for carpets.—Mary H. James, in the Pilgrim for May.

FROZEN DESSERT.

Allow a ripe banana and a small cupful of milk for each person. Press the bananas through a potato ricer or colander, sweeten to taste and add the juice of one lemon for six persons. Mix thoroughly with the milk, pour into the freezer and freeze till smooth. Remove the dasher and set aside for two hours. When ready to serve, wrap a cloth wrung out of hot water around the can, and the cream will slip out onto a platter, where it can be served much easier than by dipping out with a spoon.—Ex.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Cholera infantum is one of the most dreaded diseases of infancy. It is prevalent during the heat of summer in spite of all the care mother may take to guard against it, and it sometimes progresses so quickly that death occurs in a few hours no matter what care is given the child. The first thing to do is to stop feeding the child and give him plenty of fresh air and pure water to drink. Give Baby's Own Tablets to carry off the poison in the system. Do not under any circumstance give a medicine to check the diarrhoea, except under the advice of a doctor. By using Baby's Own Tablets the cause of the diarrhoea will be removed, and the disease will thus be checked in a natural manner. Proof that the Tablets cure this too often fatal trouble is given by Mrs. Herbert Burnham, Smith's Falls, Ont., who says: "When my eldest child was six weeks old he had an attack of cholera infantum and was at death's door. My doctor advised me to try Baby's Own Tablets and in twenty-four hours baby was better; the vomiting and purging ceased and he regained strength rapidly.

Keep the Tablets in the house—their prompt use may save your little one's life. Sold by medicine dealers or sent postpaid at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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 COOLS, COMFORTS AND HEALS THE SKIN, ENABLING THE MOST TENDER FACE TO ENJOY A CLOSE SHAVE WITHOUT UNPLEASANT RESULTS.
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 The following courses are taught—Academic, Music (Vocal and Instrumental), Art, Physical Culture, Education, Domestic Science.
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 (Late Principal, Upper Canada C. Toronto).
MRS. GEORGE DICKSON, Lady Principal.

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Wilson's Fly Pads will do it.

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 IT RESTORES THE STOMACH TO HEALTHY ACTION AND TONES WHOLE SYSTEM.

The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes.

Third Quarter, 1903.

JULY TO SEPTEMBER.

Lesson VIII. August 23. David and Jonathan.—1 Sam. 20: 1-23.

GOLDEN TEXT.

There is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother.—Prov. 18: 24.

EXPLANATORY.

THE TEST OF FRIENDSHIP.—VS. 12-23. "A court, and especially an Eastern court, is a perilous place for a young and untried man, and most of all for one with the popular qualities of David. But God used this period of trial as one means of saving David from the threatening dangers. He was safe because God was with him, and he kept close to God. Saul was sometimes troubled by an evil spirit, which wrought him up to an insane frenzy of evil passion. David still sought to soothe him with his music; but the king grew envious of him, for the very reason that David was so good and God so manifestly with him (1 Sam. 18: 28). He hated David, and tried in various ways to kill him. Five separate attacks are mentioned in 1 Sam. 18 and 19. David was compelled to escape from the court as quietly as possible, so that his absence might not be noticed by King Saul. But when the festival of the new moon was held (Num. 10: 10; 28: 11-15) David was expected to be present at the tables, and Saul would certainly inquire why he was not there. David therefore inquired how to make an excuse for his absence, to note his father Saul's feelings toward David, and report to David. They went out into the country, where they could make their plans without being discovered.

12. JONATHAN SAID.—O LORD GOD OF ISRAEL. Better as R. V., "The Lord, the God of Israel, be witness," or as Septuagint, "knows." OR THE THIRD DAY. This statement of time on the part of Jonathan evidently assumes that the festival was continued the day after the new moon by a royal banquet.

13. THE LORD DO SO AND MUCH MORE UNTO JONATHAN. A prayer that God should treat him as he treated David, and even more severely. So in the Lord's Prayer, "Forgive us our trespasss as we forgive them that trespass against us." AS HE HATH BEEN WITH MY FATHER. Raising him from an humble station to the throne, and giving him every opportunity for usefulness and success.

14. Jonathan was convinced that David would be the successor of Saul as King of Israel, and therefore asked as a favor, while yet I LIVE SHEW ME BY THE KINDNESS OF THE LORD, the same loving-kindness which God would show to David in making him king, and thus preserve his life, although that was the usual plan in those days to destroy all rival claimants to the throne.

15. NOT CUT OFF THY KINDNESS FROM MY HOUSE (his family, his descendants) FOR EVER. "These words are prompted by a fear lest even David should conform to the barbarous Oriental custom by which the first king of a new dynasty often tried to secure himself on the throne by murdering his predecessor's family." Compare 4 Kings 10: 7-11; 11: 2 Kings 10: 7, 11, 14. David fulfilled his promise by showing kindness to Mephibosheth (2 Sam. 9: 1 ff.; 21: 7).

LET THE LORD EVER REQUIRE IT, etc. This may be taken as spoken by Jonathan, "Saying" is not in the original, meaning that if David broke the covenant with Jonathan, the Lord would punish David by means of his enemies. Or it may be taken as a remark of the narrator, stating that the Lord would do so.

17. JONATHAN CAUSED DAVID TO SWEAR AGAIN. The intensity of his love led him to want the sweet words repeated again and again, as in v. 42. Jehovah was to be the witness, umpire, arbiter between Jonathan and David. He should be the Daysman to lay his hand upon them both, to keep their covenant of love inviolate.

18. TO-MORROW IS THE NEW MOON. Jonathan now returns to David's suggestion in v. 8, and proceeds to unfold his plan of making known to his friend the state of the king's feeling toward him.

19. WHEN THOU HAST STAYED THREE DAYS, in Bethlehem (v. 19), or in any place of hiding, THOU SHALT GO DOWN into the valley, and REMAIN, await Jonathan's coming, BY THE STONE EZEL, some well-known landmark, either a heap of stones (Septuagint) or "a stone that sheweth the way," a milestone, or guide-board. Near this, in some cave, David was to await the signal of Jonathan.

20-22. The signal was ingeniously arranged so that no one but David in hiding could understand. The "this side" to the boy meant that David should come to Jonathan; "beyond thee" meant that he must go away.

turned to his home, and at the risk of his life tried to excuse David, and soothe his father's anger. But Saul was so angry that he threw a javelin at his son to wound if not to kill him.

LESSONS TAUGHT US BY THIS FRIENDSHIP.—1. "Every man may learn from this story of Jonathan how to choose friends, for we have the right and power to choose who shall be our friends." "Choose friends, not for their usefulness, but for their goodness; not for their worth to us, but for their worth in themselves, and choose, if possible, people superior to ourselves." "There are pearls of the heart which cannot be thrown before swine."

2. One great advantage of friendship is its tendency to make a person like the one he loves. Even a good book uplifts the character; how much more a good friend! We feel:

"His being working in my own, The footsteps of his life in mine." They tell us that love is blind. On the contrary love sees that to which others are blind, and thus can "win the secret of the world's plain heart." "Our friends see the best in us, and by that very fact call forth the best from us."

"The glory of life is to love, not to be loved; to give, not to get; to serve, not to be served." "The way to get is to give." "It is never given to a man to be wise in the true and noble sense until he is carried out of himself in the purifying passion of love or the generosity of friendship. The self-centered cannot keep friends even when he makes them."

A HOUSE WITHOUT A BABY.

There was not a child in the house, not one. I was sure of it when I first went in. Such a spick and span look as it had. Chairs, grown-up chairs, plastered straight up against the wall, books arranged by rule and compass, no dear little careless finger-marks on furniture, doors or window-glass; no hoop, or ball, or doll, or mitten, or basket, or picture-book on the premises; not a pin or a shred on the angles and squares of the immaculate carpet; the tassels of the window-shades, at which baby-fingers always make such a dead set, as fresh as if just from the upholsterer's.

I sat down at the well-polished window and looked across the street. At the upper window of a house opposite I saw a little baby tied into a high-chair, speculating upon the panorama in the street, while its little hands practically essayed to grab distant pedestrians on the pavement. Its mother sat sewing diligently by its side. Happy woman—she has a baby. She thought so, too, for by and by she threw down her work, untied the fettering handkerchief, took the child from its prison-house and covered it with kisses. Ah! she had heard a step upon the stairs—the step! And there are two to kiss the baby; for John has come to his dinner, and giving both mother and child a kiss that makes my lips work, he tosses the baby up in his strong arms, while its mother puts dinner on the table.

But, pskaw! here comes the ladies I was sent to see. I hear the rattle of their well-preserved silks in the entry. I feel respect all over. Vinegar and icicles! How shall I ever get through with it? Now the door opens. What a bloodless look they have; how carefully they lover themselves into their chairs, as if the cushions were stuffed with live kittens; how smooth their ruffs and ribbons! Bibs and pinafores!—give me the upper room in the house opposite, with kissing John and the little baby! I amny Fern, in Great Thoughts.

FOURTEEN MISTAKES.

An English paper gives a list of what it terms "the fourteen mistakes of life." While there are undoubtedly other mistakes than those mentioned, the list is a fairly comprehensive one.

It is a great mistake to set up our own standard of right and wrong, and judge people accordingly; to measure the enjoyment of others by our own; to expect uniformity of opinion in this world; to look for judgment and experience in youth; to endeavor to mold all dispositions alike; to look for perfection in our own actions; to worry ourselves and others with what cannot be remedied; not to yield in immaterial matters; not to alleviate all that needs alleviation so far as lies in our power; not to make allowance for the infirmities of others; to consider everything impossible that we cannot perform; to believe only what our finite minds can grasp; to expect to be able to understand everything.

And the last and greatest mistake of all is to live for time alone, when any moment

FINDING THE DAY'S MERCHES.

If any one should give me a dish of sand, and say there are particles of iron in it, I might look with my eyes for them, and search for them with my clumsy fingers, and be unable to find them; but let me take a magnet and sweep it, and how it would draw to itself the most invisible particles by the mere power of attraction! The unthankful heart, like my finger in the sand, discovers no merces; but let the thankful heart sweep through the day, and as the magnet finds the iron, so it will find in every hour some heavenly blessings; only the iron in God's sand is gold.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

REASONS FOR LEAN CHRISTIANS.

They own Bibles, but feast on newspapers. They sing about peace, but do not surrender to get it.

They pray that the kingdom of heaven may come, but block the way by worldly living.

They listen to sermons on unselfishness, but pamper themselves on food and dress. They wear crosses, but shrink from bearing them.

They praise Christ with their lips, but declare the things he did to be wholly impracticable now.—E. S.

The desertion of the church in the summer time by numbers of people is having a discouraging effect, which linger along until late in the fall. The winter work is scarcely well in hand before spring comes, and the congregation begins to talk of the summer letdown. If by any means the services in any particular church can be kept anywhere near their normal condition during July and August, large progress is assured for the rest of the year. The excuse most commonly made is the bitter toil of the workingman, which indisposes him for a religious worship. But the church which ministers to this workingman most of all manages to get him up early on Sunday to go to mass, and does not seem to have any particular trouble in keeping its services crowded with worshippers in the slums of the cities. The difficulty today is not with this man, worn out with his daily toil, but it is with the great middle class and the well-to-do. Many people who can take a day off now and then, and who can take summer vacations, are using the day for all kinds of recreation.—The Advance

PRAYER BRINGS HELP.

A little child was busy with his lessons, and they were more than he could manage; the tears came, and he burst out weeping, the father soon came to him, and said, "Lad, die, does crying help you with your lessons?" The little fellow replied, "No, but crying brings someone that helps me." That is just what prayer does for us.

HOT WEATHER TAG.

No Vim, No Sleep, No Energy, Exertion Dreaded and Work Shunned.

"Fagged right out," is an appropriate way to express the feelings of many people during the hot summer months. No strength, no vigor, no snap, no ambition, too weary to work and too languid to take any keen pleasure in life. You need a tonic for this summer tag, and the very best summer tonic in the world is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Every dose makes new rich blood, tones the nerves, sharpens the appetite, stimulates the liver, and banishes weakness and weariness, headaches, backaches, languor and despondency. The only tonic that can do this for you is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—it's a waste of money to experiment with anything else. Mr. Louis Doucet, Grand Etang, N. S., says: "I was very much run down in health and was weak and easily tired. My appetite was variable, my nerves unstrung and I often felt a complete indisposition to work. After trying several medicines without benefit, I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking a few boxes I felt better than I had done for months, and equal to any exertion. I don't know anything to equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills when one feels fagged out.

You can get the pills from any dealer in medicine, or they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Be sure you get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrappers around

You are the Man

If you are a total abstainer, and in good health, who can obtain specially good terms and rates from the MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. This Company is the only one in Canada which offers abstainers better terms than non-abstainers. It does this on all plans; but make special enquiries about the Abstainers' Guaranteed Investment Plan. It combines all the best points of insurance. Write for further information, rates, etc.

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St. JOHN, N. B.

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1,000 McSHANE BELLS' Ringing 'Round the World Memorial Bells a Specialty McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY, Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO OWN STOCK in a solid and prosperous Life Insurance Company and enjoy the profits of such a satisfactory investment? You can do it on the installment plan by becoming a policy-holder in

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E. E. BOREHAM,
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Best Evans Piano mandolin attachment, used only a short time; cost \$350 cash. Husband died; w/dow must sell. Price only \$225. Piano guaranteed. Apply to W. I. GATES, General Agent, 95 North Street, Halifax, N. S.

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White Wave

disinfects your clothes and prevents disease

Facts Prove Truth.

One man writes these facts from Black River, N. B., Jan. 4th, 02: "I had a sore on my leg, and went to the Hospital for treatment but left without being benefited. I finally began using your

NERVE OINTMENT

together with your Invigorating Syrup and Anodyne Linctus. This treatment has relieved the soreness from my leg and healed it completely except a very small spot. I think your ointment can't be beat."

L. J. SCRIBNER.

This remedy emphasizes the fact that for sores and skin diseases nothing can be found equal to Gates' Nerve Ointment. Never fail to have a box on your toilet table.

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MIDDLETOWN, N. S.

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE **K.D.C.** FOR NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA HEADACHE, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, ETC.

From the Churches

DENOMINATIONAL FUNDS.

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

The Treasurer for New Brunswick is Rev. J. W. MANNING, D.D., St. John, N. B., and the Treasurer for P. E. Island is MR. A. W. STERN, CHARLOTTETOWN.

All contributions from churches and individuals in New Brunswick should be sent to DR. MANNING, and all such contributions in P. E. Island to MR. STERN.

NEW GERMANY, N. S.—Work on this field is being maintained as usual. We are encouraged with occasional additions. A few weeks ago we received a young man and his wife into church fellowship who have lately returned to us from the States. Last Sunday I buried with Christ in baptism a bright, promising young sister, and gave her the hand of welcome into the church. We are looking forward to more special work with the hope that many may be brought into the Kingdom of Christ. H. B. SMITH.

July 28th.

AMHERST.—Our pastor, Bro. Bates, having received a call to St. John, a special meeting of the church was held on the 28th of July, and he candidly and fully placed the matter before the church and retired. When many appreciative words were spoken and the desire expressed that he should remain, a ballot was then taken resulting in a strong vote in the same direction after which a standing vote was taken. When the pastor having been sent for returned and was greeted with applause and the vote having been explained to him he signed his decision to remain.

COM.

CAMBRIDGE 2ND.—The ladies of our sewing circle, assisted by other workers, realized \$175.00 for their sales of fancy goods and refreshments on Dominion Day. This sum along with a present of \$100.00 from a California lumber king, goes into the parsonage fund. Our new home is now receiving the finishing touches of two coats of paint each, inside and outside. In the second word of the closing sentence in my little item last week the printer made a miss of one letter which might leave more than one wrong impression. Donee is the word that should appear. Mill Cove congregation gave me a cow for which I am grateful, and I wanted to say so. F. N. ATKINSON.

SYDNEY MINES, C. B.—I presume that some word from this interesting and rapidly growing town relative to the Baptist cause would be of interest to the readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. I arrived here on July 1st and was pleased with the indications of material prosperity. We frequently hear of the rapid growth of towns in the West but here we have a town in the East with the Western boom about it. The Baptists here are not strong either numerically or financially, yet they have done nobly and in the work of building a house of worship they have been generously aided by the North Sydney Baptists and by the Home Mission Board. We regret however that so little notice has been taken of the "Trumpet call to Baptist churches" sent out some time ago. Only two churches have responded. This is not as it should have been. Pastors to whom the trumpet calls have been sent, will you not take up the matter and have a collection taken in your churches for this very worthy object? By your coming to our help, we can have the time of opening have our church home free of debt. At present, we are somewhat handicapped by an outbreak of smallpox in the town. The churches have been closed and public meetings of all kinds forbidden. It is hoped that it may soon be stamped out. We wish to acknowledge with thanks the following amounts:—From Port William church, \$5.75; from Rev. J. C. Morse, \$5; Eastern Association collection, \$30; Union church, North West Arm, C. B., \$20. All amounts will be thankfully received, and duly acknowledged. A. H. WHITMAN.

Denominational Funds for Nova Scotia

FROM JULY 9, TO JULY 25, 1903.

Kingston Ch. \$30.00; Margaree Ch. \$11.85; Bequest Mrs. Harriet Magee, J. R. Aylesford Ch. \$22.00; Fall River 1st, \$4.00; Goldboro Ch. \$17.00; Amherst Ch. \$97.15; Amherst special, \$1.00; Amherst S. S., \$14.29;

Wolfville Ch. \$107.00; Wolfville special, \$1.00; Wolfville Miss. coll. \$10.53; Port Medway Ch. \$8.50; Kentville Ch. \$6.00; Kentville special, \$10.00; Bear River Ch. \$1.00; Summersville, \$5.10; Jos. D. Minter, \$2.00; Shubael Dimock, \$2.00; Miss McKenzie, \$1.00; Adelia Parker \$1.00; Hammond Plains 1st, \$5.00; Tatamagouche Ch. \$2.64; Gaspereau Ch. \$15.00; Bridgewater Ch. \$19.25; Berwick Ch. \$11.00; Berwick special, \$10.00; Sackville Ch. Halifax Co. \$5.00; Hampton Ch. \$10.50; Hampton S. N. \$1.50; Sherwood, \$2.00; Waterville, \$2.73; New Ross, \$2.64; Wolfville Ch. \$5.00; Lunenburg Ch. \$7.45; Maccan Ch. \$8.00; Oak Ch. River John, \$7.10; Middleton Ch. \$24.00; Lower Grandville Ch. (Glen dining Fund) \$5.00; Port Hawkesbury, \$8.30—\$314.69. Before reported \$27,064. Total to July 25, \$827,111.

CORRECTIONS.

Instead of \$8.01 as reported in MESSENGER AND VISITOR May 20th, from Hawkesbury church, read \$18.61 as shown in cash book. A. COHOON, Treas. D. F.

Wolfville, N. S., July 27.

Collections and Donations for Annuity Fund.

A. S. Banks, \$1.00; Bear River church, 7.00; Tryon, P. E. I. 6.50; New Annan, 3.00; East Point, P. E. I. 5.00; Macaspick and 1st Kings Clear, 10.25; Mrs. Meadomes, 1.00; J. W. Frail, 5.00; Canard church, 5.00; Billtown church, 2.30; Oak Baptist church, River John, 3.24; Tabernacle church, Halifax, 10.00; Mrs. J. Murphy, 5.00; Rev. P. R. Foster, 4.25; First church, Halifax, 8.50; C. Henry Dimock for rates to two ministers, 20.00. Total 97.24.

E. M. SAUNDERS, Sec'y-Treasurer.

LITERARY NOTES.

The readers and admirers of Hamilton W. Mabie will be interested to note that a new book by him is shortly to be brought out by The Outlook Co. It will be called "Backgrounds of Literature," and in a series of chapters on Wordsworth, Emerson, Goethe, Scott, Shakespeare, Irving, and other poets and prose writers, Mr. Mabie will place behind each writer the background of landscape which most deeply affects his imagination and gives color to his genius. The volume will be largely descriptive and have the interest which attaches to transcription of some of the most charming scenery in the world; but will be also a series of studies in what may be called literary conditions. The book will be richly illustrated from photographs and drawings.

Business

vs.

Biliousness.

The man who is subject to biliousness cannot attend to business—biliousness demands all his attention. Biliousness arises from the retention of waste and foreign matter in the system, nature's drainage being clogged.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

goes to the root of the trouble and eradicates the cause—persuades the stomach and bowels, in a gentle but insistent manner, into healthy action, Abbey's clears the bile from the system in nature's own way, bringing health, a clear head, a clean stomach and energy for work.

Invest \$10 in a Business Now Amounting to \$2,000,000 a Year

In order to increase our clientele in the Maritime Provinces we now present AN OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS OF MODERATE MEANS to share in the immense profits of an established business, and it can be done by the saving plan of

\$10 down; \$10 in 1 month; \$10 in 2 months, and \$7.50 in 3 months.

\$37.50 by the above plan of easy payments makes it possible for the readers of the "Messenger and Visitor" to secure

500 Shares in the Haslemere Gold Minds at 7½¢ per Share.

The stock of this company is deposited in one of the largest Trust Companies in America and the stockholders are further protected against loss by a fund deposited in trust in the Knickerbocker Trust Company.

The Haslemere Gold Mines consists of 100 acres in one of the richest mining districts in California.

For upwards of a year the property has been under examination by our entire staff of engineers and so far as there can be any certainty it would seem that this property can, from any standpoint possible, be considered an absolutely safe investment and one that will pay exceedingly large profits to all stockholders.

The mine has already produced nearly a million dollars. It is equipped with 10 stamps, to which we are now adding 40 stamps, and the power to run the mill will be supplied by an electric works on which \$5,000,000 has already been expended.

This will be the only offering of the stock at 7½¢ per share.

Full printed particulars will be sent upon request.

This year we will pay our customers in dividends A HALF MILLION DOLLARS from the 26 companies under our control and we make the positive statement that WE HAVE NEVER MADE A LOSS FOR A CUSTOMER.

W. M. P. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,

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Up-To-Date.
Surprise Soap possesses all the qualities that go to make an up-to-date soap. It removes the dirt with the least amount of rubbing, keeps the hands soft and smooth, and saves the temper of the laundress. It differs from other soaps in that it gives superior quality at a price asked for poorer soaps. Remember the name—SURPRISE. ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO. St. Stephen, N. B.

munity, which will break, we trust, into great spiritual quickening. In the absence of Pastor Warren the service was conducted by Rev. R. O. Morse, of Chester. To brother and sister Rafuse and family we extend our heartfelt sympathy, praying that God will comfort their hearts in their hour of bereavement.

HAYDEN.—At Jordan River, Shelburne Co., N. S., on May 24th, Byron Hayden entered peacefully into rest at the ripe old age of 86 years. Brother Hayden was one of the standard-bearers of the Baptist church for over sixty years. When a young man he was baptized into the fellowship of the church at Ragged Islands, and through all the years remained faithful, steadfast and devoted to the work of the Lord. For fifty years he has shared in the trials and the triumphs of the church at Jordan River and was universally esteemed for his conscientious Christian life. He leaves several children, all of whom have followed in his footsteps and are valued members of the church. He leaves also an aged partner who, strong in faith, is waiting to join him on the other side.

Denominational Funds for Nova Scotia
FROM JULY 27TH TO JULY 30TH.

Canso church, \$39.70; Canso special, \$3.85; Canso Sunday School, for Native Teacher, \$40; Morriston and Aylesford, \$63.76; East Onslow church, \$6.30; Rev. I. O. Read and wife, \$2; Mrs. J. N. Parker, \$1; St. Mary's Bay church, \$46; Amherst church, \$24; Williamston and Lawrence-town, \$12.70; Granville Ferry church, \$14.35; Deerfield, Pleasant Valley and Brazil Lake, \$34.79; Arcadia church, \$26.04; do, Sunday School, \$10; Melbourn Y. P. S. C. E., \$4.41; Cheboque church, \$8.85; Osbourne church, \$4.28; do, special, 25c; Westport church, \$135; Digby church, \$30.68; Bear River church, \$6.16; Bridge-town church, \$15.50; West Yarmouth church, \$27; Upper Wilmot church, \$30.28; Hampton church, \$2; Lower Stearns church, \$12; Musquodoboit church, \$2; Jordan Falls church, \$7; Paradise and Clarence, \$10; Billtown S. S. special, \$50; First church, Truro, \$86.80; Walton church, \$2.30; Pitt street church, Sydney, \$60; Springhill church, \$20; Port Greenville church, \$10; Inglesville B. Y. P. U., \$10.75; do, special, \$3.30; Liverpool church, \$22.60; do, special, \$9.50; Brookline, \$17.10; Tan-cook church, \$7.30; Oxford B. Y. P. U., Glendening Fund, \$10; and New Annan church, \$8.04; \$52.04. Reported by Rev. E. Bosworth as sent direct to Grande Ligne mission \$153.82. Before reported \$8271.43. Total \$8275.19.

CORRECTION.

The \$5 for Glendening Fund credited in last report to Glendening Fund should have been credited to Rev. I. A. Blackadar, A. Connor, Treas. D. E. July 30th.

20th Century Fund.

St. Andrews 2nd, Charlotte O. Bleakney, \$5.00; Sussex, (Rev. W. Camp, \$5.00; Mrs. Geo. Magee, \$1.00; Mrs. J. G. Smith, \$5.00) — \$11.00; Harcourt J. S. S., \$3.00; Carry B. Smith, \$10.00 — \$13.00; Elgin 1st, (George Stegert, \$2.00; Talbot Horsman, \$1.00) — \$3.00; Forest Glen, Mrs. F. A. DeBow, \$2.00; Hillsboro 1st, Miss M. R. Steeves, \$1.00; Mrs. Calvin Steeves, \$1.00; (The Osborne, \$1.00; Gideon Steeves, \$1.00; Miss W. B. Bishop, \$1.00; Flo. B. Steeves, \$1.00; W. M. Dixon, \$1.00; Rose S. Dixon, \$1.00; Hattie Dixon, \$1.00; Mrs. J. M. Steeves, \$1.00; John J. Peck, \$3.00; Mrs. W. H. Dully, \$5.00; W. G. Steeves, \$1.00; M. P. Steeves, \$1.00; Wallace Steeves, \$1.00; John I. Steeves, \$5.00; Nellie Steeves, \$1.00) — \$36.00; Petitediac, S. S. \$10.00; Hopewell ch. (Henry A. Stiles, \$2.00; G. M. Russell, \$3.00; Chas. Ayer, \$1.00; Miss Margaret Newcombe, \$1.00) — \$8.00; Silsbury 1st (Calvin Jones, \$1.00; Lapsley Lutes, (Lutes Mt.) \$1.00) — \$2.00; Valley, (Mrs. Michael Gross, \$1.00; Mrs. Wm. H. Gross, \$1.00; Thos. Lowther, \$1.00; E. A. Chapman, \$1.00; Ed. Jones, \$1.00; Mrs. R. T. Gross, \$1.00; John A. McCormick, \$1.00) — \$7.00; Pt. Midge, Mrs. Isaac Kay, \$1.00; Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Coonan, \$4.50; J. B. Turner, \$3.00 — \$7.50; German St., W. F. Nobles, \$5.00; Sackville, Wood Pl., Samuel Alward, \$1.00; Hillsboro 3rd, (Elisha Woodworth, \$1.00; Hugh Sinclair, \$1.00; Mrs. C. H. McLaughlin, \$1.00; Mrs. John Milton, \$1.00) — \$4.00; Dorchester 1st, F. C. Palmer, \$5.00; German St., Mr. and Mrs. D. Hunt, \$15.50; Bristol, Dr. E. Churchill, \$1.00; Moncton 1st ch., \$13.80; Port Elgin, Mrs. H. F. Alward, \$1.00; Chipman 2nd, Parkin Langin, \$1.00; Mrs. E. A. Tirtes, \$10.00. Total \$162.80.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Annandale church, J. A. Conrad, \$5; in memory of Mrs. James D. White, by her sister, \$5; Late Malcolm McLeod, Ugg, \$25. Total \$35. J. W. MASSING, Treas. N. B. and P. E. L. St. John, July 30th.

LITERARY NOTE.

The Sixteenth Annual Educational Number of The Outlook contains a really noteworthy group of articles relating to educa-

tional subjects, in addition to the usual illustrated features, which distinguish the monthly Magazine Numbers. Among the articles having special relation to educational topics may be mentioned: An editorial survey of the educational history of the year, "School-Houses and Beauty," by President Ira Rensen of Johns Hopkins University; "Sanitary Schools," by Mrs. Ellen H. Richards; "The Practical Religion of the College Girl," by Alice K. Fellows, with typical photographs of college girls drawn by John Russell; "The Educated Women of To-morrow," by Heloise E. Hersey; and "Recent American College Architecture," by Professor A. D. F. Hamlin of Columbia University, illustrated by many original drawings of specially picturesque and important architectural achievements of recent date in American colleges.

Especially attractive for midsummer reading is the number of The Living Age for August. Opening with an article from the Edinburgh Review on "The Supernatural in Nineteenth Century Fiction," and following that with the instalment of "The Oberles" in which M. Bazin's fascinating story draws towards its climax, it contains also some delightful letters of Charles Dickens, just published in Chamber's Journal, and a clever short story from the Cornhill Magazine, called "His Excellency's Aigrette."

Probate Court,
City and County of Saint John.

To the Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John, or any Constable of the said City and County—GREETING:

WHEREAS the administrator of the estate of Susan S. Wilson, deceased, has filed in this Court an account of his Administration of the said deceased estate and has prayed that the same may be passed and allowed of Law, and a distribution of the said Estate directed in due form of Law.

You are therefore required to cite the Heirs, next of kin, Devisors and Legatees of the deceased and all of the creditors and other persons interested in her said estate to appear before me, at a Court of Probate to be held in and for the City and County of Saint John, at the Probate Court Room in the Physique Building in the City of Saint John, on Monday, the Seventeenth day of August, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to attend the passing and allowing of the said accounts and the distribution of the said estate as prayed for and as by Law directed.

Given under my hand and the Seal (L. S.) of the said Probate Court, this twelfth day of July, A. D. 1903.

ALEXANDER McMILLAN,
Acting Registrar of Probates.
ARTHUR L. TRULMAN,
Judge of Probate.
AMON A. WILSON,
Proctor for Administrator.

Manchester Robertson Allison, Limited.
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MILBURN'S HEART & NERVE PILLS

HAVE you been smoking a good deal lately and feel an occasional twinge of pain round your heart? Are you short of breath, nerves unbinged, sensation of pins and needles going through your arms and fingers? Better take a box or two of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and get cured before things become too serious. As a specific for all

heart and nerve troubles they cannot be excelled. A true heart tonic, blood enricher and nerve re-ener, they cure nervousness, sleeplessness, nervous prostration, smoker's heart, palpitation of the heart, after effects of la grippe, etc. Price 50c. per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all druggists, or will be sent on receipt of price by

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

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after SUNDAY, June 14, 1903, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN.

6—Mixed for Moncton	6.25
2—Exp. for Halifax and Campbellton	7.50
139, 138, 136—Suburban for Hampton	13.15, 18.15, 22.40
26—Express for Point St. Chene, Halifax and Pictou	11.45
8—Express for Sussex	17.10
134—Express for Quebec and Montreal	19.00
10—Express for Halifax and Sydney	23.25

TRAINS ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

6—Express from Halifax and Sydney	6.25
7—Express from Sussex	9.00
133—Express from Montreal and Quebec	12.55
No. 5—Mixed for Moncton	15.10
135, 137, 135—Suburbans from Hampton	7.15, 15.30, 22.00
25—Express from Halifax and Pictou	17.45
1—Express from Halifax	9.15
81—Express from Moncton (Sunday only)	1.35

All trains run by Atlantic Standard Time. 24.00 o'clock is midnight.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.
7 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

The Man with a Small Purse can become a Prosperous Investor on Instalments.

FIVE DOLLARS

down and five dollars

PER MONTH

buys a full paid non-assessable \$300 share in the

Obispo Rubber Plantation Co.

(9,000 acres at Tuxtepec, Oaxaca, Mexico.)

a company that, on a guaranty of 4 per cent. per annum, has paid its stockholders 17 per cent. in the last two years; and as they participate in all earnings and dividends, stockholders will eventually receive almost double their original investments annually.

There will be no watered stock in this enterprise. There are no promotion shares.

The Trust Company acting as Trustee, cannot issue any stock unless same has been paid for, and the organizers of this enterprise must buy their stock on the same basis as other investors. Each share issued must represent one acre of land developed in exact accordance with an iron-clad contract, and no share can be issued for any of the land that is not developed; such land remains the property of the Plantation Company, thus increasing pro rata the value of each investor's holding.

Interest begins with your first payment.

This is an ideal opportunity for small investors. The plantation is one of the best in the world and an undoubted success.

5 Shares at \$25 per month

will mean eventually an income of approximately \$2,500. Write today for full particulars for yourself and your friends.

An inquiry for information on this enterprise carries with it no obligation to purchase.

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Treasurer.

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Send full information, prospectus, pamphlets and book of photographs, showing progress already made on the Obispo Plantation to

Signature

Address

Date

M. & V.

KRISHNA PAL.

It had been seventeen years since the heart of Dr. Thomas was set on the conversion of India, and seven years since Carey and he had begun work in Hindoostan. At different times they had hoped the day was at hand when they should be permitted to rejoice over the coming of one into the fold and to the open acknowledgement of Christ. In November, 1799, Fakcer, who lived at the station where Thomas labored, came to the church at Serampore and confessed Christ, and was received for baptism. The rejoicing was great, but they were doomed to great disappointment. Before being baptized, he desired to take leave of his friends and went to visit them, but was never heard of again. This cast gloom over all. The Lord, however, had not forsaken them. On the very day when Fakcer was received, a child came in haste asking for a doctor; a man had fallen and hurt his arm. This man was Krishna Pal, a carpenter, since known as the first Hindoo convert.

Krishna was of a religious turn and had been for sixteen years a teacher in one of the numerous Hindoo sects. He had previously heard the gospel. Thomas took the opportunity to speak to him of Christ. Forgetting his pain, he exclaimed, "I am a great sinner! A great sinner am I! Save me, Salih, save me!" He was pointed to Christ, as the Saviour, and a tract left with him. He continued to visit the mission house; and one day in answer to a question by Thomas, he said: "I understand that the Lord Jesus Christ gave his life up for the salvation of sinners, and I believe it and so does my friend Gokool." At the invitation of the missionaries they took lunch with them and openly broke caste. Soon after, Krishna, his wife, his sister and his friend Gokool, and Felix Carey were received by the church. But such a commotion arose as caused all the Hindoos except Krishna to halt for the time. The last Sunday of that year, a day ever notable, Felix Carey and Krishna Pal were baptized; the east and the west joined in confessing the world's Saviour. A breach was made in the walls of Hindoostan. That same day they sat at the Lord's table, and caste received another blow.—The Standard.

WHICH WAY ARE YOU LOOKING?

It was just after sunset and I was enjoying a short wheel ride before supper. The sun had sunk behind the mesa, whose outline drew its dark rugged silhouette boldly against the red sky beyond. Presently I came to the railroad crossing, and there I dismounted to stand and watch the western glory. The rails stretched their paralleled course east and west, and as I looked toward the east to see if any train were approaching, I saw the track soon disappear into the gloom of the approaching night. But turning again to the west I saw the rails become two paths of shining light, penetrating and for the moment making me forget the gathering dusk. And as I stood there in the sweet silence of the closing day, I thought of One who is the light of the world. How many, said I, find their path dark, and leading only into deeper gloom, because they are traveling away from the light? And how many, thank God! forget the surrounding dusk, and tread a path that is clear and joyful, because they are walking toward the Light!—S. S. Times.

WESLEY'S HUMOR.

Bradburn, as intimately as most, knew Wesley in his beautiful old age. His testimony may stand for many more words: "He had an almost inexhaustible fund of stories and anecdotes, adapted to all kinds of people, and to every occurrence in life. These he related with a propriety peculiar to himself. Few men had a greater share of vivacity when in company with those he loved, especially on his journeyings." This is good humor, rather than humor, perhaps; but Bradburn goes on, "If the weather, or the roads happen to be disagreeable; or if any little accident befall any of his fellow-travelers, without their being hurt, with what inimitable turns of wit would he strive to keep up their spirits, feeling himself happy in endeavoring to please; so that it was almost impossible to be dull or dissatisfied in his company; with more to the same purpose. One of the classical stories of Methodism illustrates Bradburn's words: "All that time, . . . near three weeks, . . . Mr. Wesley and I lay on the floor. . . . One morning, about three o'clock, Mr. Wesley turned over, and, finding me awake, clapped me on the side, saying: 'Brother Nelson, let us be of good cheer; I have one whole side yet, for the skin is off but one side!'—H. J. Foster.

This and That

AN AWKWARD MOMENT.

There is a story which Sir Edward Malet recalls of a situation hardly equaled in fiction. A certain Cardinal at an evening party, when pressed by an admiring circle of ladies to say whether he had ever received any startling confessions, replied that the first person who had come to him after he had taken orders desired absolution for a murder which he confessed to having committed. A gentle shudder ran through the frames of the audience. This was turned to consternation when, ten minutes later, an elderly marquess entered the apartment, and eagerly claimed acquaintance with the Cardinal. "But I see your eminence does not remember me," he said. "You will do so when I remind you that I was the first person who confessed to you after you entered the service of the church!"—St. James's Gazette.

A FINE BUSINESS.

Under this caption the New York Witness editorially says:—

"Plant worth \$400; profits, \$50,000 a year—that is the apparently authoritative record of the business of Alderman Michael Kenna of Chicago, popularly known as 'Hinky Dink.' Mr. Kenna is a saloon-keeper. His plant consists in the saloon fixtures, valued at \$400, and the brewery which supplies him has presented him with a diamond badge in recognition of the fact that he has disposed of 30,000 barrels of beer in five years. It seems Mr. Kenna pays \$5 a barrel for the beer, and gets 300 glasses out of each barrel, which he sells at five cents a glass, leaving him \$10 a barrel profit. His expenses are said to be \$1,000 a month. This at least, is the statement of Mr. Kenna's business presented by a news item in the Sun."

POE AND THE MANAGER.

A well-known theatrical manager, who is distinguished rather for his business ability than for his knowledge of literature, was visited not long ago by an aspiring playwright. He had with him, he explained to the manager, the manuscript of a play based on one of Edgar Allan Poe's stories, which he was sure was destined to make a sensational hit on the stage. The manager consented to hear the play, and listened with increasing interest as the playwright read from his manuscript.

He was enthusiastic when the end was reached.

"That's fine!" he exclaimed—"fine!" Now I'll tell you what I'll do: You and Mr. Poe come in to-morrow and we'll talk this thing over."—Harper's Weekly.

UNMIGATED SEVERITY.

Parson Wilkins was the gentlest minister the church of Cranford Centre had ever known. It was apparently as difficult for him to lose his temper as for many of his parish to keep theirs. One day one of the deacons went to him with a complaint about the boy who had been apprenticed to the deacon to learn the carpenter's trade.

"He's so lazy and ungrateful, added to everything else," said the deacon at the end of a long list of grievances, "that I've lost my patience, and I'm afraid to talk to him for fear I shall display anger. Now, I want you to speak to him severely, parson, very severely."

"I will, deacon," said the minister. "I will certainly speak to him with great severity." A few days afterward he received a call from the apprentice.

"Now, my boy," said the minister, laying a calm hand on the graceless youngster's shoulder, "I have heard from the good deacon of the things you have been doing and your neglect of your proper work, and I wish to say that I think you have been doing very poorly; that if you persist in this course of action I shall be forced—here the minister assumed an air of one administering a rebuke almost too stern to be endured—to lower my opinion of you—to lower it considerably, my boy."—"Youth's Companion."

THE DAY AFTER.

It is a strange omission that the Day After, supreme and epoch-making period of time, should have failed to receive the homage which is its just prerogative.

De Quincey in his powerful bit of word painting entitled "The Knocking at the Gate," dwells on the thought that in Macbeth, the climax of the tragedy, the moment most truly fraught with terror, is not the one in which occurs the murder of Duncan,

or when the guilty pair nerve themselves for its accomplishment, but the moment when the first knocking at the gate is heard. With that summons from without comes an instant and terrible realization of what has taken place. In that moment of horror is condensed all the meaning of past crime and future retribution as in a lightning flash.

The magnitude of what has happened can not be measured until the first touch of reaction has been felt. We cannot tell what has really occurred till the Day After.—From the July Atlantic.

ALCOHOLIC HORRORS.

The use of alcoholic drinks as a beverage is prolific of murder and suicide.

Life insurance companies take into serious account the drink habits of an applicant for insurance.

One-half of the insane were first crazy of their own free will through the use of drink.

Some one has said, "Lunacy is saloonacy, and it is never the moon, but often the saloon, by which reason is dethroned."

One-half the idiots are children of parents who have made fools of themselves with drink.

The average "respectable drunk," arraigned in the police court, offers this apology to the judge: "I was drunk. I make a fool of myself whenever I am in that condition."

Did not the culprit make a greater fool of himself when he deliberately cultivated that condition than when he became fully drunk?

Some victims of drink insist upon declaring that they made asses of themselves, but that humble beast of burden never indulges.

Fool is the only word to be employed, for the fool belongs exclusively to the homo genus.—Cleveland World.

HE SAW THE POINT.

Here is a story that might have come from Secretary Hay. Perhaps it was told him by the traveller in foreign lands.

"I was travelling abroad," said the returned tourist, "and I noticed that in the railway carriages, at the stations, in the hotels, and everywhere, a certain class of travellers were paid every consideration, although they spent no more money than I did. The railway guard sprang to open the door for them, the hotel people gave them the best they had, and every one seemed anxious to do them honor. At one of the big hotels I noticed a number of these men who had got the best of me at all times for several days back, and I consulted the waiter.

"Why is it," I asked, "that this man, and that man, and the other man are shown so much courtesy and attention?"

"Ah!" said the waiter, "they have been decorated. One has the Legion of Honor, the other the Golden Eagle, and that one the Order of the Star. All gentlemen having decoration are given the utmost consideration."

"I saw the point, and bethought me of an old inauguration badge I had with me, which I had worn as chairman of some committee. I dug it out of my trunk and pinned it on my coat. It was about ten inches long and three broad and as gaudy and tinselled as a dozen orders all in one. No one knew what it meant, but it was a decoration, and as such carried me all over Europe in as fine style as if it were an emblem of the noblest order of the old world."—Washington Post.

AN OBLIGING SERVANT.

Miss Clara Barton, the president of the American Red Cross, visited Philadelphia recently, and, at a luncheon that was given in her honor, she described a green servant she had once employed.

"This girl," said Miss Barton, "came to me as a cook, but she could cook nothing. Her ignorance was incredible. She couldn't boil an egg."

"I ordered soft boiled eggs one morning, and they came in as hard as bullets. 'Mary, I told you to have the eggs soft,' I said.

"I know they're very tough and hard, ma'am," Mary returned, "and yet I boiled 'em an hour, for all. I'll put 'em on again and boil 'em two hours, though—yes, or even three—for I'll be bound to get 'em nice and tender for ye yet."

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Dear Sirs—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my stable for over a year and consider it the very best for horse flesh I can get and strongly recommend it.

G. E. O. HOUGH.

Livery Stables, Quebec.

AGENTS WANTED

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION

Wants two or three reliable men to act as Agents for the Province of New Brunswick. Liberal contracts to good men. Apply to

GEO. W. PARKER,
Prov. Manager,
St. John, N. B.

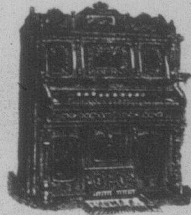
To Intending Purchasers

Do you want an ORGAN of Superior workmanship Beautiful in design, made of the best materials and noted for its purity and richness of tone? If so you want the

"THOMAS"

for that instrument will fill the requirements.

JAMES A. GATES & CO.
MANUFACTURERS AGENTS.
Middleton, N. S.



A REAL SCOTCH "SAWBETH."

The Rev. Moncure D. Conway, while traveling in the neighborhood of the Hebrides, heard several anecdotes illustrative of the fearful reverence with which Scotchmen in that region observe the Sabbath. Says he: "A minister of kirk recently declared in public that at a country inn he wished the window raised, so that he might get some fresh air but the landlady would not allow it, saying, 'Ye can hae no fresh air here on the Sawbeth.'"

A GENEROUS IMPULSE.

(From the Washington Star.)

"Suppose you succeed in owing the earth, said the abrupt man, what good will it do you?"

"Well, answered the trust promoter, 'I'm naturally a man of hospitable instincts. There will be a kind of satisfaction in feeling that I am permitting other people to inhabit this globe."

The Irish land bill passed its first reading in the House of Lords on Thursday. The second reading was fixed for August 3.



FOR

**DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY,
COLIC, CRAMPS,
PAIN IN THE STOMACH,
AND ALL
SUMMER COMPLAINTS.**

**ITS EFFECTS ARE MARVELLOUS.
IT ACTS LIKE A CHARM.
RELIEF ALMOST INSTANTANEOUS.**

Pleasant, Rapid, Reliable, Effectual.

EVERY HOUSE SHOULD HAVE IT.
ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT. TAKE NO OTHER.

PRICE, - 35c.

Household Cares

are lightened and time and patience, mess and trouble are saved by the woman who uses that English Home Dye of highest quality, Maypole Soap, because it washes and dyes at one operation. Brilliant, fadeless. Quick, easy, safe, sure.

Maypole Soap

Sold everywhere.
75c. for colors, 15c. for black.

Announcement!

Our institute will open for the 1913-14 school year on AUGUST 10th.

Our illustrated calendar, with full page plates, will be ready for distribution in a few days, and will be mailed free of charge to any address.

KAUFMACH & SCHURMAN,
Chartered Accountants,
MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Halifax, N. S.

**EDGECOMBE & CHAISSON,
High Class Tailors.**

They have always in stock all the latest patterns in Worsted and Tweed Suitings.

Also a full line of Black Cloths suitable for Gentlemen's Frock Suits, including the newest material for full Dress Suits and Clergymen's Outfits.


SEND \$1.00 to
T. H. HALL'S

Colonial Book Store,
St. John, N. B.

and we will mail you PELOUBETS' NOTES on the Sunday School Lessons for 1903.

**SOUR STOMACH, FLATULENCE, HEARTBURN,
AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF
DYSPEPSIA**
Promptly relieved and cured by
K.D.C. THE MIGHTY CURE

Nature's Remedy for Diarrhoea
and all Summer Complaints in Children and Adults.



FULLER'S BLACKBERRY CORDIAL

Price, 25 cents

THE BAIRD CO'Y, Limited
PROPRIETORS
WOODSTOCK, N.B.

Wanted.

FOR ACADIA SEMINARY—A steward and matron, cook and two dining room girls.

FOR COLLEGE RESIDENCE—Assistant cook, two dining room girls and woman to care for students' rooms, corridors, etc.

For full information apply to
A. Camoy,

Acadia University,
Wolfville, N. S.

Sept. 1

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stock-holders of The S. Hayward Company will be held at the office of the Company, Canterbury Street, St. John, N. B. on Thursday, Aug. 20th, 1913, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the election of directors and transaction of other business legally coming before the meeting.

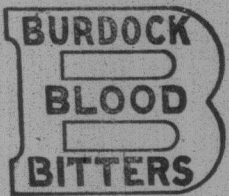
S. HAYWARD, President.
Dated at St. John, July 30th, 1913.
Aug. 1st.

Wanted.

A capable woman to do housework. Small family. Good wages. References required. Apply to

Mrs. F. M. Hignery, Hampton, N. B.

The London Daily Chronicle hears that peace will certainly be preserved in the Far East throughout the coming winter. The correspondent says that Russia has made important concessions to the United States and Japan, while Great Britain, which has conducted her negotiations on more sober lines, also has obtained her desires. The Chronicle adds that an important Russian declaration will be issued shortly. Meanwhile, the paper says, it is significant that two British warships have just left Wei Hai Wei.



Is a purely vegetable System Renovator, Blood Purifier and Tonic.

A medicine that acts directly at the same time on the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood.

It cures Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Pimples, Boils, Headache, Salt Rheum, Running Sores, Indigestion, Erysipelas, Cancer, Shingles, Ringworm or any disease arising from an impoverished or impure condition of the blood.

For Sale by all Druggists.

News Summary.

Three brothers named Wilson were drowned while gathering drift wood on the Bonne Cher River, Ont., on Saturday.

Fire Saturday night destroyed two barns, the property of George Freeze, across the river to Hampton Village.

At Harborville, a few miles further, James Cahill, an old resident of that place, met his death by being run over by his ox team while hauling in hay. Mr. Cahill was 77 years of age.

The Provincial Workman's Association is reaching out for clerks in stores. A clerks' lodge has been organized at Maccan and another at Glace Bay, and one is to be started at Moncton.

The extensive mills of Smith Bros., at Central Blissville, were consumed by fire Monday afternoon. The loss is estimated at \$7,000; partially covered by insurance. The fire originated in the sawdust pile.

A terrific cyclone has passed through the district of Tohernigof, Russia. Three villages were destroyed in a few minutes. Churches and houses were lifted bodily and carried a long distance. The loss of life was great.

The total number of settlers passing through St. Paul for the Northwest was 170,000. Of these 85,000 went to points in Minnesota, North Dakota, Idaho and Washington. The rest went to the Canadian Northwest.

A fatal accident occurred at Welsford about three miles from Berwick, Saturday evening. George Parker, an elderly man, while returning home on a load of hay drawn by oxen, was thrown off the load, the fall breaking his neck, killing him instantly.

During an electric storm of great violence at Clark's Harbor, Thursday, the house of Crowell Pennys, at Southside, was struck and shattered from roof to foundation. None of the inmates suffered injury, beyond a slight shock.

Ocean steamships are finding it most difficult to obtain cargoes at Montreal. Manitoba grain has been about all shipped out, and American grain is scarce. As a consequence rates have dropped considerably and vessel men are talking what they can get.

A cable received from London, England, says that Hon. Edward Blake will not be able on account of ill health to act in counsel in the Alaska boundary case. It is probable that Christopher Robinson, K. C., who is associated with Mr. Blake will take his place.

Mrs. Helen L. Martin and Mrs. E. A. Stevens, sisters, who resided at East Grafton, N. H., were suffocated and their bodies burned to a crisp on Thursday in a fire which destroyed the Sea View House, a summer hotel containing twelve guests, near the cape ground at Old Orchard, Me.

The Seawanhaka cup international yachting trophy, which has remained in Canada since George Herrick Duggan captured it at Oyster Bay eight years ago, will remain in Canada another year. The trophy was retained on Saturday when the Thorcella won by twelve minutes and sixteen seconds.

A young man by the name of Gosnell, employed in Sumner Company's mill, Bathurst Village, met with a probably fatal accident Thursday. His clothing caught in the belting and he was twirled around several times before the machinery was stopped. Both legs and one arm were broken, also several ribs. His side and hip are badly lacerated, and the chances of recovery are doubtful.

The New Brunswick Petroleum Co. is preparing to extend operations. B. F. Pearson, of Halifax, is expected to assist Mr. M. Lodge in carrying out new plans. It is the intention to purchase four new drills. The company now has about thirty wells in operation and will proceed next month with the erection of a refinery with a capacity of from three to four hundred barrels daily.

J. H. Lefebvre, who is acting manager of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company during Mr. Baker's absence in Montreal, received word Tuesday that four of the open hearth furnaces, which were closed down the latter part of last week, will be lighted again and put into operation immediately. Nearly all the men who were off during the past few days were ordered to report for work in their old places immediately.

The Montreal Loan and Trust Company was reorganized on Tuesday, and decided to increase its capital to one million, half paid up, and to open branches at Toronto, St. John and Halifax. Among the directors elected were Hon. A. G. Blair, David Russell, Hon. David McKeen and John M. Smith, of Halifax, and James Robinson, of Millerton, N. B. John M. Smith, of Halifax, has been appointed general manager, with headquarters at Montreal.

DR. SHIVES'

INSECT POWDER

Is a boon to all animals. Every humane farmer should use this on his cattle.

Price 25 cents per package.

If your local dealer cannot supply, send 25 cents to The McDAIRMID DRUG CO., and they will mail a package direct.

This Year's Greatest Clothing Sale

is now on in this store. To make room for next Season's stock of Clothing we offer Great Price Concessions on all Summer Suits—Tweed, Worsted and Blue Serge. This your Golden Opportunity—take advantage of it.

\$10 Suits now \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.50.
\$12 Suits now \$8.50 and \$9.50.

Medium and Light Colored Suits, former prices \$12. to \$18, now Our Price, \$10.

All Campbell's Clothing—quality and fit unsurpassed.

A GILMOUR
68 King St.

Men's Tailoring
and Clothing.

During July and August Open Fridays until 1 o'clock. Close Saturdays at 1 o'clock.

To Housekeepers!

Woodill

Do You Use It?

The Friend of the Housewife and Cook.

The necessity of eating three or more times a day is a habit that lasts a life time. It ought to be a pleasure unless perchance your world is upside down because of indigestion or poor cooking.

No need of the bread being wrong if you use Ogilvie's Flour, for it's easy to make, raise and bake.

No need of being half nourished, for Ogilvie's Flour contains only No. 1 Manitoba wheat, the best that grows.

Its bread is easy to digest; it will make you strong. It's a friend of the housewife and cook.

No Vacations



Because of our cool summers, high position, open to sea breezes, perfect ventilation. Study is just as pleasant now as in winter. Students can enter at any time. Send for Catalogue.

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A GUARANTEED CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION IS FOUND IN K.D.C. REFUND!
Highest endorsements. Write for testimonials & particulars. K.D.C. CO. Ltd. Boston, U.S. and New Glasgow, N.S. Can.

An order has been issued removing the prohibition against the exportation of cattle, sheep and other ruminants and swine from Boston on account of the existence of foot and mouth disease. Shipments will be resumed as soon as the British government removes the embargo which it has had in force against New England ports.

Addressing the Primrose League in London on Thursday, Premier Balfour warmly defended Colonial Secretary Chamberlain because he had given, as he had the right to do, expression to the views of the colonies on the fiscal question. No man, Mr. Balfour said, had a better opportunity than Mr. Chamberlain of knowing their views.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons on Thursday, the colonial Secretary said: "No government member has ever suggested that a tax should be placed upon raw materials." This narrows Chamberlain's scheme down to preference on food products only, and thereby lessens its importance materially to Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.