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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1898.

No. 35.

The Convention.

(REPORT CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

The session of Saturday afternoon was devoted principally to hearing the report of the Board of Governors of Acadia University, which was presented by the Secretary of the Board, Rev. S. B. Kempton, D. D. In beginning their report the governors say: "We gratefully acknowledge the goodness of God towards us during another year, in that a good degree of success has been enjoyed by our institutions at Wolfville. Work has gone forward in all the departments without serious interruption, and some evidences of progress are, we think, manifest."

The first part of the report deals with meetings of the Board, Alumni Association, etc., during the year, the number of students in attendance at the College and Seminary and Academy, the number graduated, degrees conferred, etc. As these matters have already been placed before the readers of the MESSENGER and VISITOR, it seems unnecessary to repeat them here. The following, in reference to resignations and appointments, will be of interest:

RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE COLLEGE.

Early in the year, Prof. A. E. Coldwell, who has for many years occupied the chair of Natural Science, placed his resignation before the Board, with the request that it take effect at the close of the College year. The Board desires to record its high appreciation of Mr. Coldwell's scholarship, and his earnest, conscientious, painstaking work as a teacher. In June last, Dr. D. F. Higgins, Professor of Mathematics, and F. R. Haley, M. A., Alumni Professor of Physics and Astronomy, resigned. Prof. Higgins is widely known and honored as a man of thorough and accurate learning, not only in his special subjects, but in other departments as well. By nearly forty years of devoted service as a public educator he has placed the college, the denomination and the country deeply in debt, and well earned the rest he has deemed necessary. These resignations were all accepted, and the following appointments have been made to fill the vacancies: Prof. F. R. Haley is appointed to the chair of Mathematics, with the understanding that during the year he will direct the work in Mathematics and Physics. Mr. Cecil C. Jones, of New Brunswick, graduate of the University of New Brunswick, and B. A. of Harvard, is appointed Instructor in Mathematics and Physics. Mr. Ernest Haycock, of Nova Scotia, graduate of Acadia, and M. A. of Harvard, is appointed, for two years, Instructor in Chemistry and Geology. Dr. D. F. Higgins is made Professor Emeritus. For the present year he will have charge of Mathematics with the Senior class.

RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SEMINARY.

All the music teachers retired at the close of the year—some from one cause, some from another—and the following appointments have been made: Miss Leita A. Gillmore, of New-York, has been appointed Director of Piano. Miss Gillmore has been taught by the best Masters in New York and Chicago, has served for seven years as Director of the Piano Department in a Ladies' Seminary in the United States, and is now returning from an extended course of study in Berlin, Germany, under the celebrated Professor Barth. Miss Gillmore is highly recommended to us also for her social and Christian virtues.

Mrs. M. A. Chubbuck, of Amherst, has been appointed as assistant teacher of piano. Mrs. Chubbuck has enjoyed extended advantages as a student in the New England Conservatory of Music, and bears the reputation of a competent musician and teacher, as well as that of a noble Christian lady.

Miss Elizabeth Higgins, who has been resting for a year, returns to her work as a teacher of French and German; and Miss Minnie Chipman, who has spent the last year in study at the Cooper Institute, New York, has been re-appointed teacher in Art.

In the Manual Training Department of the Academy, Mr. McKinnon, who taught last year, retired from the position in June, and the place has been filled by the appointment of H. P. Archibald, B. Sc., a graduate of the Applied Science department of McGill University. He comes highly recommended for his ability as a teacher and his character as a Christian. As to

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT

work, the report says: The Forward Movement plan adopted by the Convention last year has been pushed forward as fast and as far as circumstances and conditions permitted. Dr. Trotter entered upon the campaign with much hopefulness and energy, and he has wrought to the full measure of his strength. He has kept in constant touch with the Executive Committee, asking their advice and assistance on every important matter. It was expected, at the outset, that the provinces could be divided up into districts and that suitable men could easily be obtained to canvass these. Dr. Trotter paying a visit to each, without being compelled to remain for special canvass. It has been difficult to effect this arrangement, however, to the full extent intended. Dr. Trotter has visited and canvassed the principal cities

and towns in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and has canvassed pretty thoroughly throughout some of the counties of Nova Scotia, with very satisfactory results. During the spring and summer, Rev. W. E. Hall has been employed, and has proved a very efficient helper. Prof. Tufts rendered valuable assistance in Eastern Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. Rev. J. H. McDonald spent two or three weeks in Shelburne and South Queens, N. S., and Rev. C. C. Burgess about two months in Albert and Westmorland Counties, N. B. Rev. J. A. Gordon rendered valuable service in Prince Edward Island, by representing the Forward Movement at the association, and securing there a noble start towards the subscription list. Prof. E. W. Sawyer followed up the work at the Island Association by several weeks of canvassing. With a large number of helpers, the whole amount named last year would have been pledged, without doubt. The Board would express their sincere thanks to those named and others, whose names have not been mentioned, for the valuable aid rendered. Further steps will be taken to complete the canvass, and it is believed that with careful work the full amount will be reached.

Your Board are pleased to report that about \$48,000 of the \$60,000 has been secured in good pledges. The treasurer's account will show the amount paid in up to date. That a larger sum is not in hand is due to the fact that most of the subscriptions date later on in the year than July or August. Our hope is that one fourth of the \$60,000 will be in hand by the 1st of January next. The response given to this call at this time your Board regards as a most striking and pleasing proof of the large place the institutions at Wolfville have in the affections of our people. The readiness on the part of hundreds in very humble circumstances to give out of their limited income has been truly touching. That this appeal, in the manner in which it has been conducted, has brought the institutions in closer touch with the churches than they have been for a long time past is very evident. The beneficent results of this will be manifest in a variety of ways for many years.

The Secretary's report called forth but little discussion. Having been considered clause by clause, it was adopted. At the close of the reading of the report, Mr. William Cummings, of Truro, made one of his vigorous and warm-hearted speeches on behalf of educational work, advocating a strong effort on the part of the denomination to bring the Forward Movement Fund up to the required amount.

President Trotter, speaking of the prospect of raising the amount required, said that he had no doubt that the parts of the constituency still to be canvassed would yield the \$12,000 necessary to make the subscriptions up to \$60,000, but it must be considered that from various causes there will be a considerable shrinkage in the subscriptions obtained. It was necessary, he thought, to allow at least \$3,000 for that, and the Convention should in some way provide for that amount.

Mr. C. E. Knapp spoke of the value of an education in reference to getting on in the world.

Rev. W. T. Stackhouse, of Vancouver, said there was one part of the Baptist constituency which had not yet been canvassed on behalf of this Forward Movement Fund. The graduates of Acadia in British Columbia would desire to have a share in the work, and he was ready both to give himself and to solicit subscriptions toward the fund in B. C.

Rev. Dr. Kempton spoke of the crisis which is upon the denomination in respect to the educational work. A long pull and a strong pull was needed to complete the fund.

Dr. Saunders told of what he had seen done on a recent Sunday at Isaac's Harbor, when \$1400 was raised for the F. M. fund. This showed that where there is a will things can be brought to pass.

SATURDAY EVENING.

The educational meeting in the evening called out a very large congregation. According to the printed programme this session was to be given to a platform discussion of Education, but at the request of President Trotter, made at the close of the afternoon session, it was arranged that, in order to expedite business, a part of the time should be given to a discussion of the treasurer's report. The treasurer of the College, Rev. A. Cohoon, presented his report, showing the financial position of the several departments for the year ending August 1st, 1898. This report shows that the deficits connected with the running expenses of the several schools have been increased more or less as the result of the year's operation. In the College account, the deficit on the year's work is \$3,004.05, and the total deficit, \$8,648.15. In the Chipman Hall account the business of the year shows a balance on the wrong side of \$1,191.61. In connection with this it was explained that owing to certain unfortunate circumstances the receipts from rent of rooms in the building

had been much less than had been expected, but that plans had now been adopted which it was hoped would result in a much more satisfactory showing next year. The accumulated indebtedness is nearly \$6,000.

Horton Academy which receives \$400 rental for Chipman Hall has a deficit on its year's work of \$353.70. It should be explained that Chipman Hall, which was originally intended for the Academy, has for some years been used as a residence and dining hall for College students.

Acadia Seminary account shows a deficit for the year of \$1,028.50.

The Treasurer's statement as to the Trust Funds is as follows:

TRUST FUNDS.	
General Endowment - - - - -	\$64,593 32
Mark Curry professorship - - - - -	11,000 00
DeWolf Aid Fund - - - - -	3,000 00
" Library Fund - - - - -	1,600 00
Alumni Professorship - - - - -	760 00
Ralph Manning Scholarship - - - - -	300 00
G. P. Payzant Fund (theology) - - - - -	72,150 00
" Prize Fund (seminary) - - - - -	900 00
	154,303 32
J. W. Barss Professorship (special trustees)	20,000 00
	\$174,303 32

In addition to the above there are donation notes amounting to \$10,800 bearing interest at six per cent., which is a part of the Endowment of the College.

The accounts are audited by J. Nalder, Esq., of Windsor, an expert accountant. Mr. Nalder stated to the Convention that he had very carefully examined the accounts, had found vouchers for all expenditures and that the keeping of the accounts was in the fullest degree satisfactory.

At this point the regular programme was resumed.

The first speaker was Rev. H. F. Waring, of Truro, his subject, "The Bridge of Christian Education." The speaker placed emphasis upon the value of education as a means of deliverance from narrow and erroneous views of truth, especially of the sacred Scriptures. It was necessary to give the proper point of view, to enable men to appreciate the standpoint of the writers of the Bible and to distinguish between history, law, poetry, epistolary writings, etc. The Bible is a library of many books, and the character of each must be understood if the Scriptures as a whole are to be read intelligently. On the other hand education must be *Christian*. It is not through the power of an astute and cultured intellect alone that men can understand and interpret the things of God. There must be spiritual fellowship with Christ. Men can go right only as they are led by the Spirit of God and enter into fellowship with His Son. Therefore it is of the highest importance that our schools should be Christian. It is the Christian influence of Acadia that justifies her existence, and this Christian influence, enthroned in the hearts and lives of those who have been and those who are still educating our young men and women at Wolfville, is in the highest degree important to our interests as a people and to the great cause which we serve.

The above is given only as indicating the leading thoughts of Mr. Waring's excellent address which bore evidence of very careful preparation, and most impressively set forth the value of Christian education in view of the critical spirit and disturbing questions of the present time.

Principal Oakes spoke briefly in the interests of the Academy. Alluding to the fact that the Academy account showed a small deficit for the year, he said that if four more students had been sent there would have been no deficit, and he, therefore, felt inclined to hold the denomination responsible for the failure on the part of the school to make ends meet financially. He dwelt upon the great value of such a school as Horton Academy, and said that if the people better understood this the number of students would be larger.

Dr. Trotter followed in a brief address. He paid a high compliment to the devotion and efficiency of Principal Oakes. He felt that he deserved the support of the people in the important and difficult work in which he is engaged. Dr. T. regretted that he had this year to be speaking so constantly about finance. He would much prefer to discuss the intellectual and spiritual side of the educational work. The character and aim of the Forward Movement were now well known. There were still \$12,000

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR.)

The Plebiscite.

Materials for Campaign Workers.

FURNISHED BY H. F. ADAMS.

THE REVENUE.

Gross revenue from liquor traffic:

By Dominion Government,	\$7,101,557
By Provincial Governments,	924,358
By Municipalities,	429,107

Total, \$8,455,022

As we are not now dealing with Provinces or Municipalities, I will give you the sources of the Dominion Government's revenue only. Here is a detailed list of the things taxed and thus furnishing the revenue:

	Yearly average for five years, 1889-1893.
1. From Customs duties on imp'd liquors,	\$2,241,784 00
2. " " " malt,	6,224 00
3. " " " hops,	44,803 00
4. " " " coal,	23,880 00
5. " " " corn,	72,168 30
6. " " " miscellaneous articles,	10,000 00
7. " " excise on malt liquors,	3,634 00
8. " " malt,	691,954 00
9. " " spirits,	3,990,169 92
10. " brewers', distillers' & malters' licenses,	16,040 00
11. " compounders' licenses,	900 00

Total, \$7,101,557 22

The cost to distillers of materials necessary to produce this revenue to government is as follows. There is paid by brewers and distillers annually:

For raw material, the product of the farm,	\$2,382,765
For wages,	1,194,046
For fuel,	170,000
For transportation,	450,000
For casks, bottles, cases, etc.,	206,455
For capsules, corks, etc.,	76,186
For printing, advertising, show cards, etc.,	79,897
For repairs, blacksmith's work, etc.,	47,005
For insurance,	151,685
For gas, taxes, water supply, etc.,	123,118
For ice,	36,757
For sundries,	121,992

\$5,039,906

Of this sum of \$5,039,906, it is estimated that there is paid about \$1,038,671 for imported materials, leaving \$4,001,235 as the sum paid for Canadian products, wages, etc.

The undersigned desire to repeat that many of these figures are estimated. Every care has been taken in their preparation and they are believed to convey a reasonably accurate idea of the extent of the various interests to which they refer.

OUTPUT OF LIQUOR MANUFACTORIES.

The value of the output of Canadian distilleries and breweries, and the cost of the materials used by these establishments, in which, of course, the value of spirits is taken without any addition being made for the duty collectable thereon, is given as follows:

Taking malt liquors at an average of 30 cents per gallon, and spirits at an average of 60 cents per gallon, and the average quantities manufactured in the five years, 1889 to 1893, the total output per annum would represent:

	Gallons.	Value.
Whiskey,	4,538,000 @ 60c.	\$2,722,800
Beer and Ale,	17,150,000 @ 30c.	5,145,000

\$7,867,800

Cost of materials and labor to produce these 21,688,000 gallons of liquor, \$5,039,906.

The consumers pay the sellers for these 21,688,000 gallons of liquor, \$39,879,854.

Between the cost of the finished articles and the price the public pay for these 21,688,000 gallons of liquor there is a difference, \$34,839,948.

Where do these 34 millions go? The Government gets how much? Well, that no controversy may arise as to the manufacturers, etc., of drugs, perfumes, flavors, etc., we will say the Dominion Government receives the annual revenue of

For licenses by Provincial Governments,	\$7,101,557
" " " Municipalities,	924,358
Allowing for shrinkage, bad debts, etc.,	429,107
	1,384,926

\$9,839,948

Leaving \$25,000,000 to be divided between the makers and sellers of liquor annually.

Who gets the lion's share, is seen from the fact that in one decade, 1881-1891, the distillers and brewers of Ontario, after paying all expenses and costs, cleared a net profit of sixteen millions.

The Government gets from the \$39,879,854 a revenue of \$7,101,557.

For inspection, protection and collection, Government pays \$1,000,000.

Of the seven millions revenue, W. Buchanan says two millions come from alcohol, etc., used in manufactures. If so, for these purposes allow \$2,000,000.

This would give the Government as clear gain from the liquor traffic, only \$4,000,000.

Be that as it may, we will say the Government's net gain is \$6,000,000.

Who pays the Revenue? Not the makers or the sellers, but the Drinkers.

Who makes the makers millionaires? The Drinkers. Who makes the sellers rich? The Drinkers.

HOW TO MAKE UP THE REVENUE.

If the liquor traffic be prohibited, how will the Government make up the, say, six millions? When Hon. G. E. Foster, in one year, struck two and one half millions of dollars off sugar, no one asked how that loss of revenue would be made up, nor was there a hint of direct taxation? When Hon. Mr. Blair asked for seven millions for the purchase of Drummond Co. Ry., he did not hint at direct taxation. And every statesman knows that if the \$39,879,854 were expended by the drinkers in building homes and furnishing them, building churches and paying for them, building school houses and filling them with healthy children and educating them, and providing work and feeding all, the Government would receive six millions? Yea, and millions more.

There are forty million dollars now in Canadian mortgages. One year's saving through prohibition would lift them all. Forty millions would build twenty thousand comfortable homes for our people.

Forty millions more in circulation, instead of being largely locked up by liquor men, would change for ever hard times.

Maine has the largest percentage of real estate owners in the United States, notwithstanding the superior natural advantages of many other states. Forty years ago Maine was the poorest state in the Union. Maine now has the smallest percentage of mortgages of any state. There are only three thousand farm mortgages in the whole state. Maine has eighty-three dollars per capita in the banks, while Canada has only forty-five.

A model city.—Cambridge, Massachusetts, is a city of eighty thousand, and yet it has not a single drinking saloon. This condition has existed for eight years. The secret bars, and places where liquors have been sold under cover, have been rooted out. An exchange says, "Meanwhile the wealth of the city has increased from \$60,000,000 to \$77,000,000, and the same rate of taxation produces \$130,000 more money. Ten years ago there were 122 saloons, all of which are now business houses or dwellings.

IT PAYS EVERY TIME.

The President of the Cambridge, Mass., Grocery Association says that since that city has had no license, for every dollar of bad debts he now has, he formerly had \$10. "There is not a copper of money in the liquor traffic for any city in the world." The savings banks show the improved condition of the people. The last year under saloons there were \$140,000 of new deposits. The first year under prohibition \$386,000. The increase in valuation of taxable property gave an income of \$30,000 in excess of the former income from saloon licenses of \$1,000 each. Another means for the raising of the revenue to be lost by prohibiting the liquor traffic.

If the present customers of the distillers, brewers and saloonists were to bank the whole of the \$30,000,000 now spent in liquor, I can show you conclusive proof how the anticipated loss of revenue can be more than made up. Taking the Royal Commission figures I submit the following indirect cost of the liquor traffic; and if this vast sum were added to the country's resources who shall dare to say that these would not furnish all the revenue lost through the prohibition of the liquor traffic:

1. Value of grain destroyed to make destruction water is valued by the Royal Commission at the enormous sum of \$1,888,765.

2. Cost of jails, asylums, alms-houses, etc.—By a very careful calculation it is shown that the total amount expended by the Dominion of Canada in the administration of justice and for the maintaining of penitentiaries, jails, asylums, reformatories, alms-houses, and like institutions, amounts to a total of \$6,028,195. Assuming that one-half of this expenditure is fairly chargeable to the liquor habit and the liquor traffic, we get as the cost to the country, thus caused, the sum of \$3,014,097.

3. Loss of Labor.—The country loses a great deal because of the prevention of the production of wealth on account of persons being in jails, hospitals, asylums, or in any way idle through intemperance. The working of a gang of men in a factory, or any set of persons who work together, is interfered with by the absence of one or more in the same way. Much of our most highly organized manufacturing industry is thus seriously hampered. Not only do those who drink lose time and possibly earnings; their fellow employees are also losers. The industry which employs them suffers loss. An English parliamentary report estimates over sixteen per cent. of the productive labor of the country as lost in this way. Assuming that in Canada the loss is only eight per cent. it amounts to \$76,288,000.

4. Shortened lives.—Careful calculations show that 3,000 lives are annually cut short in Canada by intemperance, each such death robbing the country of at least an average of ten years of productive power. It is estimated in this way we sustain an annual loss of \$14,304,000.

5. Misdirected work.—A similar calculation shows that the country loses by having about 13,000 men engaged in making and selling liquor, not actually adding anything to the wealth of the country, but creating conditions which increase public burdens. If rightly employed these men would add to the country an amount

of wealth which we now have to do without estimated at \$7,748,000.

Total of indirect cost, \$103,242,862.

Thoughtful statesmen can easily see that if those \$103,000,000 were poured into legitimate and healthy commercial channels the Government would receive revenue enough, not only to make up for loss of revenue through prohibition, but in twenty years pay off all our national debt with surplus, and all that time our people would be banking the \$39,000,000 they now waste in liquor.

That the calculations are not fanciful you will know from the character of the men who composed the Royal Commission on whose report I have based them.

In these calculations I have included the great decrease in our national expenses which prohibition would cause. Such as fewer judges, magistrates, police, jails, poor-houses, asylums etc., which any student of our life would follow. Listen to this calculation by ex-Finance Minister Foster:

AN ANNUAL CHARGE.

It must also be kept in mind that the enormous balance chargeable to the liquor traffic represents only one year's waste. For many years like burdens, in proportion to the population, have been imposed upon the country. These facts make it easy to appreciate the truth and force of the statement made in 1884 by Hon. Mr. Foster. Under a table prepared by him, showing the cost of liquor consumed in Canada from 1868 to 1882, inclusive, to have been \$493,200,000, he wrote:

One can scarcely grasp the awful significance of the above figures. The large quantities of grain that have been worse than wasted would have fed millions of people. The cost of liquors for one year exceeds the whole revenue of the Dominion of Canada. The cost per head has been fully twice as much as the total cost per head of all our customs dues since Confederation. The total amount spent in the fifteen years above tabulated aggregates, without counting interest, nearly \$500,000,000. This would have defrayed all our cost of government, built our railways and left us without a shadow of a national debt. To all this we must add the incalculable cost of citizens slain, labor destroyed, pauperism borne and crime watched, restrained and punished. The wonder is, that, with such terrible waste, our country enjoys any prosperity. If this waste could be made to cease, Canada in ten years would not know herself, so prosperous and wealthy would she have grown. Surely it is the part of all good citizens to see to it that such a frightful source of waste and destruction is dried up. Prohibition is the only effectual cure.

In this "Canada of ours," there are 300,000 moderate drinkers, and 75,000 habitual drunkards. This army must be recruited from your boys annually, or the revenue from liquor cannot be paid.

Of 35,000 prisoners who annually pass through the hands of justice in Canada, 22,000 can blame drink for their crimes. One-fifth of our lunatics are attributed to drink, and as many more to the deformities of brain, lunatics inherit from alcohol poisoned systems.

"VISITING THE SINS OF THE FATHERS UPON THE CHILDREN."

A distinguished specialist in children's diseases has carefully noted the difference between 12 families of drinkers and 12 families of temperate ones during a period of 12 years, with the result that he found the 12 drinking families produced in those years 57 children, while the temperate ones were accountable for 61. Of the drinkers, 25 children died in the first week of life, as against 6 on the other side. The latter deaths were from weakness, while the former were attributable to weakness, convulsive attacks, or oedema of the brain and membranes. To this cheerful record is added 5 who were idiots, 5 so stunted in growth as to be really dwarfs, 5 when older became epileptics, 1, a boy, had grave chorea, ending in idiocy, 5 more were diseased and deformed, and 2 of the epileptics became by inheritance drinkers; so, therefore, of this 57 only showed during life normal disposition and development of body and mind. On the part of the temperates, 5 died in the first weeks of weakness, while four in later years of childhood had curable nervous diseases; 2 only showed inherited nervous defects. Thus, 50 were normal, in every way sound in body and mind.

Three thousand of our people annually march into premature drunkards graves.

Dr. Grant says that to encourage immigration we must sustain the liquor traffic. He must mean emigration.

Forty millions a year for drink, is nearly eight dollars per head for every man woman and child in Canada. And this comes mostly from the earnings of laboring men. What business man would invest forty millions, and in one year, all he had left would be seven millions?

THE LAST PROVINCIAL PLEBISCITES.

Province.	Date of Voting.	Votes Pro-hibition.	Votes cast against Pro-hibition.	Majority for Pro-hibition.
Manitoba,	July 23, '92,	19,637	7,115	12,522
P. E. Island,	Dec. 14, '93,	10,616	3,390	7,226
Ontario,	Jan. 1, '94,	192,489	110,720	81,769
Nova Scotia,	Mar. 15 '94,	43,756	12,355	31,401

Totals, 266,498 133,580 132,918

Manitoba, nearly 3 to 1; P. E. Island, over 3 to 1; Ontario, 1 1/3 to 1; Nova Scotia, nearly 4 to 1. Average of total 2 to 1.

The general opinion of the people of New Brunswick

has not been of some other assembly, April, 1893.

Whereas enactment the general meet with and

Whereas of such a before

Resolved that the P speed, ena facture and or in the I

Following

Antigonish Cape Breton Richmond Inverness, Halifax, Lunenburg Pictou, Yarmouth Victoria, Guysboro, Queens, Hants, Digby, Annapolis Colchester Cumberland Shelburne Kings, Averages

The vac the wande Sunday S their habi soon be a discussing Those who who are in and therei people wh to grind o of us in th the cool w just as he afar in sea The mo

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included Holy Spi Young P Sacred S similar t attention

were mos president Pastors Lehigh, all in act presence Hope Bay his uplift H. A. Po McMaste Seminary C. Ferrer Chicago, Burwell, among h exception own cou a pair of

services inducme enger Ag offered a

has not been expressed by a plebiscite, as has been that of some other provinces. But the question of prohibition was brought up recently in a newly-elected legislative assembly, which adopted by a unanimous vote on 7th of April, 1893, the following resolution:

Whereas, in the opinion of this legislative assembly the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law would conduce to the general benefit of the people of this province, and meet with the approval of the majority of the electorate, and

Whereas, legislative power in respect to the enactment of such a law rests in the Parliament of Canada; therefore

Resolved, that this assembly hereby expresses its desire that the Parliament of Canada shall, with all convenient speed, enact a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage into or in the Dominion of Canada.

Following results of the voting in N. S. by counties.

Table with columns: County, For, Against, Majority for, Majority against. Lists results for Antigonish, Cape Breton, Richmond, Inverness, Halifax, Lunenburg, Pictou, Yarmouth, Victoria, Guysboro, Queens, Hants, Digby, Annapolis, Colchester, Cumberland, Shelburne, Kings.

Average nearly 4 to 1.

Ontario Letter.

PASTOR P. K. DAYFOOT.

The vacation is rapidly coming to its close. Already the wandering pastors, straying church members, absent Sunday School scholars, and other folk, are returning to their habitations, and the holiday season of 1898 will soon be a thing of the past. It is a question worth discussing, whether all this midsummer rambling pays. Those who take the most extended tours are usually those who are in a position to take life comfortably at any time, and therefore are less in need of change; while hosts of people who are grinding hard all the year, are compelled to grind on through July and August. At any rate, those of us in this neighborhood, who have kept right up to all the cool weather programme of work and meetings, are just as healthy and as happy as those who have wandered afar in search of change and rest.

The most notable event in church life has been THE BAPTIST BIBLE CONFERENCE which was held for the second season July 27th to Aug. 3rd, in Port Burwell, a village on the Lake Erie shore, in the County of Elgin. This assembly is due to the enterprise and organizing genius of Dr. D. Spencer, pastor of the old First church, Brantford, and the activity of Pastor P. R. Carey of Pt. Burwell. The location is at the southern border of the Elgin Association, which contains 21 Baptist churches, and 2447 members; besides being within easy distance of other Baptist centres. Consequently there was no difficulty securing an audience. Some camped on the assembly grounds. Many found lodgings in the village. Many others drove in each day and out again each night. The meetings were held in a tent 70 x 30 feet, and at no time did the canvass cover the audience. Scores sat on seats outside, on the grass, and in carriages, within sight and sound of the services.

THE PROGRAMME

included many topics evangelical and interesting. The Holy Spirit, Prayer, The Christ Life, Evangelism, The Young People, Sanctification, The Bible, The Atonement, Sacred Song, Temperance, Woman's work, and other similar themes received earnest discussion and eager attention.

THE SPEAKERS

were mostly well known pastors. Dr. Spencer, the president, and Pastor Carey, Vice, are no strangers. Pastors Baker, Brown, Charlesworth, Dayfoot, Day, Lehigh, Mason, McNeil, Prosser, Treadwell, Trotter, are all in active service. We were greatly favored by the presence of three visiting brethren. Rev. R. Hartley of Hope Baptist church, New York City, delighted us with his uplifting addresses and charming personality. Bro. H. A. Porter, of New Brunswick, a graduate in Arts of McMaster University, and now a student at Rochester Seminary, gave us an able appeal on the Plebiscite. Dr. C. Perren, for eighteen years pastor at Western Ave., Chicago, was born, reared, and taught school near Pt. Burwell. After an absence of 35 years, he was again among his former friends and neighbors; and being an exception to the rule that a prophet has no honor in his own country and among his own kindred, he carried away a pair of handsome china cups as a memento of his visit.

NO SUNDAY

services were held in the tent. There was plenty of inducement. Hundreds were ready to come. The Passenger Agent of the L. E. and T. Railway, (L. E. and T.) offered a special train. But the directors declined to turn

the Lord's Day into a season of driving, bicycling, picnicking and visiting, and the tent was forsaken from Saturday afternoon to Monday. The speakers were not allowed to be silent however. They were scattered to all points of the compass; and the people sitting quietly in their own churches heard the Word of Life. So passed a week in which God's people, free from the rush of business that burdens our Associations and Conventions, met for spiritual fellowship, and earnest study of the Word of God. Plans are already under way for next year; and we hope the Pt. Burwell assembly will become a permanent institution and a source of much blessing.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Dr. Spencer, Brantford, has been asked by the Convention of British Columbia to become Home Mission Superintendent. He is going for three months before finally deciding. Dr. Perren, mentioned above, has been asked to supply the First church pulpit.

Rev. W. M. Corkery resigns at Windsor. Rev. Mr. Roberts, of Petrolia, has resigned and returned to England. The church has called Pastor Farmer of Wallaceburg.

Rev. B. W. Merrill, of Port William, has come to Guelph, First church; succeeding Pastor Grigg who has returned to Barmah, under the American Board.

Rev. A. T. Dykeman and Rev. H. Erb, have left Peterboro and Lakefield, and are returning to Nova Scotia. These brethren have done valiant service, and we are loath to lose them. We knew that the murmuring of the sea was ever sounding in their ears, but we hoped that in time other sounds might overcome that. It was not so to be; and these brethren carry with them our warmest esteem, and our best wishes for themselves and their families.

PORT HOPE, Aug. 20th.

The Church and the Saloon.

There can be no disputing the fact that the Church of Christ should be and is opposed to the saloon, more or less, sometimes less than is desirable. One of the great religious denominations in this country has given expression to the relation that exists between the church and the saloon as follows:

"The liquor traffic is so pernicious in all its bearings, so inimical to the interests of honest trade, so repugnant to the moral sense, so injurious to the peace and order of society, so hurtful to the home and the church, and to the body politic, and so utterly antagonistic to all that is precious in life, that the only proper attitude toward it for Christians is that of relentless hostility. It can never be legalized without sin."

The saloon is bad. John Wesley said, that men who sold intoxicating liquors to those who wanted to buy, were engaged in the business of driving men like sheep to hell. The denomination to which I have called attention, has also declared that License laws are the liquor traffic's strongest bulwark of defence. They are wrong in principle and impotent for good. I am glad the bulk of the Christian denominational utterances are right on this subject; for if the Church of Christ is not opposed to the saloons, where can be found the men and women to trample the vile traffic to death.

The Rev. G. A. Bennetts, of England has said: "For myself I wish here as a Christian minister, to record my deep and undying conviction that the prohibition of the liquor traffic is destined to become an accomplished fact. I believe in the enthronement of Christ, I accept with unswerving faith his own declaration, 'All power is given unto me in Heaven and on earth.'"

To prohibit the liquor traffic is "Christ-like. It is part of the business of the members of the Church of Christ to make men and women better by persuasion, and to protect them from evil influences by law. The license system legalizes one of the strongest influences for evil.

The members of the Church of Christ are supposed to be an army, banded together to fight down whatever is opposed to the cause of Christ; and surely that which creates more crime and pauperism than anything else, is not of Christ.

The Church of Christ is opposed to the saloon and favors sobriety. In the language of an able writer on reform: "Total abstinence is not the enemy of any real reform. It conduces to true manliness; it insures a clear brain; it enables a man to bring a sober judgment to bear in the consideration of difficult questions. It thus contributes to the wise settlement of problems affecting the future welfare of individuals and communities." Jesus Christ wants the world and he wants it sober.

The church is under obligations to support the prohibition movement in the interests of the publican. He has a soul to save, and it is the special business of the church to endeavor to bring him into such circumstances as will be most likely to contribute to that end. Prohibition means salvation for the brewer and the publican; for who are more demoralized by it than they and theirs. May God speed the day, and purify our land forever from the corruption and evil of the great drink monopoly and curse, which two long, alas, has blighted the lives of millions which, but for it, might of been happy and useful.

W. E. CARPENTER.

To Mothers.

Mothers, what are you doing for those boys that sit at your table, that look to you for help, that listen to every word and watch every action; those shrinking, nervous ones, that don't tell even mother of the thoughts and yearnings of the soul. I heard a dear boy once say that ministers and Christians seemed hardly to think that boys had souls. O mothers, draw your children closer to you in sympathy and love, lay aside some of the cares and grasp your boy while he is with you. O spare yourself the bitter regrets, the sad reaping that thoughtlessness or indifference will surely bring to every Christian mother. Talk to them, don't let them get their knowledge and religious impressions from backsliding professors. O parents, why not read the Bible and teach them to pray with you instead of praying alone at the family altar, why not teach them as immortal spirits, why not look on the life beyond as a business relation between God and the soul, and train them for it as you train for business here. May God wake the mothers in our Christian land till we can say, "Here I am I and the children thou hast given me."

A MOTHER.

Through Death to Life.

Who has not heard of the beautiful vale of Chambrá, in far-away India—the vale of everlasting verdure, where the most rare fruits and exotic flowers attain their highest perfection. Here, too, the fertile fields never fail to yield their golden harvests, while the fowls of the air and the wild beasts of the forests exist in such rich abundance and superior quality as to leave no lack in the food supply of the valley, a valley of which has often been told in story and sung in song.

And the secret of all this world of loveliness, so pleasing to the eye and grateful to the senses, is a wonderful spring of never failing water, clear as crystal and buoyant with life, which flows from a mossy hillside among the rocks—water for the irrigation of the whole valley and drink for the thirsty people. Were that tiny, but exhaustless fountain dried up or turned aside from its heavenly mission, the beauty of the valley would soon fade, its freshness wilt, and its very life-producing power would lose its charm.

There is a legend that tells of a time when the valley was without this life-surcharged water, and then desolation and wretchedness existed everywhere. The plants were all withering in the scorching rays of the sun, the leaves of the trees were turning brown for lack of moisture; the beasts of the field were drooping because no dewdrops sparkled on the pastures, and the dwellers of the wide, dry valley, were dying of thirst.

The princess of the vale wept over the devastation wrought by the drought, and in her sorrow, determined, if need be, to sacrifice herself for the benefit of her subjects. She consulted the oracles to learn how the curse of drought could be lifted. The oracle said that an abundance of water would bless the dry land if the princess of the valley would die for the people. Without a murmur, the sacrifice was made. Her grave was hollowed out on the hillside, and in it she was buried alive. Then forth from her, through the clod that lay upon her gentle heart, came a stream of water, that widened and widened in its onward flow, sending out branches here and there, in all directions over the valley, reviving all forms of animal and vegetable life, and carrying water to every door to quench the thirst of the famishing people. As if by magic the languishing valley was transformed into a fruitful garden; flowers began to bloom in tropical beauty, and luxuriant fruits grew in rich abundance upon what heretofore were dwarfed and barren trees. Joy and gladness exchanged places with gloom and sadness, and under the bright sunshine, all over the green valley, the happy dwellers drank in the life-giving water that had been sent as it were for the healing of the nation.

Ever since, streams have continued to flow from the marvellous springs, carrying the benediction of everlasting youth to every inhabitant willing to drink and live forever.

How beautifully this old heathen legend pictures Christ's mission to a lost and guilty world! The inhabitants were perishing for want of the water of life. Jesus, leaving his Father's home on high, came down to earth, and passing through trials and sorrows and privations and sufferings and temptations and Gethsemane, and at last through the cross itself, then down into the tomb he descended—and from his cross and broken grave poured out the river of the water of life, for the quenching of the world's thirst. For nearly nineteen hundred years its streams have been issuing forth everywhere, touching and washing and healing the sin-sick souls, whose thirst being quenched, seek the purifying and cleansing virtues of this precious water of life, the blood of the Lamb, able to save to the uttermost, all willing to be saved through the buried but now risen and exalted Christ. All the world's hope, all the world's joy, all the world's peace come from the grave of the risen Lord, the stream flowing from the tomb of the Savior's pierced and broken body.

The resurrection in the Chambrá vale was no more marvellous or real than the resurrection in the lives of the world's children after imbibing the water of life, after being made partakers of the Christ-bought boon of eternal life. So the resurrection of nature from the winter sleep of death, the Easter-tide fitly represents the coming great Easter, when the Son of Man shall come in his glory, and the dead in Christ shall be caught up to meet him in the clouds.

Past is all the gloom and sadness,
Easter joys around us shine.
Turned is sorrow into gladness,
Death is changed to life divine.

—The Observer.

Messenger and Visitor

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S. MCC. BLACK, EDITOR.
A. H. CHIPMAN, BUSINESS MANAGER.
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—On our second page will be found an article by Rev. H. F. Adams, of Truro, in which he presents statistics in reference to the cost of the liquor traffic. The figures which Mr. Adams has been at pains to gather and present should be carefully studied.

—As will be seen the report of the Convention occupies so much of our space this week that we have little to devote to other matters. President Keirstead's retiring address we hope to print next week, also the remainder of the Convention report. The Convention sermon, too, will appear in due time.

—The general expression of the delegates to the Convention, so far as we have heard, is one of satisfaction and appreciation in respect to its presiding officer. Mr. Spurr is not a man to seek prominent positions, but he is one of whom it may be truly affirmed that the more he is known, the more highly he is esteemed, and all those who know his worth are glad to see him honored.

—We learn from Pastor Burgess that a profound work of grace is in progress in connection with the Dorchester church. A large number of persons have professed repentance and a desire to lead a new life. The terrible accident which occurred on Tuesday last at a railway crossing near the town, by which two persons were instantly killed, served to deepen the feeling of seriousness already pervading the community.

—Quite a number of the delegates to the Convention, we regret to say, suffered more or less from indisposition during their stay in Amherst. Among those who were quite seriously ill are Rev. H. R. Hatch, of Wolfville; Rev. J. W. Rutledge, of Woodstock; Rev. George Baker, of Fairville, and Mr. A. H. Chipman, of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. We are pleased to report that so far as heard from all are recovering.

—Nothing seemed to have been left undone by Pastor McDonald and his helpers for the comfort and convenience of the church's guests during the Convention. As a result everybody seemed to be in cheerful spirits. We did not hear that any use was found for "the growler." Taken as a whole, it was a good, and a good-natured, Convention. Many of the platform addresses were of a high order of merit. A great deal of business was transacted. One or two difficult matters had to be dealt with, but the Convention kept its temper very well throughout the discussions.

—The only criticism which one feels like making as to the Convention's programme is that it was somewhat over-loaded. There was an embarrassment of riches. It recalled a table at which the writer once sat, while attending an association, on which there were seven kinds of cake. It is no harm to recognize that there is a limit to human capacity, in an intellectual and spiritual, as well as in a physical sense. The papers and addresses presented at the opening of the afternoon sessions were all excellent and worthy of a thoughtful consideration, which they could hardly receive under the circumstances. They would have proved much more valuable if they could have been presented when there was opportunity to think over and discuss them, while the time which they occupied was needed for the transaction of business.

The Convention.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

to get in order to raise the subscriptions up to the \$60,000 required. But there was a good deal of country still to be canvassed, and he felt sure it would yield that amount. Some of the expectations of a year ago had not been realized. Much less had been received in sums of \$1,000 and \$500 than he had expected, but on the other hand the people of small means had come to the help of the educational work in a way that was most encouraging.

Rev. W. E. Hall had been expected to speak on his experience in the Forward-Movement work, but, owing to the lateness of the hour, declined to occupy the attention of the Convention with more than a few words in that connection.

SUNDAY MORNING.

The annual sermon before the Convention was preached, according to appointment, on Sunday morning by Rev. J. D. Freeman, M. A., of Fredericton. Rev. J. H. McDonald, of the Amherst church, Dr. Trotter, of Acadia, and Dr. Goodspeed, of McMaster, participated in the services. Mr. Freeman's text was Romans 12:1, 2. The preacher's treatment of his great theme was marked by accuracy of analysis, strength of development and great felicity of expression, while its earnest, evangelical tone commended the truth spoken to the hearts and consciences of the hearers. Mr. Freeman was heard by the large congregation with great interest and no doubt with large profit. As it is understood to be the intention that the sermon shall be printed in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, it is unnecessary to attempt any synopsis of it here.

The Methodist and Presbyterian pulpits of the town, the Methodist of Sackville, and all the Baptist appointments in the vicinity were supplied by ministers from the Convention.

The first part of the afternoon was given to a Sunday School service at which addresses were delivered by Rev. A. A. Shaw, of Windsor, Mrs. Golding, St. John, and Mr. E. D. King, Halifax.

At 3.30 a mass temperance meeting for men only was held under the auspices of the Convention, a meeting for women being held at the same hour in the Presbyterian church. The speakers announced for the men's meeting were, Rev. H. F. Adams, of Truro, Dr. Keirstead, of Acadia College, and Rev. W. B. Hinson, of Moncton. The subject of Mr. Adams' address was, The Revenue which would be lost by Prohibition. Mr. Adams presented a strong array of figures and statistics to show that the actual loss to the revenue through prohibition would be much less than is charged by the anti-prohibitionists, and that the situation would not be such as necessarily to involve direct taxation. The essential features of Mr. Adams' address are contained in an article contributed to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR and appearing on the second page of this issue.

Rev. Dr. Keirstead also considered the question of prohibition on its financial side, but led his hearers along a somewhat different line of argument to that pursued by the preceding speaker. He showed that wealth means power. It lengthens the man's arm and places all the resources of civilization within his grasp. It enables him to exchange his canoe for a steamship, his hand-mill for a steam mill, his hand-loom for a factory, etc., etc. The possession of wealth means to good men enlarged power to serve God and help mankind, so that in discussing finance we may regard ourselves as considering the great and consummate interest of humanity. For the production of wealth, three things are necessary: first, land in the political economist's sense, that is, all natural resources; secondly, capital to make enterprise possible; thirdly, labor to turn these to account for the benefit of the individual and society. The speaker went on to show how immense are the natural resources of Canada, in its soil, its mines, forests, fisheries, etc. Capital, too, is abundant, since, for investment in such a country as Canada, it can be obtained at cheapest rates. Therefore the great question has respect to labor. In proportion as this arm is strong or weak, the country will be prosperous or the reverse. The \$39,000,000 which the people of Canada spend yearly for drink means so much consumption of the wealth of the country. According to the minority report of the Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic, the annual cost to the country, direct and indirect, is over \$143,000,000. Deducting from this what goes to revenue there remains about \$135,000,000. Making the extravagant allowance of \$35,000,000 for any benefits which may be supposed to result to the country through the traffic, we have one hundred million dollars taken from the wealth and the wealth producing power of the country every year. And every dollar of this has its utmost value in a country in which the opportunities for remunerative investment are so grand as they are in Canada. Strange, said the speaker, that a country can find \$100,000,000 every year to squander in this way and cannot find money enough to place its educational work on a satisfactory basis.

Will prohibition then stop this waste? The speaker argued that there was so much reason to believe that it would have a very large effect in that direction that the experiment was well worth trying. The people of Maine had tried the experiment and, after half a century under a prohibitory law, they had, by an overwhelming majority, voted to incorporate the law in the Constitution of the State. If it should prove a failure, if the country should languish and the people repine under a prohibitory law, we can easily go back to the holy state in which we now exist.

The question which the Plebiscite puts is a personal one. It asks, Are you in favor of a prohibitory law? It does not ask you to say what is the general sentiment of the country, or whether that is sufficient to justify such a law, but whether you, as an individual, are in

favor of it. If any elector shirks this vote he cannot find fault with any member of Parliament who does the same.

Mr. Hinson had also been announced to speak at this meeting. But it was now five o'clock. Mr. Hinson had been announced to preach at seven in the same place. He therefore judged it unwise to occupy any time in the afternoon service, but announced to the congregation that he would say what he had to say on the subject in the evening.

SUNDAY EVENING.

Before the hour of service had arrived the church was crowded to the doors. Mr. Hinson took for his text, or rather the motto of his discourse, the words found in Exodus 19:3, "And Moses went up unto God." As the representative of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR could not find more than standing room, we are indebted to the Sun's report, by Mr. Peter Gordon, for the following synopsis of Mr. Hinson's discourse:

The Book of God abounds in striking examples of the havoc wrought by drink. Priest and prophet have gone astray through it. "It takes away the heart." The substance goes out of the man until nothing but the shell is left. Talk of revenue, it wastes the substance. Someone has said (I think Dean Farrar) that there is something of the ape, something of the snake, and something of the tiger about the drunken man. The ape and the tiger you have seen; the very fascination attributed to the serpent is about the liquor. It will win, saddest of all, the human soul. The liquor sellers have about the same right to exist as the wreckers, who lured vessels to their doom by false lights. Compensation? Yes, indeed, compensation; compensation for the widows and orphan children. The first stone that I throw at this Goliath is its damnable record, and the second stone is the curse of the best and most beautiful of this dominion tonight. The preachers of this Baptist denomination will vote to a man for prohibition. (Applause.) Won't you vote for prohibition next month? If you will, stand up. (All stand.) The third stone I fling at this curse is the prayer of its victims. I fling in the direction of this curse the hate of the best men in Canada. The contempt I feel for the liquor traffic is rapidly becoming contempt for the seller. Prof. Keirstead wished me to look at a mosquito through a glass, saying it was very beautiful, but the way the brute gets its living spoiled its beauty for me. So with the rumrunner. I fling at it the curse of the Anglo-Saxon. The Englishman's home is his castle. What destroys the home like this curse? "Britons never, never, shall be slaves." I fling against it the heaviest word in the English language, the word "ought." I want the men in the Baptist constituency to put the emphasis, next month, on that colossal word of the Lord, "ought." I fling against it that word "duty." In the name of the children and the white ribboned women, what is your duty? I never saw a man in my life favorable to the liquor traffic who could look steadily into the eyes of God. You may have; I never did. Think of whom you stand with if you vote for the liquor traffic, and think of whom you stand with if you vote against. Pastors, between this and the voting, lead them straight. God the Eternal take hold of us all and lead us straight. "Come up with God."

The sermon was a piece of impassioned oratory, the splendid and impressive personalities of the speaker aiding to its effect.

At the close of the meeting, on motion of Dr. Keirstead, a vote was taken, pledging the votes and sympathies of those present in favor of prohibition. The whole congregation seemed to vote in the affirmative.

MONDAY MORNING.

When the minutes were read, Mr. T. H. Hall inquired as to the standing in the Convention of the delegates from the New Brunswick Convention. The secretary replied that they had been invited to seats in the Convention. Mr. Hall considered it important that those delegates should be received as members of the Convention and not as visitors merely. Mr. B. H. Eaton called attention to the provision of the constitution, which left the Convention no discretion in the matter.

The resignation of Rev. G. R. White, as a member of the Foreign Mission Board, presented on account of his removal to Nova Scotia, was accepted. A communication from Mr. R. G. Haley of St. John, asking for instruction as to the disposition of certain Home Mission moneys in his hands was referred to the committee on Communications.

Rev. C. H. Martell read the report of the committee on Articles of Faith and Church Covenant, recommending that 1000 or more copies of the New Hampshire Confession and Church Covenant be printed, at the expense of the Convention at \$10 per thousand. The report was tabled for future consideration.

The report on Temperance was presented by Rev. J. W. Bancroft. It heartily endorsed the position previously taken by the Convention, that it is the personal duty of Christians to abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks, since total abstinence is the only safe ground. It declared that no compromise should be made with the liquor traffic, and that nothing short of prohibition could be regarded as satisfactory. It welcomed the plebiscite, and declared that Baptists were bound in accordance with their recorded utterances on the subject to vote for prohibition. It urged that during the coming month ministers should preach sermons on prohibition, that plans should be made to secure as large an affirmative vote as possible in the plebiscite, and that prayer be combined with effort to that end.

As the subject has already been pretty thoroughly discussed in public addresses before the convention, the report was adopted without further discussion.

The twentieth annual report of the Home Mission Board of the Convention, was presented by Rev. A. Coboon, Secretary-Treasurer of the Board. In the way of general observation upon the work of the year, the report says: There have been more than the usual number of difficulties and hindrances during the year, but of these it may not be best to speak. There is, however, one obstacle to the prosecution of this work to which we wish to call attention, viz., lack of funds. Your Board feel that they are expected to see that the weak churches of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are supplied with regular pastoral labor and at least one Evangelist kept in the field. To do this work an outlay of \$6,000 is necessary and the present annual income does not exceed \$4,500. This means that some of the fields are pastorless part of the year, the salaries of others

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The Board do not wish to see the income of any other Board lessened, but they believe that if more cannot be raised for Denominational work than is being raised, a larger percentage should be given to Home Mission work. At present less than 19 per cent of the amount raised by the churches and aid societies of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island is given to this work. This is a smaller percentage than is given in Ontario, where, as we understand their figures, the percentage is about thirty.

About the usual number of fields have received aid in the four associations of Nova Scotia and P. E. Island. Some discussion occurred in reference to the employment of general missionaries, and as to their field of operations. Some of the brethren were inclined to think that the general missionary should be sent only to pastorless churches. The Secretary explained that experience had shown that varying conditions should be considered in this matter. Instances often occurred in which the general missionary could spend a few weeks with a pastor to great advantage. Apparently there had been greater results from such work, than when the general missionary labored alone.

The report showed that, at the request of the District Committee of Halifax County, the Board had granted \$300 to assist in the payment of the salary of a County missionary for one year. In reply to a question by Rev. B. H. Thomas, Secretary Cohoon stated, that the policy of thus adding a county missionary was to be regarded as tentative, and did not mean that the Board would encourage a similar policy, in other counties. The main object of the Board was to supply pastors to churches that otherwise would be pastorless. When this was accomplished, if the Board could do more, the matter of county missionaries would receive consideration.

Summing up the results of the year's work, the report states that 1345 weeks of labor have been distributed among 93 churches; 3541 preaching services; 2503 other meetings; 9482 religious visits; 5436 pages of tracts distributed; 212 baptized and 30 received by letter and experience.

Meeting-houses have been completed and opened at Little River, Halifax Co., and at Seal Harbor, Guysboro Co.

The supplement of General Missionary's salary and grants to the churches amount to \$3608.45, divided as follows: \$2759.40 to 33 fields in Nova Scotia; \$331.50 to 6 fields in P. E. Island and \$517.55 for general missionary or evangelistic work.

It is noted with satisfaction that some of the District Meetings have given more attention to the matter of collecting funds for our denominational work than hitherto. This is the especial purpose for which they were constituted, and it is hoped that all will make it an important part of their work. It is not enough to apportion amounts to the different churches. Care should be taken to see that these amounts are raised if at all possible. In recommending or endorsing applications for grants there should be great faithfulness and every man should dare to do right, otherwise the Board may lose confidence in these recommendations.

In moving the adoption of the report Bro. Wm. Cummings emphasized the necessity of working the Convention scheme more effectively, in order that there might be in the Home Mission treasury, as well as others, more funds for carrying on the work.

On behalf of the Committee on Credentials, Bro. E. D. King presented a report, showing that in a number of cases there were irregularities in the matter of membership in the Convention. In some cases churches had reported a larger number of delegates than they were entitled to by the Constitution, and in other cases persons reporting as delegates were not certified to be such by the clerks of their respective churches. A prolonged and somewhat excited discussion arose over the report, and as to what credentials should be required, since, as it was shown, the constitution did not touch that point. A resolution, moved by Hon. Mr. Emmerson, was finally adopted, to the effect that in the present Convention all delegates from the churches present be recognized as such, notwithstanding any irregularities that might exist as to their credentials.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

The report on Sunday Schools were presented by Mr. E. D. King of Halifax.

The report noted that the Sunday School is our spiritual thermometer. The spiritual life and progress of the denomination rises and falls as interest or indifference on the part of the members of the churches is manifested here. In 1896 when 2,508 were added to the churches by baptism, 1396 baptisms—more than half the additions—were reported from our Sunday Schools. During the past year, 1898, the entire addition by baptism as reported, has been small, 1617 only, and of these the fruitage from the Sunday Schools has been considerably less than half—only 769—the smallest number reported for many years. Statistics show that the membership of the Sunday Schools has not kept pace with the increase of membership in our churches. The result is spiritual death and lack of vitality on the part of our churches. It would seem that there has been progress backward. The report emphasizes the need of greater effort to instruct the young in the truth as well as to secure their conversion. In the way of an advance movement in Sunday School work, the report recommends the following:

1. That hereafter a time be set apart during the ordinary sessions of Conventions, for the discussion of Sunday School methods and work.
2. That a Superintendent of Normal work be appointed, whose duty it shall be to provide and recommend a course of instruction for our Sunday School teachers, with examinations and diplomas etc., etc.
3. That the Convention Committee on Sunday Schools be requested to provide a suitable plan or system of grading and supplemental lessons for our Sunday Schools, and to take the necessary steps to have the same introduced and adopted in all the Sunday Schools.
4. Rev. J. D. Freeman, in supporting the report said, that the Sunday School was work far greater than that of the B. Y. P. U., but the attention devoted to the latter, in connection with our most representative annual meeting,

was out of all proportion to that devoted to the Sunday School work.

Rev. B. H. Thomas thought that in the churches also, the B. Y. P. U., work was in some cases at least drawing away interest and effort from the Sunday School. The report was adopted.

From the Committee on Communications, Rev. G. J. C. White presented the following report:

Your Committee on Communications have had before them the letter from the Evangelical Alliance of Halifax, respecting the use of the Exhibition track for horse-racing purposes, and also the resolution adopted by the Alliance on that subject.

We regard the matter as one of great importance to the people of this Province for two reasons, namely, it involves the question of regard for law, and the leasing of the track contrary to law makes the public a party to horse-racing without its consent. We understand that conditions have changed since the Alliance passed their resolution, and that the lease has been surrendered. This is very satisfactory, and the step taken by the Exhibition Commission in revoking the lease we greatly approve. The only thing that appears necessary to us for this Convention to do, is to use its influence to prevent a recurrence of the difficulty now happily removed. We therefore recommend that the Convention petition the Legislative Council and House of Assembly at their next session, against the repeal of the statute forbidding the use or letting of the track for other than Exhibition purposes, and that suitable penalties may be provided for the violation of the statute, and that the President and Secretary of the Convention forward such a petition, signed by them on its behalf. This was adopted.

The reports of the denominational treasurers—Rev. J. W. Manning for New Brunswick and P. E. Island, and Rev. A. Cohoon for Nova Scotia—were submitted.

Mr. Manning's report shows the contributions (exclusive of W. M. A. funds) to the objects embraced in Convention Scheme, from the churches of the different Associations to be as follows:

N. B. Western Association	\$1,048 48
N. B. Southern "	1,183 52
N. B. Eastern "	1,046 35
P. E. Island "	623 16

Total less postage, etc., \$3,897 51

Of this sum \$754.66 goes to Home Missions; \$2,130.07, to Foreign Missions; \$401.49, to Acadia University; \$94.43, to Ministerial Education; \$100.43, to Ministerial Relief and Aid; \$169.47, Manitoba and N. W. Missions; \$236.56, to Grande Ligne; and the W. M. A. S. contributions from the two provinces amount to \$3,407.53, making a total of \$7,309.04.

Besides the sums above mentioned Mr. J. S. Titus, treasurer of the N. B. Convention, has reported to Mr. Manning the receipt of \$1,150.23 from churches and individuals in New Brunswick, mostly for Home Mission work. Rev. E. Bosworth for the Grande Ligne Mission has reported \$93.07 received from N. B. and P. E. I.

The report adopted. Mr. Cohoon's condensed statement shows:

RECEIPTS.	
From Western Association	3,175 97
" Central "	3,977 89
" Eastern "	2,286 17
" African "	14 53
General Receipts	79 00
	\$9,533 56

PAYMENTS.	
Postage, Stationery, Exchange	22 63
To H. M. B. General Fund	2,808 35
" Church Edifice Fund	72 32
	2,880 67
" Foreign Mission Board	2,457 94
" F. M. B. sent direct to Treasurer	972 52
	3,430 46
" Acadia University	1,421 46
" Ministerial Education Board	347 40
" Ministerial Relief and Aid	352 40
" Northwest Mission Board	674 44
" Grand Ligne Mission Board	404 10
	\$9,533 56

NOTE.—Add to the above \$5,286.19 contributed by the W. M. A. Societies; and we have as the total from Nova Scotia, \$14,819 75.

In connection with his annual statement the Treasurer for Nova Scotia calls attention to the following facts which he thinks are worthy of careful consideration by the Convention and the churches:

1. The amount received from the churches is \$2,843.77 less than the amount received last year.
2. Fifteen churches have nothing opposite their names. All of them are very small churches, however.
3. Four churches have left the work of collecting funds entirely to the Aid Societies.
4. Forty-four others have passed the meridian, moving in the same direction, as in the case of each of these, the contributions by the Aid Society exceed the contributions by the church. Many of these are the largest churches in the province. The amount to the credit of these forty-four churches is \$1,573.25. To the credit of the Aid Societies connected with them, \$2,532.20.
5. Rev. R. O. Morse called attention to the large difference between last year's estimates for Nova Scotia—\$15,000—and the \$9,533 of receipts now reported as a result of the year's contributions. He felt sure there was no need of such failure to come up to the estimates, if the churches would take hold of the work resolutely and each do its duty in the matter. His church—Guysboro—had fully raised its quota, and other churches could do as well with like effort.

Bro. W. Cummings spoke along the same line and emphasized the importance of the pastors leading in the matter of raising funds, and the churches taking hold vigorously with them, not leaving it to the sisters to raise the larger part of the moneys for missionary work.

Dr. Saunders suggested that the contributions from the churches to the Ministers' Annuity and Relief funds should appear in the accounts of the Denominational Treasurers.

Bro. H. G. Colpitts called attention to the smallness of the contributions of the New Brunswick churches in comparison with the contributions of the W. M. A. Societies.

Mr. Cohoon called attention to the fact that the contributing of the funds through a channel which exists in the special interest of one department of the work had the effect of an unfair discrimination against other departments. Mr. E. D. King spoke along the same line.

He also agreed with Dr. Saunders that it would be well to have the contributions to the Annuity Board incorporated in the report of the Treasurers of Denominational Funds.

Miss Johnstone stated that it was the desire of the officers of the W. B. M. U. that the denominational interests, both local and general, should receive attention before the W. M. Aid collections are made.

Mr. J. Parsons commended the work of the sisters. They did much to advance the work of the body by collecting funds. But he thought that the moneys they collected should be divided among the several objects according to the Convention scheme.

The following resolution, having reference to Home Mission work in New Brunswick, was moved by Rev. A. H. Lavers, seconded by Rev. J. D. Freeman.

Whereas, Many of the Baptist churches of the Province of New Brunswick desire to continue their connection with the Maritime Convention in the prosecution of their Home Mission work; and

Whereas, They view with disfavor the arrangement which has existed during the past year whereby their contributions to this interest have been passed over to the New Brunswick Convention in which Convention they decline to be represented; and

Whereas, These churches desire to prosecute Home Mission work but now possess no acceptable channel through which their contributions may pass toward the carrying out of this desire;

Therefore Resolved, That such arrangement be terminated and that this Convention appoint a Committee whose duty it shall be to administer the Home Mission funds forwarded to the denominational treasurer for New Brunswick in the interest of Home Missions in that Province.

The remainder of the afternoon session was occupied with the discussion of the subject thus introduced. A number of the brethren supported the resolution on the ground that the existing arrangement was not satisfactory to a large number of the N. B. churches which were not at present represented in the administration of Home Mission moneys and that it was a reasonable request made on behalf of those churches that they should have the privilege of promoting the Home Mission work in the province in connection with the Maritime Convention. On the other hand it was contended, in opposition to the resolution, that it was not in order, because it proposed a method of administering Home Mission work not in harmony with the constitution, that there was opportunity for all the N. B. churches to be represented in the Home Mission work as now administered in New Brunswick, and that to pursue the policy foreshadowed in the resolution would cause friction and alienation. At the close of the afternoon session the resolution was tabled for subsequent consideration.

MONDAY EVENING.

In accordance with the programme the first part of the Monday evening session was occupied with a platform discussion in the interests of Missions. The first speaker was Rev. D. H. McQuarrie, of Port Maitland, N. S., subject: Home Missions a Factor in the Strength of the Denomination.

The subject implied, the speaker said, that the denomination possesses strength, and this was true. They were strong in numbers, wealth, orthodoxy and intelligence. He referred to the history of Baptists in these provinces, in the Dominion and the North American continent to show how wonderful had been their growth and the strength now represented in the denomination. The fathers of the denomination in these provinces were missionaries and the founding of the schools at Wolfville as well as the founding of many churches was a result of their labors. The history of the Baptist cause in P. E. Island was adduced as an instance of the rich returns from Home Mission work. Many of our best ministers had come from Home Mission fields. Home Missions have been an element in making Baptists strong and they are necessary to the continued welfare of the denomination. Great Britain is mistress of the seas because she is strong at home. We shall be able to help India only as we maintain strength at home. We have come to the foot of a great mountain whose top is crowned with glory. It would be sin against God not to ascend the mountain. Mr. McQuarrie closed his address with an eloquent appeal in the interest of a grand advance in the Lord's work.

Rev. F. D. Davidson, of Elgin, N. B., was the next speaker on the programme. Mr. Davidson, however, said that as he did not in any way represent any Mission Board, he would give way in order to leave more time for other speakers.

Rev. A. J. Vining, Superintendent of Missions in Manitoba and the Northwest, was introduced as the next speaker. Mr. Vining took as a text for his discourse the incident of the paralytic brought to Jesus by his friends, narrated in Luke 5: 18-26. He spoke at length of the needs of the Northwest in respect to missionary work, the opportunities now offered which must be embraced at once or lost forever, the many different races and nationalities that could be reached with the gospel through the people who are now settling in the country, the immense importance to Baptists of seizing the opportunities which present conditions offer to plant churches in the new country now and thus lay foundations for the years to come when the centre of Canada's population shall have moved far to the westward of where it is at present, and the great importance to the future welfare of Canada that the people now crowding into the Northwest should be evangelized. Mr. Vining spoke of the growth of the Baptist cause in the Northwest. In 1869 a Commission was sent out by the Baptists of Ontario to investigate and report upon the country as a field for Baptist missions. Only one Baptist man was found in the country. In 1873 the first Baptist preacher went to Winnipeg. Now there are in Manitoba and the Northwest 64 Baptist churches, of which 8 are self-supporting. The Baptists of the Northwest are imbued with the missionary spirit. They give liberally and many of them make sacrifices for the cause. Some of them are giving to the Foreign Mission work. Mr. Vining asked for larger contributions from the Maritime Provinces. Ontario Baptists had decided to increase their contributions from \$8,000 to \$12,000, and he hoped for a like generous measure of sympathy and help from the brethren of the East.

Rev. W. J. Stackhouse, of Vancouver, B. C., was the next speaker. Mr. S. is a native of New Brunswick and a graduate of Acadia, was formerly pastor at New Glasgow and is well known to many in these provinces. Though the hour was getting late, Mr. Stackhouse was heard

(CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHT).

* * The Story Page. * *

A Bed of Four-o'clocks.

BY CHARLES MORREAU HARGER.

It was a quiet street in a Western college town. Along its walks were tall maples, and from the dooryards came a perfume that told of the pretty flower gardens hidden near the wide porches. Kate sat in the gloom of the room where she had been sewing all day. Her aunt, fashionably dressed and with her hat on for a walk to the club meeting, was talking complainingly:

"What in the world could you be thinking of to plant those old-fashioned flowers there in the front yard? There is not a lady in the neighborhood that would allow such a peculiar lot of flowers as you have put out to grow in her yard."

"But they are pretty, and I like them."

"Why, of course, they have a kind of beauty for those who do not know what beauty is, and who are not very particular. Why couldn't you put out something more fashionable?"

"I'm not fashionable, and I guess I do not care very much for such things. Anyhow, these flowers are planted now, and will be up in a few days, and I like them—please let me have them."

"Of course, you can have them, but I am ashamed to have my friends see what poor taste we have."

So the beds of flowers came up, and there were all sorts of old-fashioned kinds—four-o'clocks, hollyhocks and other favorites of the country places, and not at all what the people of the city expected. Kate rather enjoyed the criticisms she heard on the selection of her blossoms, and did not at all resent them. She tended the beds carefully, and soon they were alive with the odd blossoms, and were one of the attractions of the city, for the country people who drove into town. Many a time did big farm wagons stop and the people in them look pleased at the picture. It was very satisfactory to the quiet girl in the shade of the vine-covered porch.

It was a college town, and many young men were there for their education. They came from all parts of the state, and met all kinds of company. Some of it was good and some of it—too much of it—was bad. Ralph Madden was unfortunately meeting the bad kind. He came from a little town up among the hills where the cows and horses were allowed to pasture in the streets and where such a thing as an opera or even a theatrical performance was unknown. It was but a little thing for him to start toward this kind of entertainment, and it was not long until he found that he was spending more than the allowance that his parents were saving up for him so laboriously. One afternoon, in the latter days of the term, when the hot school-rooms were so uninviting, he was asked by his chum this question:

"Ralph, are you going to be an old fogey?"

"Why, I don't know what you mean—of course not."

"Then get your coat and come with me."

"But I don't know where you are going."

"It makes no difference—come on."

Together they sauntered down the street.

"Say, Jim, I must know where you are going," said Ralph.

"Oh, come on, it will be all right."

"But I must know."

"Well, baby, I will tell you—we are getting up a little party to go by boat down to the city and see the show to-night."

"But we can't get back in time for to-morrow's lessons."

"Of course not, but who cares?"

"I care, but it won't make much difference in the end, I suppose."

"Certainly not. It will cost us only about five dollars apiece, and we will have a good time."

Five dollars meant a good deal to the father and mother out on the hills, and Ralph knew it. It was, though, a good opportunity to show the boys that he did not care for the rules of the school, and was a "good fellow." So he did not say anything more, but went toward the depot to arrange for the trip. As they went along the little party of boys now gathered came down the quiet street. It was so cool in there and the water running on the lawns so inviting.

"There's a stylish place," remarked Jim as they came to the residence of the judge.

"But there's one that I like better," said Ralph, as he pointed to the cottage where a fair faced girl was sitting in the shade of the porch. Then as he looked somehow there came over him a queer feeling. What was it? He knew—it came from the big bed of four-o'clocks that was so prominent a feature of the yard. He remembered that his mother up among the hills always had a bed of four-o'clocks in the front of the house. He could see her now sitting on the porch and knitting or sewing for him. Some of the articles came to him at the school, and others were kept for his return in the summer. He smelled the sweet odors that came from the flowers, and the im-

pression was stronger than ever. He could almost see the old home, and the city with its busy ways was forgotten. He felt, too, that he was in his present actions proving a traitor to that home and to that mother. The flowers were shaming him into remembering it all.

"Come on, Ralph, come on," called the others who were far in the lead, having left him standing before the bed of four-o'clocks.

He was startled to see what he had done, and hurried toward his companions. They laughed as they saw the expression on his face.

"Seen a ghost?" asked Jim.

"No, boys, but I am not going with you."

"What's the matter? Are you sick?"

"Not at all, but I am going to write a letter home. I have neglected it for weeks. Those flowers in that yard are the kind that my mother plants, and I am a little homesick about it, I guess."

"Well," put in Jim after awhile, "I don't know but you are right, Ralph. We all ought to stay at home and work—but then we will miss a good time."

"I guess I'll stay," announced one of the others, a country boy. He, too, had recognized something familiar in the old-fashioned flowers.

"And I, and I, and I," came the agreement of the others, and soon the party was given up, and the boys were at their rooms the next day as usual.

"I hope you won't plant any of those old country flowers next year," remarked Kate's aunt one day. They have done nobody any good, have they?"

"No, not that I know of, except that I have liked them."

But they did not know all the good the bed of four-o'clocks had done.—New York Observer.

At the Prison Gate.

"Passing the State prison in Wethersfield on foot, one spring morning, thirty years ago," said an old gentleman recently—one of the prison commissions of the State of Connecticut—"I saw the gate open, a man come out, and the gate close again. The man looked pale and worn and sad. He stood by the gate, in the broad May sunshine, in a perplexed, undecided way, and I noticed that the tears were streaming down his cheeks. He looked up and down the road, up at the sky, then stood with bowed head.

"Where now, my friend?" I asked cheerfully.

"I don't know, good sir," replied the man sadly. "I was just thinking that I would throw my hat straight up into the air and go the way the wind blew it. I would rather go back into the prison, but they won't have me now that I have worked out my sentence. They won't have me there, and I don't suppose they will have me anywhere, he went on in a broken voice, but I have got to be somewhere. I don't know what will become of me; foresight isn't as good as hindsight, sir."

"I am walking to Hartford; take passage with me," I said.

"You won't care to be in such company," he replied, looking at me incredulously. "Perhaps you don't understand that I have just worked out a sentence in the State prison here."

"I understand," I said. "We are all wayfarers; come along; and we will talk the matter over, and decide as we go what can be done for you."

It was a lovely, warm day. We walked slowly, and talked a good deal, or rather, my companion talked, and I encouraged him to do so. He answered my questions frankly, clutching hungrily at my ready sympathy. He was very free to talk of himself, and said at last, as I smiled at some unimportant disclosure:

"Reserve was never one of my failings, sir. If I tell anything, I tell all. That is the way I came to get into prison. Had I kept silent, I should have gone free, but by this time, my heart, full of pent-up sin, would have been a mass of corruption."

I found that he had made shoes in the prison. "I never had a trade before," he said. "I think if I had I would not have fallen into errors. Had I had a legitimate way of getting a living I would not have been tempted as I was. I have a good trade to begin on now, however. I have brought that away with me as well as a bitter memory and a lasting disgrace."

"It is not the fact of your being in prison, but the crime that carried you there wherein lies the sin," I said.

But those who are not found out escape the disgrace," he replied bitterly with a deep sigh, and I hastened to say:

"I think I know a man here in the city who will hire you. He is a large shoe manufacturer, and I am sure he will make a place for you as a favor to me, even if he does not really need a man."

The more I thought about it, the more confident I felt that my friend would take him into his manufactory.

"If I were in your place," I said, as we entered the

city, "I would not lisp a word about having been in prison."

The poor fellow stopped short and looked at me. The hopeful look dropped out of his face, his eyes filled with tears, and he said in a broken voice:

"You have been very kind, but I had better bid you good-bye, sir. I cannot live and lie. I promised my God last night in my cell, that was so dark at first, but so light at last when Jesus came to me there, that I would be true whatever befell me, and I will keep my word."

"Forgive me for tempting you at the outset," I said. "Come on."

I saw my friend and told him the whole story. He had a little talk with my man, and made a bargain with him. That night just at the hour for the shop to close, we three went into the work room.

"Here is a poor fellow who was discharged this morning from the Connecticut State prison," said the proprietor; "I am going to give him a start in life by taking him into the shop; he will begin work tomorrow."

There were indignant glances among the men, and one spoke up hastily:

"I shall leave if he stays. I will not work with a jail bird."

"Very well," said the employer, "any one who wishes to leave can bring in a bill of his time in the morning."

Only one man—the man who had constituted himself spokesman—left.

Ten years later that discharged convict was the owner of that manufactory, and the man who would not work with a jail-bird was one of his journeymen. As I said to begin with, that was thirty years ago. The man whom I met at the prison door is now a Senator in the Legislature of one of our New England States. He said to me the other day:

"I tremble when I think what the result might have been had an evil instead of a good friend met me outside the prison door."—Advocate and Guardian.

Bolivar and His Pet Kitten.

Children have little knowledge of how almost human the elephant is, says the Chicago Times-Herald. Great, unwieldy creature that he is, he is capable of almost anything but speech, and has a sense of humor that often times is quite laughable. He delights in a good bath, and sometimes gives his keeper considerable trouble when taken to a stream to drink by sinking almost out of sight and then rising up suddenly in a spirit of mischief and sprouting a stream of water on everybody within reach.

Big as he is, he is a timid beast. His line of vision seems limited, and he hates to have anything in his path that he is unacquainted with.

An elephant's memory is something remarkable, as was shown not long since by a large fellow on returning "after a year's absence" to former quarters. He went immediately to a remote corner, and, reaching up his great trunk, he pulled down several bags of peanuts that he had hidden away in the time of plenty the preceding year, and proceeded to enjoy them.

Bolivar is another old elephant, that had an ugly temper, caused to some extent by the tricks men and boys delighted in playing, such as concealing stumps of cigars in bags of peanuts, and other tricks that are not funny, but mean.

Still, Bolivar had a tender spot in him, as was shown when a little kitten, chased by a dog, ran into the tent one morning, and as she was hotly pursued, skurried up Bolivar's leg (thinking, no doubt, it was a tree) and reaching his broad back, sat there out of the reach of her enemy. Bolivar, awakened from a nap, took in the situation, as far as the dog was concerned, at a glance, and lifting him gave him a fling that sent him howling over by the door, through which he escaped. Then Bolivar turned his attention to the kitten. He held it out in front of him. Every hair on end, it hissed and spit and fought with all its might. Bolivar gravely considered it apparently much amused at its defiant air; then turned the trunk around and set the kitten safe on his back again, where kitty sat up and gravely made her toilet, washing her face and smoothing out her tangled fur.

The next day Bolivar allowed the kitten to be brought down from its perch and be fed at his feet, where he fondled it with his trunk and showed the liveliest interest in its gambols. But in a little while he put it up again. To say the kitten was perfectly at home is to give but a faint description of its manners from that day on, for she ran races the length of his broad back, made a whirligig of herself, chasing her own tail on Bolivar's head, and seemed to feel that it never could have fun enough with his great ears. The way it clawed and bit the edges of those mighty flaps, as though it thought they had been hung there for its amusement, must have been rather discomposing to Bolivar, but he bore it with unexpected

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patience, and from one of the most dangerous became one of the most docile of elephants.

When the kitty was hungry and wanted to reach the ground, it would go to the edge of Bolivar's back and mew, and the great trunk would come round at once and lift it down. Sometimes it stayed down and played hide and seek around Bolivar's big feet, but, at the first approach of danger would skurry up his leg to the safe perch above, whence it could peep over at the enemy.

But one day something happened to it, and it lay stretched out on Bolivar's back for several hours and finally died.

As time went on and there was no motion from it, Bolivar began to show signs of great uneasiness. At last he reached round and took the kitten in his trunk and put it down before him, evidently expecting it to eat or at least play around him as it had done so often before.

Presently he took it up and placed it on his back again, then seemed waiting for the play to begin.

For a long time Bolivar kept taking the kitten down and putting it on his back again. It was really pathetic to see the efforts the great beast made to awaken his little dead comrade, and it took all the ingenuity of his keeper to slip the dead kitten away from the elephant, and when he found it gone he was frantic.

They got another kitten, but Bolivar would have none of it, and came near killing it before it could be removed. After this he grew sullen and ugly, and had to have on heavy chains.—Presbyterian.

He Remembered the Apple Barrel.

Rev. Dr. Lorimer, of Tremont Temple, Boston, tells this story of one of our distinguished ones, who was introduced at a great public meeting as a "self-made man." Instead of appearing gratified by the tribute, it seemed to throw him, for a few moments, into a "brown study." Afterwards, they asked him the reason for the way in which he received the announcement.

"Well," said the great man, "it set me to thinking that I was not really a self-made man."

"Why," they replied, "did you not begin to work in a store when you were ten or twelve?"

"Yes," said he, "but it was because my mother thought I ought early to have the educating touch of business."

"But then," they urged, "you were always such a great reader, devouring books when a boy."

"Yes," he replied, "but it was because my mother led me to do it, and at her knee she had me give an account of the book after I had read it. I don't know about being a self-made man. I think my mother had a great deal to do with it."

"But then," they urged again, "your integrity was your own."

"Well, I don't know about that. One day a barrel of apples had come to me to sell out by the peck; and, after the manner of some storekeepers, I put the speckled ones at the bottom and the best ones at the top. My mother called me and asked what I was doing. I told her; and she said, 'Tom, if you do that, you will be a cheat.' And I did not do it. I think my mother had something to do with my integrity. And, on the whole, I doubt whether I am a self-made man. I think my mother had something to do with making me anything I am of any character or usefulness."

"Happy," said Dr. Lorimer, "the boy who had such a mother; happy the mother who had a boy so appreciative of his mother's formative influence!"—Index.

Materfamilias (to candidate for the post of cook)—"Your general character is excellent; but, before engaging you, I must find out something more from your last mistress about your cooking of fancy dishes." Candidate—"Oh, you may make your mind easy on that point, mum. The last family I lived with was just gettin' into society through their table."—(Exchange.)

Arthur, who is forbidden to speak at the table, had his revenge the other day. As dinner began, he was uneasy, and finally said, "Ma, can't I speak just one word?" "You know the rule, Arthur." "Not one word?" "No, Arthur, not until your father finishes the paper." Arthur subsided until the paper was finished, then he was asked what he wished to say. "Oh, nothing! Only Nora put the custards outside the window to cool, and the cat has been eating them up!"—(Ex.)

An English tourist visited Arran, and, being a keen disciple of Izaak Walton, was arranging to have a day's good sport. Being told that the cleg, or horse-fly, would suit his purpose admirably for a lure, he addressed himself to Christy, the Highland servant, "I say, my girl, can you get me some horse-flies?" Christy looked stupid, and he repeated his question. Finding that she did not yet comprehend him, he exclaimed, "Why, girl! did you never see a horse-fly?" "Naa, sir," said the girl. "But a wanse saw a coo jump ower a preshipice."—(Exchange.)

The Young People

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

Prayer Meeting Topic—September 4.

B. Y. P. U. Topic.—The Lord our strength, Ps. 18 : 1, 2, 31, 32; 2 Cor. 3 : 5.

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday, September 5.—Isaiah 28 : 14-29. A sure foundation, (vs. 16). Compare Rom. 10 : 11. Tuesday, September 6.—Isaiah 29 : 1-12. Drunkenness without wine, (vss. 9, 11). Compare Isa. 51 : 17. Wednesday, September 7.—Isaiah 29 : 13-24. Counsels in the dark, (vs. 15). Compare Isa. 30 : 1. Thursday, September 8.—Isaiah 30 : 1-17. Of whom to ask counsel, (vs. 2). Compare Jer. 42 : 2, 3. Friday, September 9.—Isaiah 30 : 18-33. The blessings of waiting on God, (vs. 18). Compare Ps. 34 : 8. Saturday, September 10.—Isaiah 31. The only sufficient strength, (vs. 1). Compare Ps. 46 : 1.

Prayer Meeting Topic—Sunday Sept. 4.

The Lord Our Strength, Psalm 18 : 1, 2.

David's military life brought him in contact and into conflict with many strong enemies. He recognized his personal need of a support stronger than himself. He sought and found that support in early youth. He found it in the friend of his father and his own friend, and he forgot his mother. He, the friend that sticketh closer than a brother, was David's friend. He was to him all in all. The trust and experiences of the Psalmist compares measurably with those of every true Christian. O that God may be to each of us what He was to the sweet singer of Israel, the Lord my strength.

I. The Lord is our strong foundation, my rock. Christ the rock of our hope and trust. If we be upon this foundation the gates of hell cannot prevail against us, Matt. 16 : 18. Are we on it? Then the Almighty hand of the mighty God of Jacob placed us there. He brought me up also out of the horrible pit of the miry clay and set my feet upon a rock and established my goings, Psa. 40 : 2.

How firm a foundation ye saints of the Lord Is laid for your faith in His excellent Word, What more can he say than to you he hath said, You who unto Jesus for refuge have fled.

II. The Lord our strong preserver. Having laid for us and placed us upon a firm foundation, He encloses us behind a mighty fortress, my fortress, deliverer, high tower. God is round about us as the mountains are round Jerusalem to protect and preserve us from foes. Our foundation cannot be undermined; it is deeper than the gates of hell. Our fortification cannot be scaled; the salvation that God appoints for walls and bulwarks reaches as high as the righteousness of Jesus Christ can ascend, higher than the gates of heaven. Then with such a supporter and protector we can say, The Lord is my strength, in Him will I trust.

III. The Lord our strong leader and the champion of all our conflicts. When but a shepherd lad David, in the name of the Lord, slew the bear and the lion and delivered his lamb and sheep. It was in the name of the Lord God of Israel he faced and slew "Goliath of Gath" who was setting at defiance the armies of the Lord. It was in the name of the Lord he set up his banners as King over Israel, Psalm 20 : 5, and in that name he triumphed gloriously, running through troops and leaping over walls, Psalm 18 : 29.

So brethren our every conflict should be entered in the name of the Lord. Thus revealing our confidence in him, and our loyalty to him, and as God's promise is sure, we will be more than conquerors through him who loved us and gave himself for us. S. D. ERVINE.

Springfield, N. B. Aug. 8th.

Lower Canada, Aug. 20th.

Our Young People had the honor of having two delegates at the Buffalo Convention, Miss Jennie McLatchy, our president, and Miss Avova Dickie. Their trip was made very pleasant for them by the kindness of Rev. J. B. Morgan, with whom they visited many places of interest. He consented to come and deliver a lecture on his trip and the Convention, which he did, very acceptably, last Tuesday evening. He certainly got a big spiritual uplift himself and infused into the hearts of his hearers a spirit for service and usefulness, which I trust will not soon die out. ALBERT E. EATON, Cor. Sec'y.

The Hundred and One Things.

It is always a question of importance to the busy man or woman how to be able to do the hundred and one things which must be done daily, and yet retain any sense of unity in their doing. The trivial details which make up the daily round of duty seem to produce no

worthy result, and the energies which might have been applied to the doing of a single grand work appear to be dissipated in the doing of a hundred little tasks which, when done, count but trifles. Yet, after all, the difficulty of many things and yet doing one thing only, is not so great as at first sight it seems. It is simply the difference between a box of beads, unstrung and lying loosely together, and the same beads when set in their proper position on a string. The hundred little duties can all be done in a way which leaves them still a hundred, or they can be so permeated with a single aim that they become parts of a single vocation. No duty, however small, is a trifle; and the smallest duties gain a new importance when they are gathered into the unity of one life-work, by the linking power of a genuine devotedness to Christ. "This one thing I do," wrote an apostle who was a busier man of affairs than most of us; and we, if we would share with him his privileges of doing one thing only, must gain that privilege, not by refusing to do the multitudinous duties of common life, but by making each duty a part of the single life-work of doing the will of the Father in heaven.—Helpful Thoughts.

Come, Thou Almighty King.

O Almighty Lord, God of hosts the Prince of Peace, and the everlasting Counsellor, we humbly beseech thee so to conduct, encourage and defend our armies and fleets with thy mighty arm, and thy wise providence, that what they shall attempt or take in hand may be prosperous and blessed. Direct and lead them all in safety, strengthen their governors and leaders with sound counsel and wise conduct, the officers and soldiers with ready obedience and valiant resolution; bless their conflicts with signal victories; give them blessed opportunities of effecting the purposes of peace and justice, with least bloodshed. Preserve them from contagious diseases, from the violence of sword and sickness, from evil accidents or crafty designs, from treachery or surprise, from carelessness of their duty, and from all irreligion, from confusion or fear, from mutiny and disorder. Give them a happy and honorable return, that we being defended from our enemies, may rejoice in thy mercies, and thy church may give thee thanks in the days of peace, and all thy people may worship thee in a holy religion, giving thee praise and honor and glory for ever in eternal ages, through Jesus Christ our Lord Amen.—By Jeremy Taylor, 1597.

The Need of the Hour.

REV. SHELDON JACKSON.

To your closets, O Church of the Living God! The great and overwhelming need of the hour—of our country and church—of our souls, is the fresh and immediate baptism of the Holy Spirit—a baptism which shall set every heart on fire of God to possess this land of Christ. At the close of this century we face a future of great unrest—of reconstruction—of marvelous and rapid changes. And the church must lead and control these changes or be overwhelmed by them.

"We are living, we are dwelling, In a grand and awful time— In an age on ages telling, To be living is sublime."

We are living in one of the great crises of the world's history. The age demands consecrated men and women; consecrated time, consecrated energies and consecrated wealth. Shall it have them? "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in my house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it.—Commonwealth"

A Stern Teacher.

God keeps school for his children here on earth, and one of his best teachers is named disappointment. He is a rough teacher; severe in tone and harsh in his handling, sometimes, but his tuition is worth all it costs. Many of our best lessons through life have been taught us by that stern old schoolmaster disappointment.—Theodore L. Cuyler.

He who bravely treads the path of duty will find it strewn with the flowers of joy.

Desires are the pulse of the soul, by which you may judge of the state of its health.

The charities that soothe, and heal, and bless, lie scattered at the feet of men like flowers.—Wordsworth.

Christianity proves itself as the sun is seen by its own light. Its evidence is involved in its existence.—Coleridge.

Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U.

MOTTO FOR THE YEAR:

"We are laborers together with God."

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR SEPTEMBER.

Thanksgiving for God's blessing during the past year. That the good influence of the Conventions just held may result in more devotion and zeal in carrying forward the work of the Lord.

HILL DRODANGER, JUNE 13, 1898.

MY DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS.—You have had to wait a long time to hear something more about the boy who was baptized in the tank, near the Mission House at Vizianagram, haven't you? Do you remember his name? "Yes," you say. "It was Guriah." I wonder how many of you want to hear something more about him. You all do, don't you?

Well, I first met Guriah in my Sunday School class. Would you like to know what my class was like? Let me tell you. Mr. Sanford had a little day-school organized in the Cantonment, and employed as a teacher a young man whom he baptized about a year ago. His name is Ramaswamy. The Sunday following the week the school was opened, on our arrival at the little Chapel, we found the front seats filled with children. They were all neat and clean, and very quiet. In the midst of them sat Ramaswamy. We knew in a minute that they were his little flock of day school pupils. These boys and girls became my Sunday School class, and a very interesting one it was. One of the most interesting of the twenty or twenty-five who met me every Sunday was Guriah. He was always on his feet to give an answer the minute a question was asked. Not more than a month after we first met, Guriah came to the Mission House to ask for baptism. Mr. Sanford was away, so Mrs. Gullison met and talked with him. Upon inquiring as to how he came to know about Jesus, we found that the teacher, Ramaswamy, was in the habit of taking as many boys as he could get to go with him to a hill outside the bustle and tumult of the busy town, and there spending his evenings pointing them to the "Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world." Guriah had been one of his eager listeners. Don't you think the Lord has blessed us in giving us such a good teacher for our little school? I do.

Guriah was kept waiting for baptism over two months. Perhaps you don't know, dear children, that there are a number of people in India who would come and join our churches if they were sure the missionaries would give them work. They would be Christians only in name. For this reason your missionaries have to be very careful about accepting candidates for baptism. So we watched this young lad's every-day life for a time, and as he seemed to be growing in Grace and a further knowledge of his Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, Mr. Sanford baptized him.

One afternoon, the next week, we noticed an unusual commotion among the Christians on the Compound. The native preachers were all away, but their wives and children were not, and the first thing we knew they were running helter-skelter toward the road. One of the girls, as she ran by Mr. Gullison's and Mr. Hardy's study doors shouted something which had the effect of making them jump, seize their topes, and follow. I was studying with my Munshi, and did not want to leave just then, but my curiosity got the upper hand of me and ere long I, too, had my topee on and was making my way toward the street. I could see the crowd just outside the Compound gate. Rajamah, one of the Christian women, who is a special comfort and help to me, came to meet me, and to make known the meaning of this great confusion. In very broken English she excitedly exclaimed, "Amah, Guriah's people want to beat. They find out he make baptism and they come and catch him and was going to beat. But I saw them, and ran so hard Amah, and tell if they beat my master put them in jail sure."

Yes, boys and girls, Guriah's relatives had come, and a worthy lot of people they were. But they did not get a chance to beat him. He stayed on the Mission Compound until they asked him to return to his home. Then he gladly went, and we hope he may have the joy of leading his parents and brothers to Christ. His brothers are already interested.

Mr. Hardy has taken a special interest in this boy and is sending him to school. Let us hope that he will grow up to be a good and useful man. You will not forget to pray for him will you?

Now wishing you all every success in your Mission Band work, I remain

Lovingly yours,

NETTIE C. GULLISON.

Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the W. M. A. S. of Brussels St. Baptist Church for the year ending July 31.

As I report the work for another year, that is gone forever, with all its hopes and plans and opportunities and failures, this question comes to me, What has your society done for the Master during the year? How many special efforts have you made? Do you think it could truly be said of you, "They have done what they could." Each sister will have to answer these questions for herself. If we shrink from answering it now, what will it be when we stand before the Great White Throne? The Heavenly Father has been especially kind to us this year. Death has not claimed one of our number for her own. One dear sister moved away and we felt that we had lost one of our faithful ones; but another joined our ranks and as we hear her voice in prayer from time to time we feel that we have gained another faithful helper. We have met each month during the year and the attendance has been very good. There are a number who pay their dollar and seem to think that is all that is required of them. If they would only attend the meetings what a help their presence would be. It is not much to ask one hour and a half each month to pray for our missionaries who have left homes just as dear to them as ours are to us and gone to heathen lands, where the word "home" to the women means a prison. It has been said many times "We can't all be missionaries." True, but we can all be faithful at home and the promise, "Thou hast been faithful over a few things, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord," will be just as true ours as theirs. The "Union" met in the vestry of our church on January 20. Our president was ill. Mr. Carey, our 1st Vice, occupied the chair. The meeting was a good one and those who were there felt the presence of the Master. On the 24th of March we had a public meeting. Mrs. J. N. Golding presided. Mrs. Allwood read a paper on "Early Missions in India and Burmah," and Miss Woodworth read a paper on "Hymns and Hymn Writers in India." Mrs. Manning, Rev. Mr. Halse and Rev. Mr. Burhoe addressed the meeting. The attendance was very good. One gentleman told our treasurer that he would always have more interest in missions as a result of attending that meeting. Another one interested in missions. What does it amount to? Eternity alone will tell what each one interested in missions has done. In June we enjoyed a great treat, when we were permitted to listen to an address from Pundita Ramabai, who was brought to the city by the united efforts of all the Mission Aid Societies. As she told us something of her work among the child widows of India we felt again to thank God that we had been born in a Christian land where women are men's equal and help meet. How earnest we women should be in doing what little we can to send the gospel to that dark land. Receipts for the year, \$47.30.

B. A. CRANDALL.

The Convention.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIVE.)

with deep interest as he spoke of the great extent and resources of the Pacific Province and the large opportunities for missionary work which it presents. Figures were given to show how rapidly the work was growing. Mr. Stackhouse gave an interesting account of the success of his personal efforts in organizing churches in the province, especially in Rossland, where, in December, 1896, a church was organized, and in July, 1897, a neat house of worship was dedicated free of debt. Their policy in B. C., Mr. S. said, was to have no church debts. Mr. Stackhouse spoke of the many doors that are open for evangelistic work and of the present as the time to buy up the opportunity. Mr. Stackhouse pleaded earnestly for help for the cause in B. C. He remembered that, when Rev. Ralph Trotter appealed to the churches of the East two years ago, he had intimated that such an appeal would not be repeated, but Mr. S. felt that the Baptists by the Atlantic would not desire to be deprived of the privilege of helping the good cause on the Pacific coast. He hoped that one-third of the money contributed to Western work would be applied to the work in British Columbia.

After the congregation was dismissed, the Convention resumed business and continued in session until after midnight.

The following resolution, moved by Hon. H. R. Emmerson, seconded by Rev. Dr. Keirstead, was unanimously adopted:

That in the opinion of this Convention it is desirable that a conference of the Baptists of Canada be held in Winnipeg in 1899 or 1900 to consider the work of the denomination, provided that satisfactory arrangements can be made with the C. P. R.

A committee was appointed to co-operate in the matter with the brethren of the West, consisting of Hon. H. R. Emmerson and Rev. J. A. Gordon.

The discussion of Mr. Lavers resolution on Home Mission work in New Brunswick was at this point resumed.

Rev. J. A. Gordon objected to connection with the N. B. Convention, on account of the Act of Incorporation, by which, he held, the members of the Convention would be personally liable for its debts, and because the property of the Convention might become the property of private individuals, since it might pass to the successors and

assigns of those composing the body. He also objected to the N. B. Convention on the ground that it takes the money of churches not connected with it and refuses to give an account of its work to any body with which those churches are connected.

Rev. J. Coombes argued that since the Maritime Convention was not a corporate body, but its boards were incorporated, if the Convention undertook to do work in New Brunswick it must be through a corporate body, otherwise its work would be liable to legal restriction. The fears that appear to exist that the N. B. Convention desires to manage Foreign as well as Home Missions, Bro. Coombes said, were without foundation.

Rev. J. B. Morgan, claimed the right to speak to the resolution because he was born in New Brunswick; and had a deep interest in the prosperity of the denomination in that Province. Out of the 176 Baptist churches of N. B., 82 only contributed last year to the N. B. Convention; and of these, 33 only contributed to the objects of the Maritime Convention, apart from the contributions of the W. M. A. societies. He contended that the statistics showed that the churches of N. B., which wish to work in connection with the Maritime Convention, contribute by far the greater part of the funds for carrying on denominational work.

Mr. C. E. Knapp spoke of the importance of harmony. Provincial lines should not be recognized in the denomination. He regretted that anything should be done at this time, to promote division between the Baptists of the different provinces.

Mr. T. H. Hall said if the resolution then before the Convention should pass, it would make little difference to the N. B. Convention, but it would effect the interests of the cause in general. He contended that the Secretary of the N. B. Convention, had been ready to give to the Associations any reasonable information. The legal objection which had been mentioned did not weigh with him. Such objections could easily be removed by legislation. He held that the Convention in New Brunswick was needed, that there were great opportunities before it, and denied that it aimed at disintegration.

Rev. W. B. Hinson said it had been stated that the N. B. churches wished to manage their H. M., work through the N. B. Convention. He held that the facts pointed to a different conclusion. Only 82 of 176 churches had contributed to the funds of the N. B. Convention last year. Would anyone say that the 348 Baptists of the E. N. B. Association want to do their work through the N. B. Convention? Would anyone say that the largest church of the Association—Moncton—desired to do its Home Mission work through that channel? There had not been enough information on Home Missions available to make a report on the subject to the Eastern Association.

There were churches in N. B., Mr. Hinson said, which desired to have a part in Home Mission work, but which would not be coerced or coerced into connection with the N. B. Convention. There were churches in which a majority wished to work through the Maritime Convention. It was not here proposed to do away with the N. B. Convention. Let it do its work. It was only asked that provision shall be made by which churches may work as they desire. If something in the line of the resolution was not adopted, the result would be that churches within the Associations would combine to carry on their Home Mission work.

Rev. J. H. Hughes contended that the Maritime Convention had not carried out the engagements it entered into at St. Martins. The appointment of a committee, as contemplated in the resolution, would lead to greater confusion. The only reason why the churches could not come into the N. B. Convention was because they would not. More work was being done in the Province now than in the past, and the N. B. Convention was meeting with success in its work.

Mr. Hughes also read a letter from a legal gentleman in St. John, expressing the opinion that the members of the N. B. Convention, were not personally liable in law for its debts. Mr. Hughes proposed that a committee should be appointed to act in harmony with the N. B. Convention for the year, and that the whole subject of organization should be submitted to a joint committee of the Maritime and N. B. Conventions.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson said that he could not give a silent vote. He had always felt that the organization of a N. B. Convention was a mistake, but he felt that it would be a serious mistake also to have two bodies carrying on Home Mission work for the denomination in N. B., at the same time. It would create confusion and trouble. He advised that a year's notice of the proposed change, and said he should vote against the resolution.

Dr. Keirstead did not think that there was any objection to the resolution on constitutional grounds. He

Was All Run Down

**No Appetite and a Tired Feeling All the Time—
New Brunswick People Tell What Hood's
Sarsaparilla Has Done For Them.**

"I was all run down and had no appetite. I had a tired feeling all the time. I was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it benefited me so much that I would not be without it." Mrs. G. I. BARNETT, Central Norton, N. B.

"My father has been in poor health for a number of years. He took four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has done him much good. It has relieved his cough and built up his system." EVA C. BENSON, Seal Grove, N. B.

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however counsel ed for unity, I be some means N. B. Conventio which the resolu and he cordiall Mr. Hughes, th appointed in the harmonious acti found.

After some fu tion was put an It was moved Rev. C. W. Cor Board of this Co provided for by In amendment Keirstead, that of brethren res The amendment It was further that the Nomin ed to nominate a committee to Convention, in New Brunswick a ground of ha report next year

TUESDAY
The report on ination prepar of committee (A condensed s appear in anot advised that th this subject sho cations that th them the info contained the supported this s Rev. F. H. B next year on report of the C was received.

The remaind was occupied by Mission Board, Rev. J. W. Mar to find space in a report of this denominational give, our report until next we connection with matters for this room in this iss

TUESDAY
The Treasurer the remainder of with the accou President Trotte in reference to which it had established so a that department It was now evid the conditions permit of the w that date. The undertake some

Free Medical Advice

You need a doctor many times when you don't call one. You suffer pain in fifty forms and yet won't call the doctor, because you hope that the pain "will go away after a while." And, too, you know by experience, that that first visit of the doctor is generally followed by many others, with the inevitable consequence of a big bill "for professional services." You don't know what to do for yourself or what to take.

But suppose that you could get free, absolutely free, the advice of one of the most

Eminent Physicians

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however counselled moderation and pleaded for unity. He hoped that there might be some means of co-operation between the N. B. Convention Board and the Committee which the resolution proposed to appoint, and he cordially favored the proposal of Mr. Hughes, that a joint committee be appointed in the hope that a ground for harmonious action in the future might be found.

After some further discussion the resolution was put and carried.

It was moved by Dr. Steele, seconded by Rev. C. W. Corey, that the Home Mission Board of this Convention be the committee provided for by the resolution just adopted. In amendment to this, it was moved by Dr. Keirstead, that the committee be composed of brethren resident in New Brunswick. The amendment carried.

It was further moved by Dr. Keirstead, that the Nominating committee be requested to nominate a committee to confer with a committee to be appointed by the N. B. Convention, in respect to organization in New Brunswick with a view to establishing a ground of harmonious action, and to report next year. This also was adopted.

TUESDAY MORNING.

The report on the State of the Denomination prepared by B. H. Eaton, chairman of committee was read by Dr. Keirstead. [A condensed statement of the report will appear in another issue.] Dr. Keirstead advised that the Convention's report on this subject should be referred to the Associations that these bodies might have before them the information and suggestions contained therein. Rev. R. O. Morse supported this suggestion.

Rev. F. H. Beale gave notice of a motion next year on re-organization. A partial report of the Committee on Nominations was received.

The remainder of the morning session was occupied by the report of the Foreign Mission Board, presented by the Secretary, Rev. J. W. Manning. [As it is impossible to find space in this issue for so extended a report of this important branch of the denominational work as it is desirable to give, our report on this subject is held over until next week when it will appear in connection with some other Convention matters for which it is impossible to find room in this issue.]

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The Treasurer of the College presented the remainder of his report. In connection with the account of the Paytant Fund, President Trotter made some explanations in reference to the Course in Theology which it had been proposed should be established so as to enter upon the work of that department in the Autumn of 1899. It was now evident, Dr. Trotter said, that the conditions would not be such as to permit of the work being entered upon at that date. The President, however, would undertake some work in theology the

coming year, and it was hoped more could be done the year following and that in the course of a few years the proposed Course would be established.

Rev. Dr. Saunders presented the printed report of the Board of Minister's Annuity and Aid and Relief Funds, which was considered clause by clause, and adopted.

Rev. A. Cohoon gave notice that at the next meeting of the Convention, he would move for Art. VI. of the Constitution of the Convention, to be amended so as to read, as follows:

VI. There shall be a Board of Home Missions for Nova Scotia and P. E. Island, a Board of Home Missions for New Brunswick, and a Board of Foreign Missions, appointed by the Convention, each consisting of fifteen members of the body, five of whom shall retire each year, in the order of their appointment, but shall be eligible to re-appointment. Five members shall form a quorum of each Board. It shall be the privilege of the staff of Foreign Missionaries, to appoint annually one of their number who may be home on furlough, to be a member of the Foreign Mission Board, in addition to the number of members appointed by the Convention. In case of the resignation, death or removal of members of either of these Boards between the meetings of the Convention, it shall be the privilege of the Board, to fill the vacancies thus caused until the next meeting of the Convention.

The report on Obituaries was presented by Rev. Dr. Carey. The report contained suitable mention of the worth and labors of the brethren in the ministry who had been called away during the past year. The names of these valued brethren are: Rev. Elias Keirstead, of Collins, N. B.; Rev. Milledge Lewis, Rev. Michael Gross, of Surrey, N. B.; Rev. Edward Hickson, of Carleton, N. B.; and Rev. W. H. Richan, whose last years were spent in Boston, Mass., but who was for many years a minister in Nova Scotia. At the request of the President the Convention was led by Rev. A. Cohoon in a prayer of thanksgiving because of the Christian lives and labors of these departed brethren.

(Conclusion next week.)

* * *

The Thingvalia line steamer Noorge sunk the French fishing schooner La Coquette de Bayonne, France, on Saturday last on the Grand Banks. The captain of the schooner and eight men were saved, but sixteen of the men went down with the unfortunate vessel.



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Notices.

The York and Sunbury Co Quarterly Meeting will convene with the 1st Canterbury Baptist church, Friday, September 2nd, 7.30, p. m. Introductory sermon preached by Pastor C. N. Barton. Paper on Temperance by Rev. W. D. Manzer. Paper on Prayer Meetings by Pastor C. N. Barton. Quarterly Sermon by Evangelist Young. We trust the churches will send delegates and pastors. C. N. BARTON, Sec'y pro tem. Millville, Aug. 11th.

The 13th annual Sunday School Convention for the Province of Nova Scotia will be held at Bridgetown, Oct. 11-13 next. The programme is now in course of preparation, and it is expected that clergymen and laymen interested in advanced Sunday School methods including representatives of the International, will be present and address the convention. All our live and progressive Sunday Schools will be represented, and it is hoped that there will be a large representation.

The 64th session of the Albert Co. Baptist Quarterly Meeting will be held with the Pollit River church, commencing on the first Tuesday in Sept. at 2 o'clock, p. m. Quarterly sermon, by Rev. J. B. Colwell, Alternate, Rev. C. W. Townsend, Foreign Missions, Rev. J. Miles, Home Missions, Rev. M. Addison, Temperance, Rev. H. G. Estabrooks. We hope these brethren will be at their posts and prepared for the work allotted to them. We hope the churches will also send their delegates to this meeting as it is the Annual session and election of officers. S. W. KEIRSTEAD, Sec'y-Treas. Dawson Sett. Aug. 23rd.

The next session of the Hants County Baptist Convention will be held with the church at Brooklin, Kings Co., on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 13th and 14th. Will all churches, Aid Societies, Union's and Sunday Schools, kindly appoint delegates and send their names to Walter Hutchinson, Lockhartville, Kings Co., N. S. The usual reduction in fares will be granted over the D. A. R. provided a sufficient number attend. A. A. SHAW, Sec'y.

The Baptist Sunday School Convention of N. B., will be held at Havelock, Kings Co., N. B., Sept. 9th. First session to open at 2.30 p. m. 1. Prayer for Sunday Schools, 20 minutes, led by Pastor M. Addison. 2. Model Lesson, II Kings 13: 14-25, 30 minutes taught by Pastor F. W. Patterson. 3. Primary Lesson, Amos 6: 1-8, taught by Miss Mary Geldard. 4. Reports from Superintendents of schools and Parish Conventions. Evening session open at 7.30. 1. Devotional service, 20 minutes, led by Deacon Cottle. 2. The Great aim of Sunday School work, 15 minutes, by Pastor Davidson. 3. The object and benefits of a Baptist S. School Convention, 15 minutes, Pastor Bynon. 4. The relation of Parents to Sabbath Schools, 15 minutes, Pastor E. K. Ganong. 5. Collection. Provision is being made to have suitable music for the occasion. S. H. CORNWALL, Sec'y of Convention.

Backache

THE BANE OF MANY A WOMAN'S LIFE. A Berlin Lady Tells How to Get Rid of It.

Doan's Kidney Pills The Remedy.

Mrs. Eliza Reitz, 33 Wellington St., Berlin, Ont., says, "For ten years I have been afflicted with kidney and back trouble, suffering greatly from dizziness, nervousness, weak eyesight, loss of sleep, and appetite, and an almost constant tired, weak feeling. In February last I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and received so much benefit from them that I continued their use until I had taken three boxes in all, and was completely cured. They removed every vestige of pain, dizziness and nervousness, and enabled me to get restful sleep; so that from being a sick woman I am now strong and well again."

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All friends and delegates intending to be present at the New Brunswick Convention at Havelock, Sept. 9-12, will please forward names at earliest convenience to the undersigned. Please state whether you will come by road or rail. Havelock. FREDERICK T. SNELL.

The Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska Co's Baptist Quarterly meeting will convene with the Baptist church at Andover, on the 2nd Friday in Sept., 9th, at 7.30 p. m. Preaching by O. R. Merritt, Lic.; Missionary sermon by Rev. C. Curric; Quarterly sermon, Rev. I. C. Blakney. As this will be the annual meeting, and officers will be appointed for the ensuing year, it is desirable that a large delegation be present. Woodstock. THOS. TODD, Sec'y-Treas. July 13.

Yarmouth County Quarterly meeting convenes with the church at Carleton, Sept. 6th, at 10 a. m. Denominational work in its various phases will be the special theme of the morning and afternoon sessions. All Yarmouth Co. pastors attending convention are requested to give up-to-date addresses on the "topic." The W. M. A. S. of the county, occupy the hour from 3.30 to 4.30 p. m. The evening session will be arranged for at the first session. W. F. PARKER, Sec'y. Yarmouth, Aug. 8th.

The fifth Annual session of the N. B. Baptist Convention, will be held with the Havelock Baptist Church, commencing Saturday Sept 10th at 10 o'clock a. m. On Friday preceding the opening of Convention the N. B. Baptist S. School Convention will meet. The evening session will be a S. S. rally addressed by different speakers. The Woman's M. A. Societies will have a public meeting to be addressed by various speakers—Probably on Sunday p. m. On Monday p. m. Sept. 12th the annual meeting of the Baptist Annuity Association will take place. Let all churches and societies to be represented see that delegates be sent. Travelling and other arrangements will be announced later. S. D. ERVINE, Sec'y.

The next annual meeting of the Baptist Annuity Association located in New Brunswick will be held with the New Brunswick Baptist Convention in the Havelock Baptist church, Kings County, N. B., on Monday, the 12th day of September next, at 2 o'clock p. m. HAVELOCK COY, Recording Sec'y. August 16th.

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and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists. 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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When Half of Life is Gone.

BY MRS. ELIZABETH D. FIELDER.

It comes to you suddenly one day, in the midst of your planning, the thought that half of your lifetime is gone. It startles you. What a little while it seems since that other time when you were planning and dreaming of the future! How long a lifetime seemed then! How many things you meant to do, how much you would accomplish for yourself and others, in the golden years lying between now and the half-way place! Where have the years gone to, and where are the dreams that then you dreamed? Alas, how few of them ever came true!

Then come thoughts of neglected opportunities. If you had only been a little wiser here, a little far-seeing there, some of the ships might have come home treasure-laden, that long ago went down on the rocks. If you had only realized in those years how rapidly they were going, how much an hour, a moment counts up in the long run of a lifetime, you would have seen to it that no one were wasted, but each one would have yielded to you some useful lesson, some elevating thought, and so brought you nearer day by day to the ideal of manhood which was before you. Then the needy you might have helped, the heavy-hearted you might have cheered; they pass in long procession before you, and you seem to hear the sorrowful words, "Inasmuch as ye did it not unto the least of these, ye did it not unto me."

With the thought of vanished opportunities come also the thought of vanished friends. Ah! how many started with you then who have drifted out of sight on the way, the busy, noisy world coming between; and how many more have slipped out of the pushing, struggling, eager throng, closed their eyes to its temptations, and their ears to its allurements, and with folded hands and peaceful brows await for us to join them. If you could only go back and walk the way with them again, you would love them better, you would hold them closer; but alas for the remorselessness of time! How much he takes, how little he ever gives back! But that is not all; there are brighter places.

There has been some work, bravely and faithfully done, not always as wisely, as perseveringly as might be, but something which has helped another in need; something which has farthered you one step in the way you intended to go. Not all the time has been wasted, and here and there you feel that you have approached a little toward your ideal, even if it is still very far off. Then there are sweet and blessed recollections of times when the heart swung open freely to the ones you loved, when they entered in and read for themselves all the trust and deep devotion of your soul; and though you were sometimes cold and indifferent, sometimes careless and unresponsive, they had been admitted to this holy of holies, and knew what was behind the veil. There are also many memories of help which has come along the dark places, of the everlasting Arms which have borne you up in your weakness, and the great Rock which has sheltered you in the midst of storms.

No; after all, it is not regret and remorse alone which come to you at this sudden halt in the halfway place. There is a subdued and tender gladness "that is akin to pain" in this review of the way you have just passed over.

Then you turn your back upon it and face about to the future.

A little slower, a little more deliberately you take up those plans again. The years which are left you to work are not so many by half as you had then, but you are not discouraged. You know now what an hour is worth. You will waste no time in fruitless experimenting, but be able "to act to-morrow what you learn to-day." You have worked enough

"to watch
The Master work, and catch
Hints of the proper craft,
Tricks of the tools' true play."

With a strong arm, a clear eye, and a steadfast heart, much is possible in the

years that yet remain. And the friends who still walk with you—you will go out from this place and take their hands in a tenderer, stronger clasp; you will look into their faces with a warmer interest, a deeper affection written upon your own; you will open the doors of your heart to them oftener, and the holy communion will be sweeter and more soul-satisfying than anything you have ever known!

The weak and halting, the hungry and faint, who pass your way will find a readier hand to help, since you have remembered how short the time in which to win the sweet commendation, "Well done, good and faithful servant." And so you may yet be able to say with the poet:

"Grow old along with me!
The best is yet to be,
The last of life for which the first was made:
Our times are in his hand
Who saith: 'A whole I planned;
Youth shows but half, trust God, see all,
Nor be afraid.'"
—The Christian Advocate.

John's Bad Company.

"Do you know the kind of company that John is associating with?" said puritanical Aunt Jane to her married sister. "He spent last evening with some of the most vulgar and profane fellows that I ever heard of."

"Why, what do you mean? The boy was in his room reading a book that he borrowed from one of his schoolmates. He is a great reader, and I am glad of it."

"Perhaps you would not be so glad if you knew what he is reading. I picked up the story that he was so interested in when I was doing his room this morning, and it made me sick. The characters in it were from the slums, and their talk was slangy and vile. It was one of the popular realistic novels. Its author thinks it his mission to describe human nature as it is, no matter how degraded, and to make it interesting. For my part, I cannot see much difference between bringing a bookful of thieves and gamblers, of rogues and harlots, into a boy's room, and letting the boy go into their dens. If he enjoys their society at home, he may be tempted to seek them in their homes. If our boys are great readers, we ought to know what they are reading."

And Johnnie's mother said that Aunt Jane was right, and she was.—Semex Smith, in Herald and Presbyterian.

An "Out-of-Date" Couple.
We are "so out of date," they say,
Ned and I;
We love in an old fashioned way,
Long since gone by.
He says I am his helpmate true
In everything;
And I—well, I will own to you
He is my king.

We met in no romantic way
'Twixt "glow and gloom;"
He wooed me on a winter day,
And in—a room;
Yet, through life's hours of stress and storm,
When griefs befell,
Love kept our small home corner warm,
And all was well.

Ned thinks no woman like his wife—
But let that pass;
Perhaps we view the dual life
Through roseate glass;
Even if the prospects be not bright,
We hold it true
That heaviest burdens may grow light
When shared by two.
Upon the gilded scroll of fame,
Emblazoned fair,
I cannot hope to read the name
I proudly bear;
But, happy in their even flow,
The years glide by;
We are behind the times, we know—
Ned and I.
—Chamber's Journal.

Temperance advocates are rejoicing that the battle of Athara was won on tea and coffee made with Nile water. Sir Herbert Kitchener refused an offer of whisky for his men.

It is said that 1,500 children under 14 years of age were arrested in London for drunkenness in one year.

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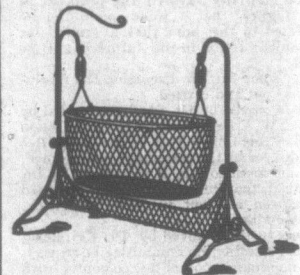
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BIBLI

Abridged from

Sinful

Lesson XI. S

Con

The Quarterly

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They also have through strong Isa. 28:7.

EX

THE PROPHE Amos means "agreeing with his calamity, called it burdened and the prophet, who speak.

His Home. (1:1), the mod miles south of B

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His Call. Ho to speak God's "While he was By some divine i some divine i speak God's Wo must.

The Scene of the northern ki from home in Te of good and evi was a school of th Here was one (Amos 7:13).

His Book. T written prophe they could reach their voice, and manence to com regularly to com ing. 'his in significant tran on, writing bee Hebrews. Prop took more definit

One example. sins is given in to-day.

1. AT EASE I prosperity has danger." Like are asleep and d unconscious of the capital of Israel, Israel and Judah

2. PASS YE, CALNEH. A in city of Syria, Lebanon, GAT the southwest. you? God has g you? how you ha ness.

3. YE THAT thoughts and ex and act as if y Word.

4. BEDS OF luxury and selfi

6. DRINK w they were larg used in drinking as they had th patriotism, no c poor.

7. GO CAPTIV all lesser troubl to repentance, t captivity, which Within about th

8. WILL I, t The Assyrians unless God ha people been br religions zeal, A quered them; would have wat

PRACTIC 1. God tries t people from goin

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4. Wealth ha always contain possessors.

5. "Fools ma only fools. W matches in a p

The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubets' Notes.

Second Quarter.

SINFUL INDULGENCE.

Lesson XI. Sept. 11.—Amos 6:1-8.

Commit Verses 3-6.

The Quarterly Temperance Lesson.

GOLDEN TEXT.

They also have erred through wine, and through strong drink are out of the way, Isa. 28:7.

EXPLANATORY.

THE PROPHET AMOS.—His Name. Amos means "burden or burdensome," agreeing with his heavy message of coming calamity, called often "a burden" because it burdened and weighed down the soul of the prophet, who was thus compelled to speak.

His Home. Amos belonged in Tekoa (1:1), the modern Tekoa, a village six miles south of Bethlehem.

His business. Amos says of himself, "I was no prophet, neither was I a prophet's son, but I was an herdsman and a dresser of sycamore trees." He was what we would call a farmer.

Like the apostles, he was an unlettered man, untaught in the schools (7:14); but like them, he had that best culture and training which comes from living close to God, and filling the mind with divine thoughts and feelings.

His Call. How he learned that he was to speak God's Word we do not know. "While he was musing the fire burned." By some divine vision he saw the future; by some divine impulse he was impelled to speak God's Word. He spoke because he must.

The Scene of His Labors was Bethel, in the northern kingdom, twenty-five miles from home in Tekoa. Here was the focus of good and evil in that kingdom. Here was a school of the prophets (2 Kings 2:3). Here was one of the royal palaces, (Amos 7:13).

His Book. This is the beginning of written prophecy. "Recognizing that they could reach only a limited number by their voice, and desiring to give a permanence to their work, the prophets began regularly to commit their sermons to writing. This in itself represents a most significant transition." "From this time on, writing became common among the Hebrews. Prophetic teaching, as a result, took more definite form."

One example of Amos' denunciation of sins is given in the verses selected for to-day.

1. AT EASE IN ZION. "Those whose prosperity has made them insensible to danger." Like Jonah in the storm, they are asleep and dreaming beautiful dreams, unconscious of their danger. Jerusalem, the capital of Judah. SAMARIA. The capital of Israel. CHIEF OF THE NATIONS. Israel and Judah.

2. PASS YE, over the Euphrates, UNTO CALNEH. A large city. HAMATH. A city of Syria, on the Orontes, north of Lebanon. GATH. A Philistine city on the southwest. BE THEY BETTER than you? God has greatly favored your nation, yet how you have requited God's goodness.

3. YE THAT PUT FAR AWAY, in your thoughts and expectations, THE EVIL DAY, and act as if you did not believe God's Word.

4. BEDS OF IVORY, etc. Expressing luxury and selfishness.

5. DRINK WINE IN BOWLS. Because they were larger than the vessels ordinarily used in drinking. NOT GRIEVED. As long as they had their luxuries, they had no patriotism, no care for country, or for the poor.

6. GO CAPTIVE WITH THE FIRST. Since all lesser troubles had failed to lead them to repentance, there was nothing left but captivity, which was hastening on apace. Within about thirty years this was fulfilled.

7. WILL I, the Lord God, DELIVER UP. The Assyrians could have done no evil unless God had permitted it. Had the people been brave, moral, united, full of religious zeal, Assyria could not have conquered them; and God's providence would have watched over them.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

- 1. God tries many ways to keep back people from going on to their own ruin.
2. The true preacher must at times speak out the truths of doom; but we must speak facts, not caricatures.
3. Teachers should note the wise and skillful methods by which Amos set forth and enforced his truths.
4. Wealth badly gained or badly used always contains within it the doom of its possessors.
5. "Fools make a mock at sin," and only fools. Wise men do not play with matches in a powder-mill. Wise men do

not hold a merry-making while their house is blazing. Wise men do not sleep undefended amid deadly foes. Wise men do not neglect and thus increase a dangerous disease.

6. The decay of a nation always begins with its morals. The heart may be a bed of fire, while outwardly there is wealth and prosperity.

7. The temperance application is plain. Temperance means self-denial, self-control in the presence of temptations. No one is good without self-denial in something, self-control in all things. Yielding to luxury and appetite, at the expense of the higher things, always means decay and ruin.

Men can ill-treat their bodies, and disregard the laws of health up to a certain point, and yet recovery be possible. But there is a point to go beyond which is incurable disease and death. No medicine, no nursing, can then save. So with strong drink, there is a time while the habit is forming, when it is possible, however difficult, to leave off. But if the drinking goes on, the habit is so confirmed, the disease of the body is so inwrought, the will so weak, that the drunkard may pray and strive with bitter tears for release, and yet go straight to his cups again.

* * *

What your Saviour wants.

Is there nothing that Christ, as your Friend, your Lord, your Saviour, wants you to do that you are leaving undone to-day? Do you doubt one instant with his high and deep love for your soul, that he wants you to pray? And do you pray?

Do you doubt one instant that it is His will that you should honor and help and bless all the men about you who are his brethren? Are you doing anything like that?

Do you doubt one instant that his will is that you should make life serious and lofty? Do you doubt one instant that He wants you to be pure in deed and word and thought? And are you pure?

Do you doubt one instant that his command is for you openly to own Him and declare that you are his servant before all the world? And have you done it?

These are the questions which make the whole matter clear. No, not in quiet lanes, nor in bright temple courts as once He spake, and not from blazing heavens, as men sometimes seem to expect, nor so does Christ speak to us.

And yet He speaks! I know what He—there in all his glory—He here in my heart—wants me to do to-day, and I know that I am not mistaken in my knowledge. It is no guess of mine. It is his voice that tells me.—Phillips Brooks.

* * *

The Gardener as Critic.

It seems to have been Tennyson's lot to hear many stories about himself. Father Haythornthwaite once related to the poet the substance of a literary conversation he had enjoyed with an old gardener. The subject of poetic genius was evidently opened by the gardener, who was busy with his spade at the time, and began with this rather fundamental question:

"That Shakespeare's a great poet, ain't he?"

"Yes."

"And this Tennyson's a great poet, ain't he?"

"Yes."

"Then," driving his spade into the ground with emphasis, "I don't think nothink o' neither of 'em!"—Exchange.

* * *

Miss Wellwood: "Yes, I belong to the Daughters of the Revolution, and pride myself upon being the most distinguished member of the society."

Mr. Hargreaves: "Indeed! I suppose you trace your lineage back to some man who was a lion in his day, eh?"

Miss Wellwood: "No, my great-great-grandfather was only a private, but from all that I can learn he seems to have been the only one in the whole army."—Cleveland Leader.

BUY Coleman's Salt THE BEST

COULD NOT DRESS ALONE.

A Nova Scotian Farmer Tells of His Intense Suffering from Rheumatism and How He Found Relief.

From the Bridgewater, N. S., Enterprise.

Such suffering as rheumatism causes the victim upon whom it fastens itself is almost unendurable. Only those who writhe under its pangs can imagine the joy of one who has been freed from its terrors. Mr. J. W. Folkenham, of New Elm, N. S., is one of those who have been released from pain, and who believes it his duty to let others know how a cure can be found. Mr. Folkenham is a farmer, and like all who follow this arduous but honorable calling, is subject to much exposure. It was this exposure that brought on his trouble and caused him so much suffering before he was rid of it. He says: "In the spring of 1897 I contracted rheumatism. Throughout the whole summer I suffered from it, and about the first of October it became so bad that I could not get out of the house. The pains were located in my hip and back, and what I suffered can hardly be expressed. I became so helpless I could not dress myself without aid. Eventually the trouble spread to my hands and arms, and at times these would lose all feeling and become useless. In November I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking four boxes began to improve. After using six boxes the pains and soreness had all gone and I was able to do a hard day's work. I intend using a few more boxes as a precautionary measure, and I would earnestly advise those suffering from this painful trouble to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial and be made well.

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

MENTHOL D&L PLASTER. Every family should have one ready for an emergency. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL. Beware of Imitations.

Notice of Sale.

To Christopher J. Weldon, Eleanor P. Weldon and Emma G. Philips, and all other persons whom it may or do concern:

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the Fourth Day of May, A. D. 1891, and made between the said Christopher J. Weldon, the herein described as formerly of Dorchester, in the Province of New Brunswick, but now residing at Pasadena, Los Angeles County, in the State of California and United States of America, Gentleman, and Eleanor P., his wife, of the first part, Maria A. Street and Louisa E. Street, both formerly of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Spinners, of the second part, and duly registered in the Records of the City and County of Saint John in Libro 38 of Records folio 541, 542, 543, 544 and 545, said mortgage having been duly assigned by said Maria A. Street and Louisa E. Street to the undersigned Alexander M. Phillips, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by said mortgage, default having been in the payment of the principal, interest and other moneys secured by said mortgage, be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, the TWELFTH day of NOVEMBER, next, at the hour of Eleven O'clock in the Forenoon, at Chubb's Corner, so-called, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, the lands and premises mentioned and described in said Indenture of Mortgage as follows, namely: "All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated, lying and being in that part of the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, which was formerly called Portland, heretofore leased by one Ann Simon to one John Gregg, by indenture of lease bearing date the first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and therein bounded and described as follows: "Commencing at the junction of the Indian-town Road (now Main Street) and Douglas Road, thence running westerly along Indian-town Road thirty feet, six inches, thence southerly and parallel with said Douglas Road one hundred feet, thence easterly and parallel with the said Indian-town Road thirty feet, six inches to Douglas Road, and from thence northerly along the western line of said Douglas Road to the place of beginning," together with all buildings, erections and improvements thereon being, and the rights, members, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging in any manner appertaining, together also with the leasehold interest in said lands and premises mentioned and described in said mortgage and assigned to the undersigned Alexander M. Phillips by said mortgage.

Dated this fifth day of August, A. D. 1898. ALEXANDER M. PHILLIPS, Assignee of Mortgagees. AMON A. WILSON, Solicitor to Assignees of Mortgagees.

WEAK, NERVOUS WOMEN

Suffering from palpitation of the heart, dizzy or faint spells, watery blood, etc., can be readily cured.

A Manitoba Lady Tells About Her Case.

There is no need whatever for so many women to be the subject of faint spells, heart and nerve weakness, anaemia, or any of those health destroying ailments peculiar to her sex. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills regulate the heart beat and make it strong and full, tone the nerves, enrich the blood, and relieve the pain and weakness from which so many women suffer.



Mrs. Alexander Setter, of Pigeon Bluff, Man., writes an account of her case as follows: "I have great pleasure in giving my experience of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. For about ten years I was troubled with throbbing and fluttering of the heart. I tried five doctors and several remedies but none of them did me much good. Lately I heard of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and bought two boxes. Before I started using them I could not do my house work and gave myself up to die, as I thought I would never be cured. Now I feel really splendid since taking the pills, do my work, enjoy my meals and feel as if there was something in life worth living for."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, sold by all druggists at 50c. a box or 8 boxes for \$1.25. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

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

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From the Churches.

ALMA, N. B.—The Alma church is being revived. Recently six new members were received. Three of these come from other churches, and the other three were baptized Aug. 14th. We are praying for further blessings. M. ADDISON.

CORRECTION.—In the report of the N. B. Eastern Association, it was stated that the Centreville church was a part of Rev. J. G. A. Belyea's field. This, we are informed, is an error, the pastor of the Centreville church being Bro. W. E. Carpenter. The correction is cheerfully made. ED. M. & V.

SEAL HARBOR.—I wish to acknowledge through your paper the gift of five dollars received from Burton Jost, Guysboro, to help pay off the debt on our church for which we are more than thankful, also two dollars from James Henderson, Country Harbor. JOHN CROOKS, Church Clerk. Aug. 22nd.

ISAAC'S HARBOR, N. S.—I closed my ministry with the Isaac's Harbor church the first Sunday in August. Had the pleasure of baptizing a young mother Sunday, August the 7th, making one hundred and fifty I have baptized along the shore in my four years in Isaac's Harbor. My address for the present is Billtown, N. S. A. J. VINCENT.

2ND ELGIN, ALBERT CO., N. B.—"O, give thanks unto the Lord, call upon his name, make known his deeds among the people." As a result of the meetings held last Spring here, six have confessed Christ and united with our church, (viz) Mrs. Banister, Charles Prosser, Odber Power, Watson DeMill, Hattie DeMill and Alice Power. Last Sunday was a glorious day with us. The last four of this number were baptized and given the hand of fellowship. I. NEWTON THORNE. Aug. 15th.

NEWCASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND CO., N. B.—The work on this large and interesting field is progressing very favourably. The congregations are large and very attentive. Probably, taking the field as a whole, there have never been so many regular attendants at the Baptist churches as now. Recently four received the hand of fellowship into the Newcastle church. Two more were received for baptism, and another awaits being received into the church, making seven in all, besides the pastor's family, to unite with this church since my settlement here. Aug. 20th. E. C. BAKER.

SENIORA, GUYSBORO CO.—On Sunday, the 21st, Bro. A V Dimock concluded his series of three weeks meetings in this place. The interest throughout was good and the congregations unusually large. Ada Jolotta was baptized on the 14th inst., Robert Quinn and Amanda Robar on the 21st. Others found the Saviour and we trust will soon obey Him. During these meetings much gospel truth has been presented and the church greatly quickened. On the evening of the 21st we proceeded to Wine Harbor, where Bro. Dimock began a series of meetings to continue one week. Here the work began with the baptism of a young brother who had found the Lord at the meetings at Port Hilford, Bro. John McIntosh, he was the first ever baptized in Wine Harbor, and the first to receive the hand of fellowship into the Wine Harbor Baptist church. The Spirit is speaking through his servant to the hearts of the people and souls are seeking Christ. We will likely baptize again next Sunday. Aug. 25th. R. B. KINLEY.

SYDNEY, C. B., AUG. 15.—It is an opportune time for me to address a few lines to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, as I am soon to leave this field and labor with the New Germany church. My labors with this church will close the first Sabbath in September. The two years and five months that I have been here have not been years of labor in vain. We have had some ingathering which has made us glad. We have toiled faithfully in all departments of church work, and God has been gracious to us. We have not been without our sorrows, as some of our valuable members were called to their sweet rest. On these occasions we have sympathized and endeavored to bear the burden of the afflicted. It is no easy matter to leave a people whom we love. Our relation as pastor and people has been all that could be desired. In going to an inland field where we will

escape the harsh sea air, our warmest wishes will ever abide with the church. We are earnestly praying that God will bless His cause on our future field, and what we ask for in faith He disappoints us not. My address after Sept. 5th will be New Germany. H. B. SMITH.

ISAAC'S HARBOR, N. S.—Sunday, the 7th day of August, was a sad day to many in Isaac's Harbor and Goldboro, as they assembled in the evening to listen to the farewell sermon of their beloved Pastor. Rev. A. J. Vincent, who has just closed a very successful pastorate of four years. After the sermon the pastor was requested to meet the congregation in the church on Monday evening, which he cheerfully consented to do. At half past seven o'clock the audience room was full. The meeting was brought to order by calling Capt. T. H. Giffin to the chair. After a few well-chosen remarks, he called upon the choir to sing "Blest be the tie that binds our hearts in Christian love," after which the pastor led us in prayer. We all felt the Master to be with us as he committed us to the care of a covenant keeping God. After prayer Bro. S. R. Giffin came forward and presented the pastor with a purse of sixty-five dollars (\$65.00), and an address expressing on behalf of the members of the church and congregation their appreciation of Pastor Vincent's devoted ministry, making mention of his faithful preaching which has resulted in the addition to the church of about 100 young people of this place and many others in adjacent places, also recalling their pastor's counsels of encouragement and his devoted attention to the spiritual needs of his people in times of sickness and affliction, and praying that the faithful God who had led and blessed their pastor hitherto might be with him and his dear wife and lead him into larger fields of usefulness in the Master's service. After the address the pastor replied in a few kind and loving words from a full heart; telling the church to stand together, and get an undershepherd as soon as possible. The choir sang "God be with you till we meet again," and we parted to perhaps meet no more until we meet in our Father's house above. Bro. Vincent goes home to rest at Billtown for three or four months. He has a call to a New York city church, but it would be a pity for the churches of the Maritime Provinces to lose him. WILL H. McMILLAN, Church Clerk.

Isaac's Harbor, Aug. 19th. * * * Annapolis County Sunday School Camp.

On the afternoon of Monday, August 1, some of the Baptist pastors and some of the Sunday School workers of Annapolis County assembled at Port Lorne, according to a previously arranged plan, and proceeded to make arrangements for a nine days stay. Our object in going was to make a study of Hulbert's Normal Lessons, looking toward a better preparation for Sunday School work, and also to enjoy a pleasant outing by the shore. In both of these quests we can now say we were highly successful. For the benefit of those to whom this scheme may appear novel, we give a brief account of it.

The matter was projected by the Annapolis County Conference of Baptist churches. A committee of five was chosen, including the president and secretary of the Baptist Sunday School Convention of Annapolis County, and they went forward, made the necessary arrangements and issued an invitation to the Sunday School workers of the county. The plan was as follows: A convenient place on the Bay Shore was first chosen. A vacant house on a commanding hill was then rented, and also the use of the surrounding field was secured for tents. Next, through the Minister of Militia, a number of military tents were secured, including two marquees, for class purposes. A man at Port Lorne was found who agreed to provide board at a reasonable rate for all who would come. Arrangements were also made with Prof. J. H. Morse, at Nictaux, by which he was secured as musical director and also to give instruction in vocal culture. Other minor details were satisfactorily arranged and invitations were sent to the Baptist Sunday Schools of the county. On the day set for the muster a goodly number assembled,

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and we felt that our venture was a success. Arrangements were made for a lecture by Rev. H. S. Baker, of Middleton, on the evening of our first day, but on account of sickness he was unable to be present. Rev. Haddon Balcom, being present, consented to preach, and our company, increased by many from the surrounding country, repaired to the marquees, which had been so arranged as to form one enclosure, and listened to a thoughtful discourse. On Tuesday morning the work of the session proper began. The program for that day being about the same as the other days of the session. Rose at 6.30, the signal being a cornet call. Prayer service at 7.00; breakfast at 8.00; instruction in vocal music, 8.30; study, 9.30 to 12.00; chorus rehearsal at 2.00; study, 2.30 to 5.00; evening service at 8.00. The evenings were given up to lectures and public meetings of general interest. The teachers of the lessons were: Revs. E. P. Coldwell, E. L. Steeves, G. J. C. White, J. W. Brown and Mrs. G. J. C. White. On Tuesday evening Rev. W. B. Wallace, Utica, N. Y., gave an inspiring address on "The Trained Sunday School Teacher." On Wednesday evening Rev. C. Goodspeed, D. D., of McMaster University, preached from Matt. 3: 2. On Thursday evening a mass temperance meeting was held in the Baptist meeting house near by. The coming Plebiscite was discussed from different view points by Revs. S. Langille, J. W. Brown and G. J. C. White. On Friday evening Prof. Keirstead, D. D., of Acadia, lectured on "The Elements of a Nation's Greatness." The lecture was much appreciated. On Saturday evening a teachers meeting was held, led by Rev. E. P. Coldwell. On Sunday morning at 9 o'clock a prayer meeting was held, led by Rev. J. W. Brown, and at 11 Dr. Goodspeed preached in the Baptist meeting house. At 2 p. m. a Bible class was taught in the tent by Rev. J. W. Brown, and in the evening Rev. L. F. Wallace, of Lawrence town, preached in the tent, from Jno. 11: 28. On Monday evening a concert was held in the Baptist meeting house, under the direction of Prof. Morse. The S. S. Camp was fortunate in securing the services of Prof. Morse, both on account of his musical talents and his frank and genial bearing. His presence was much appreciated. Forty students of

Hulbert's Lessons were enrolled, and on an average five lessons a day were taught. Wednesday afternoon was given up to a pleasure excursion by boat to a place called the Ovens, two miles up the shore. Some occupied tents and some, who preferred, used the rooms in the house. A very enjoyable time was spent. A big rain, that reported itself inside the tents, and a high wind, which threatened to remove our tents without stopping for the ceremony of striking them, were among our experiences. On Tuesday afternoon, our closing day, an examination was held on the book studied. Questions were sent by the Prov. Superintendent for Normal work. Ten papers on the questions were sent in to be sent to headquarters. Others of the class will take the examination after further study. On Tuesday morning a final statement of the general expenses was made, and it was found that our receipts just covered our expenses. So that we were neither burdened with a deficit nor a surplus.

We hope to make and carry out larger plans for another summer. We cannot but feel that the study will give a great impetus to Sunday School work in our county.

J. W. BROWN, Sec'y. Nictaux Falls, August 18.

Robert Motton, ten years judge of the city and civil courts at Halifax N. S., died at Providence, R. I., Wednesday.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN

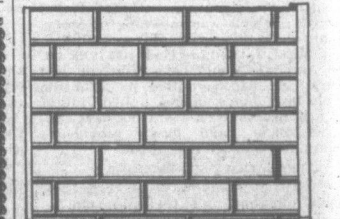
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We have opened several lots of new goods for Fall and Winter wear, which we would like to show you. Black, Grey and Mixed Worsteds; the most reliable makes of Melton and Beaver for Winter Overcoats; Fancy Trousers; quiet Suitings. All come in under the reduced duties, and will be made up in the best fashion.

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WANTED

Some "Chipman" provide lege Str

For particulars at Wolfville, N.S. Aug. 10.

VINCENT.—At 15th, the wife of daughter.

MARRIAGES

RUSSELL—SEAVY. B. Aug. 25th, by John Russell and of Prospect Harbor.

HUNTER—ALLAN. morland Co., At Gardner, William U. S. A., to Rachel

WEAR—APT.—July 27th, by P. Digby, Isaiah W. Apt, both of Victoria.

CLINTON—MORPARSONAGE, Digby Thomas, on Aug. Amanda E. MOR N. S.

BUTLAND—KIN County, N. B., Addison, Richard Kinzie, both of

CLARK—PARK Aug. 11th, by P. B. Clark and M. Torbrook, Annapolis

ALLEN—CROW bride's parent, 24th, by Rev. A. Mary Elizabeth H. Allen, of Gloucester, Mass.

SUTHERLAND dence of Mr. E. bride, Newcastle N. B., July 20th Walter J. Sutherland, all of New

CHURCHILL—the bride, July ders, Rev. E. Baptist church, Josie, daughter of Ohio, Yarmouth

CROSLBY—DO home of C. T. town, North D. Smithers, Rev. Manitoba, to Je Mass.

LUNNY.—At Aug. 8th, Mar aged 77 years. (Weekly

STAIRS

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BIRTH.

VINCENT.—At Billtown, N. S., on Aug. 15th, the wife of A. J. Vincent, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

RUSSELL-SEAVEY.—At St. Stephen, N. B., Aug. 25th, by Rev. W. C. Goucher, John Russell and Fannie N. Seavey, both of Prospect Harbor, Me.

HUNTER-ALLEN.—At Shemogue, Westmorland Co., Aug. 24th, by Rev. J. W. Gardner, William M. Hunter, of Boston, U. S. A., to Rachael E. Allen, of Shemogue.

WEAR-APT.—At the Baptist parsonage, July 27th, by Pastor B. H. Thomas, of Digby, Isiah Wallace Wear to Ida May Apt, both of Victoria Beach, Annapolis Co.

CLINTON-MORGAN.—At the Baptist parsonage, Digby N. S., by Pastor B. H. Thomas, on Aug. 9th, W. F. Clinton and Amanda E. Morgan, both of Bear River, N. S.

BUTLAND-KINNIE.—At Hastings, Albert County, N. B., Aug. 13th, by Rev. Milton Addison, Richard H. Butland to Alfaretta Kinnie, both of Hastings.

CLARK-PARKER.—At Kingston, N. S., Aug. 11th, by Pastor H. H. Saunders, T. B. Clark and Mrs. Cora Parker, both of Torbrook, Annapolis County, N. S.

ALLEN-CROWELL.—At the home of the bride's parents, Lockport, N. S., on Aug. 24th, by Rev. Alfred H. C. Morse, B. A., Mary Elizabeth Crowell to Capt. Horatio H. Allen, of the schooner Orpheus, Gloucester, Mass.

SUTHERLAND-O'DONNELL.—At the residence of Mr. E. O'Donnell, father of the bride, Newcastle, Northumberland County, N. B., July 20th, by Rev. E. C. Baker, Walter J. Sutherland to Mary E. O'Donnell, all of Newcastle.

CHURCHILL-TEDFORD.—At the home of the bride, July 20th, by Rev. J. H. Saunders, Rev. E. P. Churchill, Pastor of Baptist church, Bridgewater, N. S., and Josie, daughter of Harvey Tedford, Esq., of Ohio, Yarmouth.

CROSBY-DOTY.—On Aug. 9th, at the home of C. T. Whidden, Esq., Coopers-town, North Dakota, by the Rev. John Smithers, Rev. L. B. Crosby, of Roland, Manitoba, to Jessica M. Doty, of Danvers, Mass.

DEATHS.

LUNNY.—At Pennlyn, Queens Co., N. B., Aug. 8th, Mary C. Lunny, of St. John, aged 77 years. (Weekly Telegraph please copy).

STAMPS

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MARIETTE.—At Ardoise, Hants County, Aug. 3rd, of typhoid pneumonia, Lalia M., second daughter of Albert and Elizabeth Mariette, aged 21 years and 7 months.

LANTZ.—George Lantz, of Brookville, Hants County, N. S., died Aug. 2nd, in the 89th year of his age. He was a member of the Baptist church and lived a consistent Christian life. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

SMITH.—Harlan, son of Captain Samuel Smith, of Cheverie, died July 23rd, aged 34 years. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon he went to the shore to bathe and by some means got beyond his depth and lost his life not being able to swim. Just before he was drowned he was heard singing "Jesus lover of my soul" which is a great comfort to the bereaved family.

CHURCHILL.—At Lockport, N. S., on Aug. 17th, after a lingering sickness, Lewis P. Churchill, aged 75 years. The deceased had for years conducted a flourishing business here, where he was most highly esteemed for his integrity, his wide sympathies, his generous thought, and his liberal charities. Numbers of the poor remain to bless his memory. He leaves a widow, a large family of sons, a host of more distant relatives, together with friends innumerable to mourn his death.

COLE.—At Harmony, Kings Co., Aug. 17th, sister Mary Cole, aged 81 years. In early life our sister united with the Greenfield Baptist church, Queens Co., N. S. For twenty-one years she was a member of the Lower Aylesford Baptist church. At a good old age she has gone to rest, remembered by old and young as an earnest and pious child of God. She trained a large family in the fear of God, and four sons and a daughter were by her bedside in her last illness. Nearly all of them are trusting in their mother's God. The beauty and usefulness of such a life end not with death.

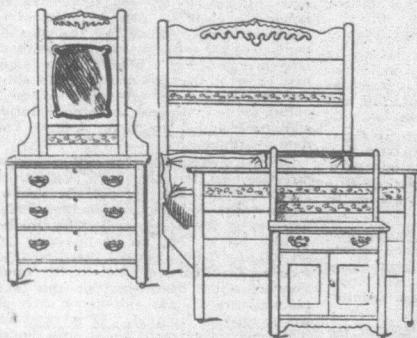
CROSBY.—Deacon Ebenezer Crosby, of Ohio, Yarmouth County, passed on to the "better land" on July 27th, aged 83 years. For some 50 years he walked with the church of Christ, sharing in all its trials and triumphs. For more than a quarter of a century he held the office of deacon in all humility and integrity of purpose. Early in life he began the study of the Scriptures. Through all his lengthened years he applied their precepts and principles to all of life's affairs, and proved these to be a "light to his feet and a lamp to his path." The death messenger came with a paralysis which forbade his speech, but there was light in the valley for him. To his aged widow and large family of believing children he has left the heritage of a good name and the bright hope of a happy reunion in Heaven.

CROSBY.—At Hebron, N. S., Aug. 7th, of heart failure, sister Georgina Crosby, widow of the late R. R. Crosby, aged 57 years. Though the deceased had not been enjoying good health for several months past, yet her death was most unexpected and has cast a gloom over the entire village. She leaves, to mourn their irreparable loss, two daughters, Mrs. W. T. Jost, of Halifax, N. S., and Mrs. J. P. Smith, of Ashmont, Mass., and three sons, Geo. M., of Hebron, Clarence, of Ashmont, and Lee M., of Halifax. May the Lord bless and comfort these her broken-hearted children. Mrs. Crosby was a most estimable woman, being a devoted wife, a wise and tender mother, and a most earnest and active member of the church. She will ever be, as is her husband, of most precious memory to all who knew her. Her funeral was very largely attended. Dr. O. C. S. Wallace and Rev. J. H. Saunders were present and assisted the pastor in the service.

DRAKE.—At Cornwall, P. E. I., Aug. 19th, Eva Drake, eldest daughter of Robert and Jane Drake. Miss Drake had been a member of the North River Baptist church for a number of years. She was always a remarkably faithful and effective worker in the church and Sunday School, until sickness prevented her from attending the services. As a teacher in the Sunday School she will long be remembered, and the large class of little girls, who were under her instruction, in coming years will show the fruit of her labors. Her illness was long and peculiarly painful. But through all her sufferings she was sustained by an unflinching trust in the love of Jesus, and a sweet realization of His immediate presence in the Blessed Spirit. Her departure, to the members of her family, to her church, and to all with whom she was acquainted, seems a great loss indeed. Still we know that the Lord doth all things well, and that our sister is now at rest from her labors, and forever safe in the arms of Jesus.

WINCHESTER.—Capt. Charles Winchester, a resident of Smith's Cove, Digby Co., N. S., aged 74 years, after a short illness, on June 28th, passed onward. His sufferings were severe, but his Christian assurances, peace of mind, and strong hope made it very pleasant to be with him and delightful to see him enter the valley of death, not only fearing no evil, but glad of the opportunity. In the home, in the church, in every walk of life he was

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genuine, no one trusted him and was sorry. For many years he filled the office of deacon and gained to himself a good degree. The Bible to him was God's book and a choice treasure. prayer a privilege, and the Lord worthy of him. His example of devotion, integrity and uprightness may well be emulated. "The memory of the just is blessed." His children rise up and call him blessed, upon them may his mantle of Christ-likeness fall. A sorrowing widow, four sons, two daughters, grandchildren and great grandchildren mourn their loss, but the consolations of the gospel are not small.

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Full term begins Wednesday, September 7. Entrance examinations at 9 a. m. in Colby Hall. Full course of study, three years. Many electives. Special lectures, tuition free. Finely located, eight miles from Boston. Excellent buildings. Interior of Farrell Hall wholly rebuilt in best modern style. Students room heated and furnished. For further information address—ALVAH HOVEY.

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Is there an individual in your family to whom the rigor of our climate is a merace and who would be benefited by a residence in the South? I can offer a good house with 120 acres of land, about three acres of Orange trees, a large Scuppernong Grape Arbor in full bearing, shade and ornamental trees, borders on a small but beautiful lake. Will sell or exchange for good property. Address, Box 75, St. John N. B., where photograph can be seen.

Psychic and Magnetic HEALING

BY E. W. ELLIOTT, 28 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.

Cases of long standing cured in a short time, many by one treatment in a few minutes.

Severe rheumatism of nine years standing cured by one treatment by E. W. Elliott. PAUL ROBINSON, Hopewell, Albert County, N. B.

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Cramps and rheumatism cured by one treatment by E. W. Elliott. JOHN A. CAMERON, 109 Acadia St., St. John, N. B.

International Exhibition

1898 Sept. 13 to Sept. 23, 1898

THIS GREAT ANNUAL MARITIME EXHIBITION WILL THIS YEAR BE LARGER and BETTER Than Ever

\$13,000.00 is given for Prizes to Live Stock and Agricultural Products.

Large Prizes are given in the Fishery Department, and also in the New Agricultural Department.

There will be high class attractions on the Grounds and in Amusement Hall.

7 Nights of Magnificent Fireworks.

Entries are fast coming in for what promises to be

Canada's Banner Exhibition.

Cheap Excursions from everywhere.

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AS BEING A PURE CREAM OF TARTAR BAKING POWDER.

Devoid of all injurious ingredients. Will invariably give satisfaction.

The American "Journal of Health" says: "We have had a careful examination made of this product. Its worth has not been overdrawn."

Testimonies are overwhelmingly complimentary to

WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER.

News Summary.

The Ontario Legislature was formally prorogued Wednesday evening, the constables' bill being passed after a spirited debate.

A construction train on the Washington County road completed track laying on the Eastport branch Wednesday and by so doing the city is connected with Calais and the Canadian Pacific. The main line will be completed within a few weeks.

During a heavy thunder storm at Pittsburg, Pa., Wednesday, lightning struck a summer car on the traction line and as a result one passenger is dead, another will probably die and four others are badly hurt.

The London Graphic expresses the fear that even if the Quebec conference arrives at an agreement on the difficult problems before it the American Senate will upset its work unless American public opinion asserts itself.

Candidates nominated Wednesday for the by-election in the first district of West Queens, P. E. Island, to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Premier Warburton to the bench, are Hon. Wm. Campbell, Tory, and Dr. Robertson, Liberal.

Spanish newspapers and the general public display considerable disgust at the hasty surrender of Santiago de Cuba, since hearing the stories with regard to the adequate defensive conditions prevailing there told by the repatriated soldiers who arrived yesterday at Corruña by the Spanish steamer Alicante.

A London despatch says: All the papers agree that Lord Skelmersdale's defeat is an expression of the elders' dissatisfaction with Lord Salisbury's Chinese policy. The Daily Chronicle and the Daily News declare that it sounds the knell of the Conservative government.

The Brunswick has arrived at San Francisco, thirteen days out from St. Michaels via Dutch Harbor, with 2,500 pounds of whalebone and 26 passengers from Dawson. Those coming from the Klondyke are reticent regarding the amount of treasure brought down, but the total is not believed to be large.

Two privates of the 71st New York Regiment, Morris D. Kane and Christopher Jurgenson, were killed while skylarking near Westbury, L. I., Wednesday. The two men were on the baggage car and one tried to take possession of a piece of mutton held by the other. In a friendly scuffle both fell from the car and were cut to pieces.

Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, who was recently commissioned by the Associated Chambers of Commerce on a special mission to China, started on his eastern journey Wednesday. Lord Beresford goes to investigate the prospects of commerce and to report particularly as to the extent to which the Chinese government will guarantee the safety of British capital already invested and of contemplated investments.

There is a remarkable difference between the New York tax rate and that of Boston. New York pays over \$20 on \$1,000 valuation, while the Boston rate, although 60 cents more than last year, is only \$13.60 per \$1,000. Boston's total valuation of taxable property is \$1,036,063,094, of which \$830,194,900 is real and \$205,868,194 is personal. The increase in real this year is \$26,334,350. There is a net decrease in personal of \$28,555,465.

Spanish will be added to the list of studies taught in the Chicago schools if Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, the new superintendent, has his way. Dr. Andrews says that when Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines come under the control of this government rich new fields for business enterprise will be opened to the young men of Chicago. For that reason he considers it fully as essential now to teach the Spanish language as German and French.

Considerable excitement has been created at Victoria, B. C., by the publication of the fact that Captain Edward Collister, inspector of British naval stations in the Pacific, paid a hurried visit Tuesday to Esquimalt dockyards. The object of his visit was in regard to the projected improvements at Esquimalt, which will more than double the present capacity. Collister has also said that an island in the Pacific near Honolulu is to be seized by Great Britain for a coaling station.

A despatch to the London Standard from Madrid says: A very unfavorable impression has been caused in Madrid by telegrams attributing to President McKinley the intention of instructing the peace commissioners to insist upon the cession of Luzon, that American ocean commerce should have the same footing as Spanish in the Philippines, and that Spain should pledge itself that none of the Spanish colonies should be ceded to European powers. If such are the intentions of the United States government the negotiations

are sure to be laborious even if an understanding is ever arrived at.

The Orange Free State Volksraad was recently discussing a vote of £6,000 for new barracks for the artillery when an honorable member named Fauchec remarked that he "did not like the idea of pampering the artillery by giving them large airy buildings. When I was a young man I slept in the open and wore no shirt and no socks and was never ill. When I got on in life I indulged in those luxuries and now I find I am never well." The item was rejected.

Orders have been issued from Washington directing Gen. Miles to send home from Porto Rico all troops not actually needed for service there. No point has been designated as yet for their disembarkation in the United States, but an examination of several sites is in progress. It is desired to secure a healthful camp and at the same time one where disembarkation can take place at once without any delay such as has occurred at Montauk. It is expected that some of the troops to be sent home from Porto Rico will sail to-day or tomorrow. The first arrivals will be landed at New York city.

Probably the greatest change ever wrought by a turn of fortune's wheel is that of a maid-of-all-work slaving in a Vienna tradesman's shop at 50 cents a day. She has suddenly fallen heiress to \$10,000,000. Her father, Ferdinand Linke, whom she supposed to be poor, has just died. He was the king of Austrian usurers, and a conspicuous figure in Viennese life. After his death two or three million dollars in bank notes and gold were found under the floor, in a hole in the wall and in other curious places. He has imposed on the heiress one characteristic condition—no portion of the inheritance is at any time to be devoted to charitable purposes.

The Mellowing of Character.

BY JAMES BUCKHAM.

It takes time to ripen character. You cannot force it any more than you can force the ripening of an apple. There must be a season of growth, and then a season of mellowing—the first soft spring and summer sun and dews and rain, then the dry autumn heat and the nights of frost.

It is life, and life only, that ripens character; and it takes all of life to do it, too—the bitter and the sweet, the hard and the easy. Let us not be afraid, then, to live, however intensely! The moral coward—the man who is afraid of life, afraid of its depths and its heights, its valleys of humiliation and its peaks of vision, its significant experiences of whatever kind—is capable of developing character. All these are the ripening experiences of the soul. We must expect them, as the apple expects the noontide blaze and the midnight frost. It is childish to shrink from the intensities of life. Why do we live, if not to meet life's requirements and bear its fruits?

It is always a sad thing to see a soul yielding and breaking under the stress of life; a soul that complains perpetually because it is afflicted; a soul that groans night and day beneath its burden; a soul that holds up despairing hands to God, and cries out that it is forspent and crushed to earth, and can strive no more. Souls are not made of such stuff as this. Souls are made to endure. Life's stress and strain are not to break them, but to strengthen them. There is not one of us who cannot endure the discipline of life, no matter how hard, if he understands what it is for, and seeks the divine aid in bearing it. It is simply because we so often misinterpret the meaning of trial that we are so weak to bear it. Looked upon as mere, aimless torment, of course there is no grace in suffering. No wonder we sink beneath the burden if we fail to see the hand that placed it, and feel only, as we think, the grievous, purposely weight crushing us to earth. Everything depends upon the why—the why of pain, the why of struggle, the why of weeping. If we could see, day by day, the mellowing process going on in our souls, how differently we should feel about these intense experiences of life! But so many of us seem to have no conception of the real meaning of life. These vital experiences, that are meant to cut our souls so clear and fine, like the delicate tools of the sculptor, are to us but sharp misfortune. We would fain escape them; they hurt us, and we hate them. Ah! what a sad misinterpretation of the will and purpose of our heavenly Father! We say he is hurting us, and that is all the meaning we get

out of the marvellous process of soul-refining.

Bravery, moral bravery, courage under the stress of life—how sorely we all need it! Our childishness clings to us too long, with its shrinking from all that is hard and unpleasant, its petulance, its shortsightedness, its complaining. When we become men and women are we not to put away childish things? Let us try to understand, let us try to bear, let us try to cooperate! Note the sweetness and richness and beauty of those characters that have always resigned themselves cheerfully and trustingly to God's will, and have gone on mellowing and perfecting in holiness unto the end. Such souls afford some adequate explanation of what life means, or may mean, to a true child of God. They are revelations of ourselves to ourselves; for the image into whose likeness they have grown is a possible ideal to every one of us.—Christian Register.

Notice of Sale.

To Andrew Myles, Junior, of the Town of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, and Province of New Brunswick, (formerly of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John), Merchant:

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Assignment of lease by way of mortgage, bearing date the eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and made between the said Andrew Myles, Junior, of the one part, and Thomas H. Wilson, of Fairville, in the said City and County of Saint John, Druggist, of the other part, and duly recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the City and County of Saint John, in libro 24 of Records, folio 244, 245, 246, 247 and 248, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured thereby, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at public auction, on Tuesday, the Twenty-seventh day of September, next, at Twelve o'clock, noon, at Chubb's Corner, (so called), on Prince William Street, in the said City of Saint John, all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand at law or in Equity of him, the said Andrew Myles, Junior, in and to all "the certain lot" of land and premises situate in the Town of "Portland (now a part of the City of Saint John) described and bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a point on the "westerly side line of Simonds Street, distant sixty-eight feet and three inches from the angle formed by the intersection of the northerly side line of Charles Street with the westerly side line of Simonds Street aforesaid; thence from such point north seventy-four degrees west seventy-five feet; thence north sixteen degrees east thirty-one feet; thence south seventy-four degrees, west seventy-four feet, five inches, more or less, or to the westerly side line of Simonds Street aforesaid; thence south sixteen and one half degrees west or along the said westerly side line of Simonds Street, aforesaid, thirty-one feet to the place of beginning, together with the trees and unimproved use of portion of the land of the said Margaret Milledge and Isabella Milledge, lying to the southward of the premises heretofore described and next adjoining the westerly side line of four feet on "Simonds Street, aforesaid, and extending back therefrom, preserving the same width of four feet, for a distance of forty-five feet for the purpose set out in, and which said lot of land was demised to the said Andrew Myles, his Executors, Administrators and Assigns in and by a certain indenture of Lease dated April 8, A. D. 1876, and made between Margaret Milledge and Isabella Milledge, Lessors, of the one part, and the said Andrew Myles, Lessee, of the other part, (which said Indenture of Lease is registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds, in and for the City and County of Saint John, in Book Y No. 6 of Records, pages 285, 286, 287, 288 and 289) for the term of twenty-one years from the first day of May then next ensuing at the yearly rent of forty-nine dollars and sixty cents, and on the various covenants, conditions, provisos and agreements therein fully set out and explained, together with the said in part recited Indenture of Lease, the unexpired term and right of renewal thereof, as well as the said right of way and the said lot of land and premises, the buildings and improvements, privileges and appurtenances to the said lands and premises belonging or in any way appertaining.

Dated this Twenty-second day of August, A. D. 1888. ARTHUR I. TREHMAN, THOMAS H. WILSON, Solicitor for Mortgage, Mortgagee. W. A. LOCKHART, Auctioneer.

Messenger and Visitor

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

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

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

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

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

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

HORTON ACADEMY, WOLFVILLE, N. S.

This well-known School re-opens September 7, 1898. Its courses of study prepare boys and young men for College, for license to teach, for business and for mechanical pursuits. THE ACADEMY HOME, well furnished, provides at moderate cost comfortable residence for the students. Several Teachers reside in the Home, promoting quietness and diligence in study, and assisting the boys in their work. THE MANUAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT, with increased equipment and Courses in Carpentry, Wood Turning, Iron Work and Drawing, offers special inducements to those looking toward engineering or mechanics. THE SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE admits Academy Students to all its advantages free of charge. Location beautiful and healthful. Teachers of culture and experience. A family school. Board and Laundry \$2.00 per week. Apply for Calendar to I. B. OAKES, Principal.

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

52 BOILS

"Th e years ago I was troubled wt boils, and tried several remedies recommended by friends, but they were of no avail. I had FIFTY-TWO BOILS in all, and found nothing to give me relief until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters. The first bottle I took made a complete cure and proved so very satisfactory that I have recommended B.B.B. to many of my friends who have used it with good results." A. J. MUSTARD, Hyder, Man.

Any one troubled with Boils, Pimples, Rashes, Ulcers, Sores, or any Chronic or Malignant Skin Disease, who wants a perfect cure, should use only

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

A Perfect Remedy FOR all the ailments which attack the Bronchial Tubes and Lungs, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and affections of the Throat, is found in the modern and wonderful preparation known as

Pyny Pectoral

Coughs and Colds Cured while you think THIS remedy is warranted to cure the most distressing Cough or Cold in a few hours time, and the great favor with which it has been received by the public is sufficient guarantee of its virtues.

Big Bottles 75 cents. For Sale by All Medicine Dealers, Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd. MONTREAL and NEW YORK.

How to

The weed most profitable possible way their seeds. In plantain a single the clover seed would have save pence trying to I am not sure seeds are very e is curiously co spots. The wa pair of seeds fa is quite interes fortune to rais ground. The weeds are plan farm from the to be understo hence there is in (partially) planted.

These weeds, deduced from seeds of which the m weeds that grow manure pile wit the summer, the three prin three Pa"—whi edges of the m their myriads o ground and are out with the m I have found it smothered unde material during venting all gro weeds after the upon it, a few weeds from bei will save days a One case more.

It is hard to c there is any pro in their corn a of the season, s to seed. They s the weeds prett has the start, b they allow a ju in countless mi only next sum Some farmers a keep the grou season, because year. They tri just as many w so far as they must prevent th three or four y to get the full l does begin to t The yield of c and the wheat with very muc is clean.—Ohio

Pro

That the toa and particularly by every one w Additional fac recent observat experiment sta cent of the to insects and spic helpful to man, and other ani cultivated crop to man. The sow bugs, com the many legg greenhouse and some extent o and destroys i consumes a coo beetles, rose ch of the wirewor cucumber beetles, cutworms and To all agricu conspicuous s greenhouses o of especial val aim to keep a

The Farm.

How to Manage the Weeds.

The weed management which I find most profitable is to prevent in every possible way the ripening and sowing of their seeds. In the case of the bearded plantain a single hour spent in examining the clover seed with the magnifying glass would have saved me from \$10 to \$20 expense trying to destroy the plantain, which I am not sure can be done at all. The seeds are very easily recognized. One side is curiously concave, with bright brown spots. The way the concave sides of each pair of seeds face each other in the capsules is quite interesting, if you have the misfortune to raise the seeds on your own ground. The way in which the seeds of weeds are planted far and wide over the farm from the manure pile seems not yet to be understood by many farmers; and hence there is an enormous waste of labor in (partially) destroying the weeds thus planted.

These weeds, as I believe, are not produced from seeds in the hay and straw of which the manure is made, but from weeds that grow on the ground under the manure pile while it is uncovered during the summer. These weeds, particularly the three principal garden weeds, "the three Ps"—which are first planted on the edges of the manure pile by birds, ripen their myriads of seeds, which fall on the ground and are shovelled up and hauled out with the manure the following spring. I have found it easier to keep the ground smothered under straw or similar rough material during the summer, thus preventing all growth, than to destroy the weeds after they begin to grow. Depend upon it, a few hours spent in preventing weeds from being planted with the manure will save days and days of labor afterward. One case more.

It is hard to convince many farmers that there is any profit in destroying the weeds in their corn and potato fields to the end of the season, so as not to allow any to go to seed. They can see the profit in killing the weeds pretty thoroughly till the corn has the start, but in August and September they allow a jungle of weeds to ripen seeds in countless millions, to grow again not only next summer, but for years to come. Some farmers are sure it does not pay to keep the ground clean to the end of the season, because they have tried it—for one year. They tried it a year, and there were just as many weeds as ever the next year so far as they could see! It is true; we must prevent the weeds from going to seed three or four years in succession to begin to get the full benefit of it. But the profit does begin to appear the very first year. The yield of corn is sensibly increased, and the wheat is sown on the corn stubble with very much less labor if the ground is clean.—Ohio Farmer.

Protect the Toads.

That the toad is beneficial to the farmer and particularly to the gardener is admitted by every one who has observed its habits. Additional facts have been secured by recent observations at the Massachusetts experiment station, which show 11 per cent of the toad's food is composed of insects and spiders beneficial or indirectly helpful to man, and 80 per cent of insects and other animals directly injurious to cultivated crops or in other ways obnoxious to man. The toad feeds on worms, snails, sow bugs, common greenhouse pests, and the many legged worms which damage greenhouse and garden plots. It feeds to some extent on grasshoppers and crickets, and destroys large numbers of ants. It consumes a considerable number of May beetles, rose chafers, click beetles or adults of the wireworm, potato beetles and cucumber beetles. It is a prime destroyer of cutworms and army worms.

To all agriculturists the toad renders conspicuous service, but gardeners and greenhouse owners may make this animal of especial value. Every gardener should aim to keep a colony of toads among his

growing crops, and the practice of collecting and transferring them to the gardens is a commendable one. While the sense of locality is strong in the toad, and it will often return over considerable distances to its original haunts, yet it may be induced to remain in new quarters if there is a sufficient food supply. Many farmers provide toads with artificial shelters made by digging shallow holes in the ground and partially covering them with a bit of board or flat stone. In such places toads will often remain for many days, sallying forth at night to seek food.

The enemies of the toad are hawks, owls, and, worst of all, small boys, who stone and kill many of them. Dr. C. F. Hodge states that he found two hundred dead or wounded toads in a single day on the shores of a small pond on the grounds of Clark University. The loud cry of the toad at spawning time readily betrays its presence, and small boys, and sometimes those of a larger growth gravitate toward the pools as naturally as do the toads themselves. There have been excellent laws enacted to protect insectivorous birds. Why should there not be as stringent legislation against the destruction of toads?—American Agriculturist.

How to Use a Dash Churn.

There is a proper way to employ almost every implement mentionable, and a dash churn is not to be excepted. As ordinarily used, however, much dissatisfaction arises in that the butter is not good or will not keep well, and as a result the churn is soon thrown aside for a swing, barrel or box one.

Now, albeit the dash churn is not as good as those just mentioned, where one has an old-fashioned wooden dash churn that is in good condition it is hardly advisable in the majority of cases to incur extra expense by casting it aside for one of later date. It can be made to do excellent service simply by boring a three-fourth-inch hole at the bottom, by which to draw off the buttermilk and washing water.

This is the way to proceed: When the butter reaches the granular stage set the churn on the stool, pull out the plug and draw off the buttermilk, then pour in cold water, agitate slightly and draw off the water. In so doing use a small horsehair sieve to catch any particles of butter that escape with the water, and do likewise when drawing off the buttermilk. This greatly simplifies matters, for the butter can thus be drained, salted and partly worked in the churn, which tends to produce a much better article, other conditions being equal. But let those having a good dash churn try the experiment for themselves ere they sink hard cash in making any venturesome exchanges, since "a bird in hand is always worth two in the bush."—Frederick O. Sibley.

The Forces of Right.

Think not that God deserts the field, Though truth the battle loses; But grasp again Faith's sword and shield, And follow where he chooses. He shrouds himself in dark events, No mortal eye beholds him; And many an adverse providence As in a cloud enfolds him.

We see Truth's foes press close around, Distrusting her resources; Faith fills the teeming battle-ground With chariots and with horses. And lo, God's standard rises clear Amid the smoke and thunder; Embattled armies disappear, Or into fragments sunder.

The baffled surf ebbs to the sea, As though its task forsaking, But to return more mightily, In greater volumes breaking. What God has sworn shall yet be done, No power of man can stay him; Upon the seas he plants his throne, And all the waves obey him.

Soldiers of Christ, take heart again. Fear not dark portents solemn. God moves across the battle plain In many an unseen column. The very stars of the blue night, As they fulfill their courses, Shall wheel obedient in the fight, And add them to our forces.

—Selected.



Every Housekeeper

wants pure hard soap that lasts well—lathers freely—is high in quality and low in price.

Surprise is the name of that kind of Soap.

5 Cents a Cake. THE ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO. ST. STEPHEN, N.S.

Selling off SURPLUS STOCK

Great Bargains Offered in Pianos and Organs New and Slightly Used

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

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

People

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

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A live agent in each district to introduce the "Life of the HON. W. E. GLADSTONE" as described by one of the world's most popular and brilliant men, Dr. Gussaulus. Liberal terms to agents. Prospectus and full instructions for successful work sent on receipt of 50 cents. Act promptly and success is yours. Address N. B. ROGERS, Box 343, Wolfville, N.S.

THE CARLETON HOUSE,

Cor. Argyle and Prince Sts. HALIFAX, N. S.

Improved and Extended. Situation very central yet pleasant and retired. Electric Trams pass within a few yards of the door. Visitors to the city will find the "Carleton" a homelike and desirable residence. Terms—\$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 a day, according to Rooms. Special rates by the week. No Liquors Sold.

F. W. Bowes, Proprietor.

IT PAYS

to insure in the CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION, because of its sound financial position, its moderate premium rates and its unexcelled profits to policy-holders—Policies unconditional—Guaranteed extended Insurance, paid up and cash surrender values—All claims paid immediately upon receipt of proof of death.

S. A. McLEOD, Agent at St. John.

G. W. PARKER, General Agent.

Advertisement for 'Made in Canada' featuring an image of a wooden barrel and text: 'When you buy wooden pails and tubs see they bear a reliable and well-known name, and see that no foreign or inferior make is palmed off on you. THE E. D. EDDY CO., LIMITED'.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

"We tried almost everything for asthma without success. At last we tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and the relief was immediate."

S. A. ELLIS, Keene, N. H.

Cupes Asthma.

Medical Advice Free. Address: J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S.

Personal.

Mr. W. S. Martin, Evangelist, is supplying the Leinster Street pulpit for a time. Mr. Martin addressed a good congregation on Sunday afternoon on the plebiscite issue.

Mrs. Kelley, wife of Rev. E. W. Kelley of Mandalay, Burmah, is at present in St. John. Mr. Kelley also, it is understood, is about leaving Burmah for this country, his physicians having ordered a change of climate as imperative in the interests of his health. Mr. Kelley is a native of New Brunswick, was formerly pastor of the Leinster St. Church of this city, and has many friends in these provinces.

Rev. A. J. Vining, Superintendent of Missions for Manitoba and the Northwest, preached in Brussels St. Church on Sunday morning, and in the Main St. Church in the evening. Mr. Vining and Dr. Keirstead met with the St. John ministers in their conference on Monday morning. Mr. Vining left for the West on Monday afternoon.

Rev. G. O. Gates and wife expected to sail from England by the steamship City of London on Tuesday, the 23rd inst., and should reach Halifax about the last of this present week. If they arrive in time, Mr. Gates will occupy his own pulpit again next Sunday.

* * *

A severe electric storm passed over Clare Digby Co., Thursday night accompanied by unusually heavy rain, which did a good deal of damage. The house of Bosile D. Doucette, a merchant of Little Brook, Clare, was struck by lightning, the fluid entering the chimney, which it demolished, as well as the cooking stove in the kitchen below, and also doing other damage. None of the inmates of the house were injured.

* * *

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

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

GEO. HOUGH, Livery Stables, Quebec.

Delicate children! What a source of anxiety they are! The parents wish them hearty and strong, but they keep thin and pale.

To all these delicate children Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites comes with the best of news.

It brings rich blood, strong bones, healthy nerves, and sound digestion. It is growth and prosperity to them.

No matter how delicate the child, it is readily taken.

Sole and Gen. Agents, SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

News Summary.

Hon. Edward Blake arrived at Quebec from Liverpool on Friday night.

There were twenty-six failures in Canada last week, against thirty-four in the corresponding week a year ago.

At the Bow street police court, London, on Friday, J. A. Theirault, charged with stealing \$475 from the department of agriculture at Quebec, was committed for extradition.

Mrs. Botkin, under arrest at Stockton, California, in connection with the murder of Mrs. Danning and Mrs. Dene, of Dover, Del., by means of poisoned candy, was on Wednesday taken to San Francisco by the chief of police of Stockton.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Premier of New Brunswick, has written to the management of the St John Exhibition Association stating that he will be present at the opening and will be accompanied by other members of the Local government.

Chas. Archibald, of Peticodiac, attempted suicide Friday evening by taking a drink of Paris green. Dr. Fleming was called, and being unable to open his jaws, made an injection in his side. He is slowly recovering. Domestic trouble was the cause.

Three deaths have so far resulted from the eating of poisonous ice cream at Greenfield, N. Y. The ice cream was flavored with lemon extract purchased from a travelling salesman a few days ago. A score of others are sick and more fatalities are expected.

The German imperial ministry of the interior, by a circular to the different German governments, calls attention to the fact that American wheat flour is frequently mixed with corn, and asks that steps be taken to prevent the importation of such flour.

Ernest Joseph Pessel, who has been trying to collect a claim of £10,000 upon a life insurance policy issued to his late wife, an English lady, by the Turbane Insurance Co., which had resisted payment on the ground that he had thrown her off a cliff near Florence, committed suicide in Paris Wednesday evening.

The election for the seat in the House of Commons for the Southport division of Lancaster, S. W., made vacant by the acceptance of Mr. George N. Curzon of the vice-royalty of India, on Wednesday, resulted in the return of Sir Herbert Naylor-Leyland, Liberal, by a majority of 257 votes over his Conservative opponent, Lord Skelmersdale.

Wednesday was the hottest August 24 on record in New York. The highest temperature at weather bureau was 88 degrees at 4 o'clock. The temperature at street level was 96 degrees for more than an hour from 4 until 5 o'clock. Not until 8 o'clock did New York's sweltering millions receive a temporary respite. A light thunder storm then passed over the city.

President Hill, of the Great Northern, says America can raise on an average 1,200,000,000 bushels of wheat annually, and that this would feed 200,000,000 people. He emphasises the importance of commercial relations with Asia as stimulating the price of wheat. He advocates a small export bounty, say \$2 a ton, on goods carried in American bottoms in order to restore our commercial marine.

According to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson the crops of 1898 will be the largest in history. He says: "From the latest advices it seems certain that the cotton crop is going to be away ahead of anything in history and the same splendid showing will be made by the fruit-raisers. It is without doubt a year of magnificent prosperity. Abundance is never to be deplored. Low prices fill the mouths of everybody."

The Missionary Review of the World for September opens with a stirring discussion by the Editor-in-Chief on the "Great Exigency in the Work of Missions." In this paper Dr. Pierson points out clearly the financial crisis through which missionary societies are passing, and then proceeds to indicate the causes and the remedy. Dr. George William Knox, formerly of Japan, contributes an article on "Events of the Past Year in Japan," and Rev. M. L. Gordot of Kyoto presents a full and able discussion of a "Doshisha" and the attitude of the Japanese Christians toward the actions of the trustees. Two interesting descriptions of Medical Missions are furnished by Secretary Robert E. Speer, who tells of healing the sick in Persia, and by Dr. C. C. Vinton, who treats of the same subject in regard to Korea. Other articles are on "Christianity and Canteens in the Camps," "Fire-worshippers in Japan," "A Call from Chinese Christians," and "Some Recent Events in China." All the articles and notes are timely and readable. Published monthly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 30 Lafayette Place, New York. \$2.50 a year.



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