

Messenger and Visitor

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Religious

Bigotry in Spain.

Alluding to the recent visit of the young King of Spain to England where he was received with marked courtesy by King Edward and the Royal family and with hearty demonstrations of popular good-will, the *Montreal Witness* says:

"The English people are generous and well-mannered, or they would have shown to the young King of Spain some of the displeasure they must feel concerning his letter condemning the building of the new Anglican church at Barcelona. The 'Diario,' a Barcelona journal, characterized the opening of the church as a heretical move, and one of ignominy to the Spanish people as adherents of Rome. Notwithstanding ecclesiastical and other local opposition, the civil authorities could not prevent the building and opening of the church, as the British government supported the claim of its subjects to have a place of worship of their own faith. The civil authority of Barcelona did, however, act as insolently as it possibly could, and insisted upon the removal of two crosses from the facade of the building. But the civil authority was mild compared with the ecclesiastical. A protest was sent by the latter to King Alfonso, who replied at once that, as a Catholic King, and a son of the only true church, he was profoundly grieved to learn of the founding of a church opposed to the faith of his predecessors and the religion of the state whose destinies 'providence has entrusted to me.' King Alfonso also declared that he and his government would do all in their power to prevent any other Anglican church being founded in Spain and to remove those that already exist. Poor Spain! The King did not expect his letter to go beyond the church authorities, but Cardinal Cassanas took the earliest opportunity to make it public, indeed, he caused to be circulated thousands of printed copies. Naturally this was followed by a protest from the King's non-Catholic subjects. The president of the Spanish Evangelical Church sent him an address recounting the many persecutions which Protestants in Spain have to endure, while many of the newspapers very strongly criticized King Alfonso's action. It was pointed out how inopportune and ill-advised was such a letter in view of the King's visit to France, where the national movement against Rome has been so marked of late years, and to King Edward, the head of the Anglican Church. If the logical consequence of King Alfonso's letter were to follow, it would result in the closing of all the non-Catholic churches and a reversion to the conditions of the reign of Philip II. and the Inquisition. Already, fearing such a reactionary attempt many of the advanced political journals are agitating for religious liberty. In spite of all these facts being known to the English people, they have bated no whit of the heartiness of their hospitality. That is how good Protestants ought to act. It is an object lesson that King Alfonso cannot disregard. Probably, too, he may have had other object lessons on his trip, and it is to be hoped that he will return home a happier and a wiser man."

The Presbyterian and Queen's.

At the meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly in Kingston the Committee appointed by the General Assembly to co-operate with the trustees of Queen's University in securing an additional endowment reported, showing that the work of adding to the University's funds is proceeding encouragingly. The aim is to raise \$500,000 in aid of the Arts and Theological departments, and it was shown that more than \$130,000 had already been pledged. In connection with the report of the Committee, Principal Gordon said that during the past year he had been deeply gratified and encouraged by the interest shown in Queen's by many congregations in the two older provinces. He was gratified over the fact that the chairman of the board of management and the venerable principal of Knox's College were contributors to the endowment fund. To an objection raised that the church had nothing to do with higher education, the principal said that the church should vitally touch the education of the country, and it will do so by touching higher education. Queen's had justified its existence, and the buildings on its grounds testified to the activity in the sphere of its work. They all throbbed with life, while the number of students in attendance was increasing year after year. Secularism is not the best cure for sectarianism. No large university can continue to

flourish in Canada if it attempts to neglect the higher and ethical element in the life of the students. If it tries to do so, colleges will be established to give this element. The work of Queen's has been carried on at great economy. The time has come when the university must be more adequately equipped to meet the demands made upon her. In conclusion Principal Gordon referred to the increasing responsibilities being laid upon the universities, in view of the increasing population and prosperity. Queen's University is the most powerful agency that the Presbyterian Church can lay her hands upon to do the work in this connection, because it touches the higher education of the country. A great responsibility rests upon the church in connection with higher education.

Prison Education.

A system of prison education which should give good results is being inaugurated in the State of New York. No one in these days, probably, believes that education in itself will make men moral and law-abiding, but certainly it has some influence in that direction, since its effect is to enlarge the student's outlook and give him higher ideals. The discipline involved in the process of gaining education is valuable, and will have its effects upon prisoners as well as upon others. Mr. Collins, State Superintendent of prisoners, has asked the Department of Education for one of its inspectors to supervise the work which is being undertaken. Teachers have been selected from among the convicts themselves, some of whom are highly educated. The inspector from the Education Department will organize the prison classes by grades, and after that it is hoped that the system will operate automatically. In discussing this work Mr. Collins says: "At present each prison has its own system. The foreigner, who cannot speak English, will be separated from the American prisoners. These foreigners will be taught English. The other prisoners will be taught to read, write and figure. Geography will be one of the branches, and as the system improves, history will be taught. The schools will be open to pupils from 12 to 90 years old, and it will soon be said that not one convict leaves our state prisons without knowing how to read and write. The lowest sentence is one year, and in that time we can teach the most ignorant. I have decided to arrange for a course of lectures on law. This will be of advantage to the foreign prisoners, who violate laws without any knowledge of it. For instance, a foreigner may marry a girl under eighteen years. That constitutes the crime of abduction here, unless the consent of the parents is obtained. In other countries it is no offence. We had a prisoner who was convicted of abduction, and it was found that he was married by a justice of the peace. The offender did not know the girl he married was under age. Lack of knowledge of the law is not recognized as an excuse, but we can at least teach the men in prisons what the laws are."

A Great Explosion.

What is believed to be the greatest submarine explosion that has ever taken place occurred recently at Alexandria, Egypt. A consignment of explosives from Glasgow was being shipped to Cairo in native boats. One of the boats, on which was sixteen and a half tons of dynamite was wrecked. The explosives were recovered and taken to Aboukir, but owing to contact with the water the dynamite had generated gases, which made it a public danger. It was accordingly conveyed a quarter of a mile out into the bay from Aboukir's Fort, off Nelson's Island and sunk in fifteen fathoms of water. Then it was exploded by electricity. The sight, it is said, was one that never will be forgotten by those who saw it. The sea was perfectly calm; but all of a sudden, without any visible warning, there was a tremendous upheaval of water. The sea became a churning mass for a great distance around, and a waterspout of gigantic height arose toward the sky. The sun, shining on, or rather through, the mass, gave it a superb, glistening appearance, and produced a wonderful effect. The rising water lasted nearly two minutes. It was estimated by a technical spectator that the waterspout attained a height of two thousand feet, while its base was two hundred feet in diameter. These details, coupled with the fact that the explosives consisted of sixteen and one-half tons of zelnite and ten tons of blasting gelatine, which contains ninety

per cent. of nitroglycerine, and is, therefore, one of the most powerful of explosives, made the explosion at Aboukir a record. It is believed to have been the greatest submarine explosion that has taken place since explosives were invented.

Presbyterian Statistics.

The General Assembly's Committee on Statistics reported through Rev. Dr. Torrance who, "though in his 88th year, is quite vigorous in body and mind and one of the most admirable men in the Assembly." The returns of the committee show a total of 1,024 pastoral charges, of which 193 were in the Maritime Provinces, 158 in Montreal and Ottawa, 259 in Toronto and Kingston, 224 in Hamilton and London, 127 in Manitoba and the North West and 63 in British Columbia and Alberta Synods. Among the charges were 1,270 self-sustaining, 417 augmented, and 899 mission fields or stations. The total number of families was 125,799, which may be taken as representing a population of 628,950. The revision of the communicant roll is not regularly attended to in many churches, and the committee considers the neglect a serious matter. The total number of the communicant's rolls was 232,734. Baptisms numbered 11,499 infants and 1,246 adults. Consecrations had paid as stipend of their own contributions \$1,099,767, giving an average of \$1,074 from each pastoral charge, and of \$651 from each congregation, self-sustaining and augmented. The stipend from other sources amounted to \$104,059, the total stipend received by ministers being \$1,203,826. At the common rate of stipend, no minister can provide for himself and his family. Hence the need for a retiring allowances fund. The total payment for all purposes was \$2,886,602, making a sum of \$5,250,441 for the thirty years since the union in 1875.

The Bye-Election in Ontario.

The bye-elections last week in Ontario for the Dominion Parliament resulted in majorities for the Government candidates which may be called substantial. Hon. C. S. Hyman had a majority in London (29), and in North Oxford Mr. George Smith's majority was 349. These results are disappointing to those who expected a great turnover in these constituencies because of dissatisfaction with the Government's separate school policy as embodied in the Northwest Autonomy Bills. However, it is undeniable that in both constituencies the Government majority is much smaller than it would have been but for the unpopularity of its policy imposing Separate Schools upon the North West. In North Oxford a majority of over 1500 at the general election of 1904 and of several preceding elections has been cut down to 349. In London at the general election Mr. Hyman had only 24 majority. But he is personally popular, and but for the unpopularity of the Government's separate school policy, it is more than doubtful if he would have encountered any opposition when he returned to London for re-election as Minister of Public Works. From the standpoint of the opportunist politician the Government's victory in these elections may be satisfactory, but for those who entertain a high regard for consistency and principle, it may seem otherwise. It ought to be considered less important to obtain endorsement for policy than to stand firm and faithfully by a principle. We are inclined therefore to ask with the *Toronto News*: Is it a gain to the Liberal party that its leaders have struck a blow at the most vital principle of Liberalism self-government and Provincial rights? The most honorable traditions of the Liberal party are bound up with this principle. They pride themselves on winning responsible government for Canada, on defeating Ontario and Manitoba from the encroachments of the central authority. The coercion of the new Provinces is a matter not of pride but of shame to self-respecting Liberals, even to many who for party reasons have been persuaded to excuse the government for this lapse from principle.

There is a time in every man's education when he arrives at the conviction that envy is ignorance; that imitation is suicide; that he must take himself for better, for worse, as his portion; that though the wide universe is full of good, no kernel or nourishing corn can come to him but through his toil bestowed on that plot of ground which is given him to till.

**The Address Presented to Dr. Sawyer
in connection with the Anniver-
sary Exercises of Acadia,
June 7, 1905.**

To the Rev. A. W. Sawyer, D. D., LL. D.:

The Governors, Senate and Alumni of Acadia College, at their annual meetings in June, 1904, each appointed a committee to act conjointly on behalf of their respective bodies in expressing to you at this Anniversary the feelings of the denomination in regard to your personal worth and your public services in these institutions.

They are reminded that a half century has passed since you accepted the Chair of Classics in Acadia College. You had not been long at work among us when your special talent as an educationist were seen and acknowledged. With an interruption of nine years, you have in this institution borne the responsibility of both Professor and President, holding the latter office for twenty-seven years. In the light of this educational centre, your character and labors have been under popular and professional inspection, with the result that we find it difficult to fully express our sincere feelings, lest you might regard our language as excessive eulogy. You may be assured, however, that but one opinion prevails among the Governors, your Colleagues of the Faculty, the Graduates, and the supporters of these schools in respect to your distinguished talents and devoted labors.

The high art and thoroughness of your teaching, judged by results, are now, to your friends, a matter of pride and profound satisfaction. The public services of the many students trained and moulded in your classes, have brought much honor to Acadia College, which honor must be some recompense to you for years of arduous, self-sacrificing labor, as it is a reward to those who, for the last half-century have carried the heavy burden of sustaining these Institutions. Permit us, indeed, to say that not only we, but the general public also, have come to think of you as one of the foremost educators of the times.

You have the power to look upon the world in its endless complications, without apparent confusion of thought or bewildering perplexity. By a reverent use of your powers to take world-wide views in apprehending essential principles, in seeking for truth by the use of keen exhaustive analysis, in discriminating and detecting sophistries and fallacies, in disentangling truth from error, your vision has ever seemed remarkably keen; and by graphic statements you have made your thoughts clear to your students who have often found their own fragmentary and nebulous thinking made lucid and full when uttered by their teacher.

In this regard we are led to think of your talents for the examination of the abstruse subjects of psychology, ethics and philosophy, as unique and masterful. Your delimitation of the boundary between possible knowledge and impenetrable mystery has been clear and definite. Swift and acute in thought, and with uniform calmness, you have presided over your classes, giving them the stimulus of your masculine energies, strong personality, and rare teaching gifts.

To faithfully instruct and carefully discipline the students of your class-room, seems to have been to you a lifelong duty and delight. Fatigue, difficulty and discouragement have been ignored in this happy employment. To prepare young men and young women for life has been with you a holy passion, the ardor of which has never cooled, but is as fervid today as it was fifty years ago. It should not, therefore, be a matter of wonder that, in various parts of the world, there are hundreds of young men and women doing good and successful work, who are now seeking to express in some degree their love and admiration for their venerable instructor and faithful friend.

This devotion to you has come to pass without any attempt on your part to conciliate your students by the arts employed by men of small minds. They have gone out into the world with the lesson burned into their souls, that in life's labors, sensible courtesy, coupled with fidelity to duty, will gain respect and secure success and lasting esteem. If any of them shall resort to device and artifice, as a means to achieve success, the world will know that such lessons were never learned at your feet.

In this retrospect there comes into view your helpful influence in another sphere, which must not be overlooked, namely, your co-operation and sympathy with the denomination in all its enterprises. Your presence in our homes, our churches, our associations and conventions has ever been a source of pleasure and of strength as well as a benediction. The modest expression of your views of church and denominational work has been informing and helpful; especially do we remember with satisfaction your repeated discussion of the unity of the various enterprises carried on by the body. The conviction of the soundness of your views still abides with us, and is bearing fruit.

Never before in the history of these institutions has the denomination shown an interest in these schools so intelligent and general as during the successful appeals recently made in the interest of the two "Forward Movements" by your successor in the Presidency, Rev. Dr. Trotter; and this is accounted for by the existence of the sound sentiment of the unity and interdependence of all the enterprises of the churches, a sentiment in the creation of which you have taken an active part.

There is still another element of your service which claims a word from us. In the past fifty years every institution for the higher education has been a watch-tower for the Professor or President who has had the seer's gift. To this service both talent and duty have called you. For great changes—evolutions and revolutions—no half-century can compare with the one on which we are now looking back. Turning our thoughts to this place, we see that the straggling, littered, unadorned village of 1855 has given place to the enlarged and beautiful town of Wolfville of 1905—a town harmonizing with the exquisite and charming scenery in the midst of which it is located. Like changes have taken place in all parts of the Maritime Provinces. The stage coach left us, and the steam-coach came to us. Leaps and bounds have characterized the progress of the last fifty years. The two old historic buildings on this hill, reminding us of the spiritual and intellectual life of the past, have been succeeded by five modern structures, in the planning and erection of which you have taken an active and laborious part. Fifty years ago there were about one hundred pupils and students; now there are more than four hundred. The work of instruction done by five teachers and professors, now requires the combined labor of about thirty-seven. The reposed slowness of those early days has been succeeded by times of stress and rapid action. "Strenuous labors" and "the activities of life" are terms which did not fit the conditions of fifty years ago. But by the industrious employment of your genius, you have not been out-distanced in this swift race, nor have you been put to confusion by endless change, invention and discovery. With an easy pace you have ever been found in foremost rank.

Not without evident and marked success have you addressed yourself to the work of adapting the curricula of these Institutions to the changing demands of the passing years. They have not been allowed to lag behind, or fall in keen educational competition. In this regard, too, the constituency of these schools has ever had in you the fullest confidence.

Your knowledge of the origin and history of these institutions is clear, full and sympathetic. It is true that a number of the fathers and founders had passed to their final reward before you came among us; but they had left us the legacy of their faith, love and prayers. Some of their associates, however, were on the ground and gave you their godly greeting, among them the Rev. I. E. Bill, the Rev. William Chipman, the Hon. J. W. Johnstone, Dr. J. W. Nutting and Mr. J. W. Barrs. In these men you saw fortitude, courage and faith which had been laid under tribute in the work of originating, founding and fostering these schools. Your knowledge, therefore, of their history is not the cold knowledge obtained from books; you found it engraved on the hearts of these good men. Nor did you fail to appreciate all that was noble and inspiring in their characters and lives. Their ideals became your ideals. Their aims and labors you made your own. In the possession of knowledge gained in this way you have continued your labors until the present time. For this we all unite in hearty thanksgiving to Almighty God.

From this centre, as Professor and President, you have thoroughly and carefully studied the subject of the higher education, noting its many changes and phenomenal progress. Nothing, from the Kindergarten to the University, has been regarded as unworthy of your attention. The principles involved, the policies adopted, the drift and tendencies, have been examined and judged by you with special reference to the efficiency and success of these Institutions.

Of the work also in the lower departments you have been an attentive observer and a careful student. The introduction of the Free Common School System into Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, under the efficient superintendence of Theodore H. Rand—a young man largely indebted to you for his training—must have been to you a matter of profound satisfaction, affecting as it did directly the educational life of these Provinces, and indirectly that of the schools in which you have labored. In adjusting these institutions to the new conditions generated by the free system, the Governors relied upon your judgment and adopted your proposals. In this matter you have pursued a middle course between crystalized conservatism and dangerous radicalism. The increasing number of students in attendance, and their success in the sharp collegiate competition of the last twenty-five years, are evidence of the soundness of your judgment and the wisdom of your leadership.

As the successor of Dr. Pryor, Dr. Crawley and Dr. Cramp in the Presidency, and as a co-laborer with equally distinguished Professors, from Isaac Chipman to the members of the present staff, you have helped more than we know in making Acadia College what she has been, what she is to-day, and what she shall most certainly be in the future.

Here we are reminded of the repeated proposals made for uniting Acadia College with other colleges of Nova Scotia, and the part you have taken in the discussion and settlement of this question. The denomination has had the benefit of your matured judgment, that the separate and independent principle adopted by the Fathers when they founded the College is to-day the sound policy for the future. The evidence that this is the right course to pursue

is culminative, and, at the present time, has an added expression of God's favor in the mighty work of the Holy Spirit in the hearts of many of the students.

There is another element of your work which should not be passed by unnoticed. Fifty years ago orthodox philosophy, as we may call it, had the field. In the hands of men like the late Dr. Wayland, its ethics rested firmly on the basis of Divine Revelation. Since that time you have followed its history and examined its varying claims. In the same period Science has made wonderful discoveries and achieved signal successes. All this has resulted in far-reaching effects. Literary and historical critics and students of comparative religions have united with materialists and rationalists in subjecting the Bible to crucial tests. No one has questioned the talents and scholarship of many of these critics of the Bible. In the consequent conflict of opposing beliefs, it has been felt that in you the denomination has had a Christian scholar of genius and skill; and we rejoice to think that, not only as the teacher, par excellence, in these schools, but as a defender of the Bible as the revealed will of God, you have been for these years a citadel of strength, for which we thank God and take courage.

The Christian ideals of these Institutions have had your heartiest sympathy. No student has failed to be impressed with the fact that you regard religion as essential to a sound education; and that great talents, brilliant gifts and worldly success, without personal piety, cannot save the lives of their possessors from failure. It is therefore with much satisfaction that this element of your influence has been noted in all your labors. Nor has it been without fruitage. It appears in the lives of many men and women who have passed through your classes; and essentially in the lives and labors of many who have given their hearts to God in the "times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord," which have repeatedly fallen upon these Institutions.

To you and to the denomination these seasons have seemed the crown of glory, placed by the hand of God on the work done for him at this place; and have been a cause of lasting joy in many homes in the Maritime Provinces. Their fruits are seen in various spheres of labor and influence in Christian and in heathen lands.

When you began work here the character and results of the revival of 1855 were evident; and they were essentially the same as those of the revival of the present year. Fifty years hence the denomination may look back upon the lives of students now on these grounds, as to-day they look back over the lives of Rev. Dr. T. A. Higgins, Dr. T. H. Rand, Rev. Henry Vaughan and others, who here on this consecrated Hill gave themselves to God, and faithfully served him to the end. We all thank God that, after your many years of cheerful, faithful toil, you are still able to do efficient work in the class-room, in training the minds, moulding the character and shaping the lives of your admiring students; and it is our prayer and hope that you may still have years of service in this "work of faith and labor of love."

Will you, therefore, kindly accept the enclosed cheque, along with the autographs and brief testimonials of the contributors, contained in this book, indicating as they do the high esteem in which you are held, and which may be taken as an expression of the love and admiration entertained for you by the large constituency of these Institutions.

THE COMMITTEE:

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|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| E. M. SAUNDERS, | } Appointed
by the
Governors. |
| B. H. EATON, | |
| T. TROTTER, | |
| A. C. CHUTE, | } Appointed
by the
Senate. |
| R. V. JONES, | |
| W. N. HUTCHINS, | |
| W. L. ARCHIBALD, | } Appointed
by the
Alumni. |
| H. H. SAUNDERS, | |
| L. S. MORSE, | |

Rev. Dr. Sawyer's Reply.

Dr. Sawyer, replying to the address, said.—

It will not be expected that an extended reply would be made at this time to this most kind and courteous address. The least that I can say is the expression of my most grateful appreciation of the spirit of these words of personal remembrance and sympathetic recognition of my labors in behalf of Acadia College.

It is fifty years this month since an invitation came to me to take charge of the classical department in this college. Later in the summer the invitation was accepted, and in the autumn I reached Wolfville. On looking around on the morning after my arrival, I could see little that was inviting, except one building on the hill that had the appearance of a temple learning. In due course I found myself installed in the teacher's chair with classes that would scarcely average ten. Though I am speaking in the presence of some of the students of that early day, I must take the liberty of saying that in earnestness of purpose, alertness of intellect and scholarly ambition, the students of that day though few in number were worthy representatives of the long line of students who have passed through these halls in the intervening years. I take pleasure in adding that whatever success the college has attained as an educational agency, it has been due in large measure to the intellectual and moral fibre of the students

who come under the influence of its educational methods and spirit.

The period of which we are speaking divides itself into two parts,—five years at the beginning, and eight at the close given quite exclusively to the duties of the class-room the intervening twenty-eight years occupied largely with class-work and crowded with the cares and multifarious details of executive administration. The first of these years found me buoyant and eager for work; the last have come as a pleasant afternoon after a day of strenuous and wearying toil. In the more onerous years of public service, I have been strengthened by the support and sympathy of a noble band of fellow-laborers, the governors of the college, the value of whose services in behalf of their Institution never has been justly appreciated. I would not let this occasion pass without the expression of my deep sense of obligation on account of their faithful co-operation with one through so many years.

GROWTH OF DEPARTMENTS.

If at anytime it has been thought that I was too insistent in respect to plans for enlargement, such plans have at length been accepted at least with indulgent patience, but generally with the spirit of cordial co-operation. If in any case some lingering doubt remained, the results have shown that they met needs that were just at hand. Every department of the work here has already outgrown the provision made for it, and is calling for more room that it may properly meet the demands made upon it.

The changing phases of the passing years have made necessary frequent revisions of the curriculum of the college. In these changes the constant purpose has been to make such adjustments as would insure the continuance of the solid character of the education which distinguished Acadia in its early years, and at the same time meet the reasonable demands for lines of study related to the practical and scientific developments of the day. In these modifications my associates in the faculty have given most valuable assistance. Whatever of value has attached to these reconstructions, to them is the credit largely due, as well as for the friends of the educational methods in all the classrooms which here have been brought to notice in terms of commendation. I consider myself most fortunate in the privilege of association with such competent instructors in their several departments, and such efficient helpers in a great variety of ways.

FIDELITY OF ALUMNI.

The fidelity of the alumni to their college has been a source of strength and encouragement through all these years. Their varying courses have been followed with continual interest. In their successes I have rejoiced and their affections have been mine. In years to come the college will be more worthy of filial regard and esteem. As successive classes pass out, the alumni will increase in numbers at a rapid rate. This strong body of devoted friends by their faith and love will bear Acadia successfully through whatever perils it may be destined to meet.

The conditions that have prevailed here during the period of my administration of the presidential office have not permitted me to give much time to visitations in various parts of these provinces. But I cherish grateful remembrances of the invariable courtesy and kindness with which I have been received. But in such visitations many friends have been found whose friendship has been a perpetual consolation in the stress and strain of official duties.

It has been from the first the policy of this college to endeavor to adapt its methods of education to the complex nature of man. As his various powers and capacities grow together and should be exercised together in practical life, so they should be trained together. The necessity of physical and intellectual education is universally conceded. But, unreasonable as it may appear, there is no little indifference respecting moral and spiritual development. We have held that the College stands for a broad education and not for training for some special employment. Consequently we have considered it quite as legitimate to seek to have moral and religious influences, as well as aesthetic and scientific, pervade the atmosphere in which the work of this college is done. It is gratifying to know that others judge that in some good measure we have been successful in the application of these principles of education.

MANY MARVELLOUS CHANGES.

The changes that have taken place in the last half century in the scenes about us, in the land where the friends of Acadia have their homes, and in all Canada have been marvellous. Community of interests and life has come in place of the isolation that was so common in the past. We find ourselves a part of the large world. We receive and give. Experience has become broader. Wealth has increased. Luxuries of the fathers have become necessities for the children. The enlargement of intellectual life has kept pace with the increase of physical comforts and luxuries. Recounting the gains of the past and comparing the possibilities of still more magnificent advancement in the future with the possibilities that could be discerned fifty years ago, one feeling the exultation that comes from it all may be in danger of being transported beyond the limits of a sane enthusiasm. A period of great duties and grave responsibilities is opening before the next generation. If national life in the future is to manifest the qualities that belong to

a true and great life, then the educational institutions of the country must be reckoned among the wise and capable leaders of the people. That Acadia may do her share in this necessary and honorable service, may the blessings that have come to her in the past be multiplied a hundred-fold.

Fifty years make a short period in the course of national existence; but measured by the standard of human life they mark a long time. The trees I planted and watered on these grounds have grown to look like trees of the forest. Students who were in my classes in earlier years have been represented on my class-lists in these later years by names of their sons. It is time to give place to younger men.

I close as I began with the expression of my most grateful appreciation of the spirit that prompted the kind words that have been addressed to me on this occasion.

What is Scientific Truth?

Address of Mr. D. J. MacPherson, of P. E. I., on his Graduation from Acadia College, June 7, 1905

Faith in nature is the impetus for knowledge. All our experience teaches us that in the universe or the cosmos regularity and uniformity prevail, and caprice and uncertainty are excluded.

While it is conceivable that any one of the natural laws in which we place our confidence might be reversed; while it is certain that some of them have been miraculously suspended for important purposes, our belief in their permanence is almost unlimited. It never enters our mind except, perhaps, as an amusing fancy, that the earth should cease to revolve; that a stone thrown from the hand should remain suspended in mid-air; or that with the return of the Springtime the trees should refuse to burst forth in leaf.

Nature then with its uniformities in natural objects and movements comprises the realm of scientific investigation. In all its investigations in the external world, science needs only to take things as they appear universally to the senses. Science aims to include all things under comprehensive laws, and these laws may be defined as the necessary relation existing from the nature of things. Now, as scientific law is but the statement of scientific truth, the scientist arrives at the latter in essentially the same manner in which he arrives at a scientific law. Let us then consider the means whereby scientific law is reached.

Certain effects follow certain causes. Science undertakes the task of establishing the certainty of relation.

The most important means that science commands to establish this relation are Induction and Deduction. Mill says, "All discovery of truths not self-evident consists of Inductions and the interpretation of Induction."

Before proceeding further it will, therefore, be necessary for us to come to an adequate understanding of what Induction and Deduction really mean. Induction is usually defined as the process of drawing a general law from a sufficient number of particular cases. Deduction is the converse process, of proving that some property belongs to a particular case from the consideration that it comes under a general law. By this means modern science has set before it as the aim and object of its researches and discoveries—the task of unraveling and explaining all the secrets of the universe. With such an aim and working methods it sets out on its expedition of investigations. All along the way phenomena are constantly appearing the causes of which must be searched out. In each case the test is applied. Sometimes it results in bringing to light an important truth, but more frequently the investigator when about to lay his hand upon what he considers truth, finds that the object of his research recedes as he approaches, and while seeing the truth in view he may be content to rest with the elucidation of the phenomenon and not on an exhaustive determination of the facts.

CONCLUSIONS OF INVESTIGATORS SOMETIMES HASTY.

The crown of the work is the end, and in his eagerness to obtain the crown he impatiently formulates a theory which does not sufficiently explain the phenomena and is only to be explained by other theories, which may appear more reasonable to the mind.

In the great search for causes; though the causes themselves may not be reached, science by patient effort often succeeds in revealing important truth. This is seen in all the sciences, especially perhaps in astronomy. It was in this way that the astronomer Romer was able to determine the velocity of light, and also proved the maxim, which immortalized Galileo, that the same laws of motion which hold good on the surface of the earth apply also throughout the celestial spaces.

With the help of maxims discovered in this and similar ways science becomes limitless in its resources. Relations between forces hitherto considered quite distinct if not opposed are daily becoming more evident to observant eyes. In all branches of knowledge Scientific truth is being revealed. Investigations continue unabated, and while forgetful of the limitations of the senses, scientists believe that all problems will be solved and all the mysteries of the universe will yet unfold themselves to patient research.

THE RANGE OF SCIENCE LIMITED.

But scientific truth has its limitations. Man forgets that he is a servant and an interpreter not only of nature, but

also in all regions of thought and action. He creates nothing, destroys nothing and changes the essential qualities of nothing. He can discover and invent; he can analyze thoughts and things, by reflection and experiment, to their ultimate elements, or what seems to him ultimate, he can within fixed limits separate, rearrange and recombine the objects he may discover. By the use of existing things he may produce new results in nature and the industrial arts. But in all this we see that a man is only a learner, not a creator, a subject, not a sovereign. Whatever originality or mastery he possesses comes from the accuracy of his knowledge and the exactness of his service. Seeing then that the position man holds in the universe is that of an interpreter or a reader of signs, the knowledge at which he arrives cannot be stated as absolute truth. Real causes lie outside his cognizance. To primitive man the phenomena of gravitation were as much a reality as they are to the keenest scientist. To him it was simply a fact. Had any attempt been made at its explanation it must have resulted in mystery. In the course of time, however, Newton made the wonderful discovery that, "every atom of matter attracts every other atom with a force proportional to its masses and inversely proportional to the square of its distance," and lo! it is said, this discovery now explains all the mystery connected with gravitation. Many scientists would no doubt gaze with astonishment at anyone who would dare make the statement that this law really explains nothing, yet in no way does it or can explain the facts of gravitation. The law simply gives a generalized statement of the facts, and though of great practical service yet it does not penetrate more deeply than the external phenomena. The great majority of mankind are deluded into the belief that this law, and similar laws, are the statements of absolute truths; while they are forgetful of the fact that these laws are nothing but inductions which must be accommodated to every new case that may occur and are neither more nor less than mere statements of observed uniformities, and as such can govern nothing. The thing in itself is the reality; Scientific law is only a formula in thought.

From the consideration that scientific truth is a result of investigation and as such must come through the senses its limitations must be at once evident.

NATURE OF LIMITATIONS OF SCIENCE.

No one will dare claim, that through the agency of the senses alone the human brain, no matter what its capabilities may be, can receive true knowledge of external nature. The stars, for instance, would not exist for us if we did not see them; and it is by no means of contrivances to enlarge and extend the power of the eye that the most important advances have been made in our acquaintance with the universe. It is clearly, then, of the greatest consequence that the eye should be a faultless instrument. To show how far this is from being the case, it is only necessary to show the startling research of optical research which have proven the eye to be by no means a more perfect instrument of research than those constructed by human hands, but on the contrary, to exhibit faults by severely condemned in any artificial instrument. The medium then by which lone visual impressions can be conveyed to the brain is of itself a natural limit to our powers of observation, an inherent defect which skill and experience may diminish but cannot eradicate, and what has been said of the eye applies in a greater or less degree to all the senses.

We find then that there must be a circumscribed area to all the truths arrived at through the medium of the senses. The scientist may make bold hypotheses and devise theories which account for certain facts; but as research progresses, theories which have been described as laws, if past history counts for anything, will result in but crude and inaccurate approximations to the truth.

WHAT IS THE DEFICIENCY OF SCIENCE.

Now seeing that what we call scientific truth has its limitations, wherein lies the deficiency and in what realm are we to find that which will supply the defect? In a word, the defect is due to the fact that pure science eliminates the supernatural from the universe, and it remains for philosophy which admits of the supernatural to correct and counteract these evil tendencies. Although it is natural to the mind to seek to reduce all things to rule it is no less so to seek the cause of natural phenomena beyond the objects of sense. The why of metaphysics is as truly a demand of the mind, as the bow of science. This immanent philosophy of mind, which is exemplified in its highest form in our religious feelings, is present in all scientific functions, and prevents us from carrying theories to ultimate results, and forbids us from accepting scientific law as a statement of absolute truth.

THE NEED OF PHILOSOPHY AND THE SUPERNATURAL.

All scientific speculation takes its rise in this department of philosophy. The mind anticipates and lays down a ground underlying sensible phenomena. The intellect sets itself to the task of finding such a ground. Here it may be argued that we cannot get out of philosophy any more than we put into it at the start. Though we admit the force of this objection, nevertheless it must appear that the human judgment can discern between different conceptions of the world round. Now we do not take objection to what we call scientific truth. On the contrary, we establish it by giving it its true position, when we say that physical science in itself is a body of truths concerning the material universe, established by experiment and mathematical reasoning based upon experiment,—truths numerous and increasingly precious. But when science eliminates the transcendental side of human nature and the reality of the ultra-phenomena, we claim that it sets aside truths which have their responsive depths in the human soul; which do not unlock to any key of science, neither have they their expression in scientific formula. Science for its great practical purposes needs the Infinite, and all scientific truth is borrowed from the Eternal.

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DR. SAWYER'S JUBILEE.

The celebration of the completion of fifty years since Dr. Sawyer began his work at Wolfville was well designed and successfully carried out. The committee represented the Governors, the Senate, and the Alumni. And the testimonials, extracts from which are happily preserved in the Album presented, gave friends not officially connected with the bodies named, an opportunity to express their appreciation of Dr. Sawyer and of his life's labors.

The address prepared and read by Rev. Dr. Saunders, chairman of the joint committee, was comprehensive in range and adequate in expression. This address and Dr. Sawyer's reply will be found in another part of this paper. The addresses that followed, though necessarily brief, were very cordial and as they came from men long associated with Dr. Sawyer their strength was not limited by their length. And the gift presented came from so large a number and was so substantial in amount as to guarantee the sincerity of the tributes expressed in so many happy words.

When Dr. Sawyer entered the Hall, accompanied by Dr. Saunders, the entire audience extended the warmest greeting and remained standing until Dr. Sawyer had taken his seat. The scene reminded one of the Jubilee of the College in 1888 when Rev. Dr. Crawley was welcomed to the platform and addressed the Assembly. Those who were present will never forget the event of June 27th.

It is not necessary for the MESSENGER AND VISITOR to pass in review the long and distinguished services rendered by Dr. Sawyer. The committee has made any such attempt unnecessary. On one point we may say a few words as it was not referred to in the addresses.

Dr. Sawyer was not born in Canada; not even in any part of the British Empire. But we must admit that as a native of New England he has had no reason to feel that the place of his birth was any discredit to him; and certainly he has brought nothing but honor to his native land. Moreover though he was not born North of the boundary line he has lived so long under the spell of our national life that we console ourselves that we have had a large share in "his making."

But, in any event, we are glad to say that Dr. Sawyer has worked for Canada with a zeal no less than if he had drawn his blood from the land to whose interests his life has been given. In all his addresses when the subject has been touched he has urged Canadians to rely upon themselves and not to look to New England for assistance. He has sought to stimulate self reliance, and confidence in our own country. When other religious bodies were preparing addresses to be presented at the Jubilee of the late Queen, Dr. Sawyer was the man who moved in Convention for such an address from Canadian Baptists, and Dr. Sawyer wrote this address which was worthy of the occasion.

Dr. Sawyer has helped to train men for public service in the department of state, and has always emphasized the value of such service.

Now during all these years Dr. Sawyer, like the rest of us no doubt, has had his native country in his heart. From that country he has undergone voluntary banishment for the cause that he loved. This fact has implied an element of sacrifice which only those who have some similar experience can fully understand. Dr. Sawyer has borne it without an expression of regret. Very seldom has he even visited the scenes of his youth. His devotion to his work among us has not been weakened by looking back. We must all recognize this feature of his life.

There is one respect, indeed, in which his loss of the fellowship of his old home had compensation. He found in his alliance with a daughter of one of our families, the heart of our people. And in his home, presided over by a lady of innate refinement, graceful culture, and high Christian womanliness, he had rest and stimulus, with the joy of knowing that his home was filling an important office in the social life of the College—Mrs Sawyer has already received the crown of unending amaranth that makes all the wreaths that men can weave for her husband seem poor indeed. But it is a comfort to those who know Dr. Sawyer's sacrifice to remember that the beautiful life of his own home had its seat and strength in the heart of a wife whose affection he found in the land of his adoption.

We wish for Dr. Sawyer the deep satisfaction which the celebration accorded by his brethren is adapted to give and will add the hope that he may return to heaven late.

THE VIRTUE OF HONESTY.

Honesty—honesty in business matters we mean especially—is a homely kind of virtue which everybody is ready to commend. But, like many other virtues, it is probably more generally commended than practiced. It is a very comfortable thing to feel that you are dealing with a thoroughly honest man, but it is not easy always to be thoroughly honest yourself. Anyone can admire the man who, under severe temptation to do otherwise, adheres to the path of uprightness, but not everyone, under similar circumstances, finds it in his heart to follow the admirable example. "Honesty is the best policy" men quote and perhaps in all sincerity think that they accept the time-honored saying, but they are not at such pains to define to themselves what they mean by honesty and what they mean by policy. Has honesty in their thought to do with the truth of God and their own consciences or simple with popular opinion? Is the policy they mean, determined by the experience of a month or a year, or that of a life-time and a world to come? Most men in civilized countries would think it impolitic to pursue such a course of conduct as would subject them to the penalty of the laws, and a somewhat smaller, but still very large, number of men will agree that it does not pay to be dishonest to the extent of forfeiting the respect of their fellowmen, even if the course pursued does not involve arraignment before a court of justice and incarceration in a felon's cell. But if honesty is interpreted according to the highest and deepest significance of the word, there is a vast deal of dishonesty committed by men who pursue their way with proud indifference to courts and prisons and even to the public opinion. Christianity indeed teaches that there is a law which discriminates with infinite discernment between honesty and dishonesty, and a final tribunal at which all dishonesty will infallibly receive its deserts. But by many of those who wish to be classed as Christians that judgment appears to be regarded as a remote contingency which for the present may safely be ignored.

It would be great gain to the cause of Christianity in the world if all men in business who call themselves Christians would conduct their business on principles of strict integrity. A man in business has no more a moral right to take from his neighbor that for which he does not give a fair equivalent than he has to enter his neighbor's house and take from him his goods by force or stealth. The dishonest trader is as really a robber as is the burglar. The fact that he parades his ill-gotten respectability before the world, while his fellow thief goes to prison, will gain for him no consideration at a judgment seat where there is no respect of persons.

There is in these days, a great deal of reckless trading which, so far as its moral quality is concerned, is scarcely to be distinguished from downright dishonesty. The result is seen in frequent business failures, bringing loss and sometimes serious suffering to those who are the victims of such reckless methods. It is certainly to be granted that many an honest man has failed in business because of circumstances which he could not control or of disaster which he could not foresee. But when a man, either deliberately or recklessly, permits his business year after year to drift into a position in which failure and compromise with his creditors is inevitable, he is not conducting business on honorable lines; and if at the same time his living expenses are on a scale which only a prosperous business could support, his course is positively and deliberately dishonest. A man has certainly a right to expect that with constant industry, wise management and due economy his business shall yield him a living. But there appear to be many who make it a first consideration to get out of their business a first class living for themselves and their families. If after that there is sufficient to balance accounts, so much the better; but if not, so much the worse eventually for the creditors.

Christian men in business will do well to consider that one of the most effective ways in which they can bear witness to the reality of the religion which they profess is by being honest and honorable in all their dealings. It would mean much to the world in its religious, as well as its business interests if it could be said of every professing Christian man in business—There is a man who can be implicitly trusted, whose word is as good as his bond, who will not speculate with other men's money, who keeps his expenditure within his income, who is brave enough to be honest when honesty means poverty or rigid economy and who will do his utmost to discharge every business obligation which he has assumed.

It would be well too if all Christian people were brave enough to encourage honesty and discourage dishonesty wherever found. Among those who worship the god of this world one need not be surprised to find that men are valued largely according to the amount of money which they spend, and that no searching inquiry is instituted as to whose money it is that is being spent. But if the same thing is found in society which calls itself Christian, what shall we say? What if Christian doors are open to the man who is living luxuriously on other people's money, while they are shut in the face of the man who, while in all respects the equal of the other, is too honest to live in excess of his proper income? What if to the young man who is spending every dollar of his salary in dress and lux-

uries, and thereby putting himself under powerful temptation to actual dishonesty the doors of Christian homes are open, but would be tightly closed in his face if he were but honest and prudent enough to live economically according to his means? If these things are so, it is rather a sad commentary on the Christianity of the age. To the observant mind, we think, it must appear evident that few things are more to be desired than the toning up of what passes for Christian conduct to the Bible standard of honesty.

THE PROSPECT FOR PEACE.

Negotiations for peace between Russia and Japan have apparently made progress during the past week. Both Governments have received the suggestions of President Roosevelt's note in a conciliatory spirit and have consented to appoint plenipotentiaries to negotiate for peace. The place of meeting too, has been agreed upon. Russia wished the meeting place to be Paris, and Japan's preference was for Chefoo or some city in the Far East. Russia would not agree to meet in the Far East and Japan would not agree to Paris, because of French and other European influences, and finally it was agreed that the meeting place should be Washington. The personnel of the Conference is as yet largely a matter of speculation. It is understood, however, that each country will name three plenipotentiaries. The names of M. Nelidoff, Russian Ambassador at Paris, and Baron Rosen, the new Russian Minister to the United States, are mentioned as likely to be two of the Czar's representatives on the Commission. It is thought probable that the Marquis Ito will head Japan's mission, or if his health is not sufficient for the undertaking, his place may be taken by Field-Marshal Yamagata. Mr. Takahira Japanese Minister at Washington, may also be a member of the Commission. The probability for a speedy conclusion of the war may not, however, be so strong as some of the despatches and articles which are appearing in the daily papers would indicate. In any event the plenipotentiaries probably cannot meet before August. Preliminary to that meeting it is understood that an armistice is to be arranged by the two Commanders-in-Chief, Linevitch and Oyama. Oyama's position is believed to be at the present time highly favorable, and his opportunities for increasing his forces and equipments are vastly greater than those of the Russian commander. It is not likely that Japan will forego the opportunity of striking another decisive blow against her enemy unless she has some definite assurance that the terms of peace upon which she means to insist will be granted. Considering the advantages of Japan's position at the present time, it is tolerably certain that she will not consent to peace without something like an adequate compensation for the expense and losses of the war, along with such other conditions as will constitute a strong guarantee that she will not soon again be called upon to defend herself from Russian aggression. It is accordingly still a doubtful question whether Russia's pride can submit to Japan's terms until General Linevitch's army shall undergo the crushing defeat which there is little doubt Field-Marshal Oyama is prepared to administer.

Editorial Notes.

—A Toronto paper mentions that Dr. E. M. Keirstead was in that city last week and says that he has signified acceptance of his appointment to the Chair of Systematic Theology in McMaster. It is added that Dr. Keirstead's decision causes great pleasure to McMaster men and will be hailed with delight by Ontario Baptists generally. That is what we should expect, but "pleasure" and "delight" are hardly the words to indicate the feelings of Acadia men and of Maritime Baptists generally at the decision.

—There has been in France of late quite a notable revival of religion which is said to owe its origin to the great Welsh revival. Pastour Salliens of France speaking at a Conference in the Pastor's College, London, is quoted as saying that the Welsh revival had appealed to the French people more than had any other foreign matter or happening of the time. A large number of French pastors had visited Wales, had been mightily moved themselves and had brought the holy fire of Bible religion and true consecration back with them. The result was that many genuine conversions had taken place, some even in the Roman Catholic church, and that the Bible was being better read than it had ever been in France before.

—The haste to be rich leads many men to dishonesty and ruin. This fact finds a notable illustration in the person of Frank G. Bigelow, lately President of the First National Bank of Milwaukee. Bigelow confessed to having stolen a million and a half of the Bank's funds and has been sentenced to ten years hard labor in the State Prison for his crime. The temptation by which in this case a man trusted and honored by his fellowmen was led into dishonesty was the same as in many similar cases—the expectation of acquiring wealth rapidly through speculation in stocks. The expectation failed and disgrace and ruin resulted. It is much better to get rich very slowly than to run risks of end-

ing one's days in a penitentiary; it is better to remain poor than to have the consciousness that one deserves to be in a penitentiary.

—The Eleventh Triennial Convention of the International Sunday School Association which is to meet in Toronto on Friday of this week and continue in session until the following Tuesday is expected to be the most notable gathering of the Sunday School forces of North America ever held on the continent. The Association represents 153,000 Sunday Schools and a constituency of 14,000,000. A number of subjects of great interest to Sunday school workers are to be discussed, and among those who are expected to take part in the discussions are a number of College Presidents, distinguished ministers, successful business men and others who are prominently known in connection with the Sunday School work. The arrangements for the Convention appear to be very complete and those who attend will doubtless carry away valuable inspiration for their work.

—On the invitation of Superintendent Inch a large number of persons interested in the public schools of the Province visited the Consolidated School at Kingston on Thursday last. Included in the number of visitors were His Honor Governor Snowball, ex-Governor McClellan, Premier Tweedie and Hon. L. P. Farris of the local Government, several M. P. P.'s, Dr. Creed and Mr. Kidner of the Normal School, Fredericton, and other teachers, and representatives of the press. The visit and the exercises in connection therewith are said to have been exceedingly pleasant and interesting both to the visitors and to those connected with the school. The experience of Kingston's first year goes to confirm the opinion expressed by many educationists that the Consolidated School has come to stay and that it is destined to play a very important part in connection with the public school systems of the different Provinces.

—We have received a letter from Rev. J. W. Gardner, of Kingston, P. E. I., in reference to the arrest of his son on suspicion of having something to do with an attempted bank robbery at Lancaster, Ont. on April 25th last. The matter was generally reported in the daily papers and was doubtless seen by many of our readers, though no mention was made of it in the columns of the Messenger and Visitor. The report was naturally a terrible surprise and shock to Mr. Gardner, for his son had been carefully and religiously trained and had always borne a good character. It seemed impossible therefore that the report of his having any connection with the crime mentioned above could be correct. Mr. Gardner also writes us that he has received information which convinces him that his son was quietly in bed at the time when the burglary was committed, and that evidence is available that will clear him from all suspicion. Mr. Gardner adds that the people of the place have manifested their sympathy with the young man in his trouble in practical forms. We are sure that the readers of the Messenger and Visitor will be glad to believe these favorable reports. The experience has been a very trying one for our brother Gardner. We cannot but sympathize deeply with him in his trial and are glad to know that he has reason to believe that his son's good name will be fully vindicated.

—A tragedy which would appear to involve murder of an especially revolting character is reported from Plympton, a village on the shores of St. Mary's Bay, Digby County, N. S. According to the account published in the daily papers, two little girls, one aged six years and nine months and the other about eighteen months, disappeared from their home on Friday last, and the next afternoon, after much search, were found in the woods about a mile away. The younger child was living and apparently not much the worse for its experience, but the older child was dead and had been dead some time. Both children had been gagged, and the younger child had her hands and feet tightly bound. The older child was not bound but was laid face downward and covered with brush. It would seem that she must have been dead or nearly dead when placed there. The affair is enveloped in mystery, but suspicion rests upon a woman named Hope Young and a man named Kingsley Melanson with whom she lived. According to the woman's story she is the widow of one Fred Young and formerly lived in Boston, came to Digby County last July and has since stayed at a number of places. For about twelve weeks she had been keeping house for Melanson. She had charge of the children but says only the younger child was her own. There is said to be no evidence that tramps or other suspicious character were about the place. The feeling in the community is said to be strongly against the woman. There will of course be a rigorous investigation which probably will throw further light upon the matter.

—The following reference to an interesting gathering at Moulton Ladies' College on the evening of Monday, June 12, is from the Toronto Globe. The spacious gardens of Moulton Ladies' College were extremely pretty with Chinese lanterns last evening, the elements for once being propitious and the lovely moonlight still further enhancing the effect of the pretty figures in white and groups of guests standing about. Previous to the garden party a large banquet had been given in the college dining hall by the alumni of the past

graduates and of the graduating class, about 50 in all, at which Chancellor and Mrs. Wallace were the honored guests. Miss Senior, President of the alumni, had on her right the Chancellor, the Rev. Mr. Freeman, representing the Board of Governors, and Mr. Cringan, being the other favored visitors. Toasts were given with great spirit—"The Alma Mater," "Our Guests," "The Married Moulton Girls." Later on Mrs. Wallace welcomed some two hundred guests who thronged the large rooms and lawns, and partook of refreshments in the marquee wherein was a pretty flower-decked table. The Chancellor and Mrs. Wallace received many good wishes and kindly good-byes, as they leave almost immediately for their new home in Lowell, Mass. A most welcome guest was Mrs. McMaster, who came from New York to be present on the very interesting occasion of the charming entertainment.

Anniversary Echoes, Acadia Seminary.

1. Alumnae Association of Acadia Seminary.

For several years, on account of the increased number of functions during Anniversary week, it has been very difficult to find a suitable time for the Re-Union of the Alumnae Association of Acadia Seminary. This year the Executive committee of the Association overcame the difficulty by combining the Re-union with the Class-Day exercises of the Seminary Graduating class. On other years these exercises have been held on the Saturday before the closing, and only the invited friends of the class have been privileged to attend. This year, with the cordial concurrence of the Class, a joint meeting was arranged, and invitations were sent to all members of the Alumnae Association as well as to many friends of the Graduating Class.

The joint meeting was held in Alumnae Hall on Monday, June 5th, at 2:30 p. m. A good number of Alumnae were present. They were presented with Class colours at the door and were ushered to seats reserved for them at the front of the room. A varied and very enjoyable programme was given by members of the Graduating Class after which Mrs. Ralph Eaton, of Kentville, N. S., formerly Miss Alice Hanson, of the Class of 1883, gave an address on behalf of the Alumnae Association. Mrs. Eaton sketched the history and work of the Association, gave earnest and loving words of counsel, as from an elder sister, to the members of the Graduating Class, and plead for a more generous recognition on all sides of the strong bond of union between the Seminary and its Alumnae. On behalf of the Association, she presented the Graduating Class with a year's membership, and urged them to continue this membership through all the future years. Mrs. Eaton's address fully satisfied the expectations of those who chose her to represent them. The class did a graceful thing in presenting her with a beautiful bouquet of roses as she left the platform.

It was a grateful change from the somewhat heated, crowded Hall to the spacious lawn at the rear of the Seminary where the Alumnae held their Reception, having invited to this Reception all the friends of the Graduates present at the meeting in the Hall. The weather was perfect for the occasion. While dainty refreshments were being served, groups of friends gathered here and there, and many old acquaintanceships were renewed and new ones formed. Many Alumnae expressed themselves as delighted with the change from the old routine of Alumnae meetings, and hoped the new order might be perpetuated.

Principal DeWolfe has always recognized most cordially the importance of the Alumnae Association, and has used his influence to increase its membership. He kindly arranged that all members should receive complimentary tickets to the Seminary Closing, and that seats should be reserved for them in front of the platform. This privilege was much appreciated by the Alumnae. A large number availed themselves of it and entered the hall in a body just before the Seminary March began. This courtesy shown by the Principal made the Alumnae feel that they were still identified with the life of the school which did so much for them in other years.

The annual business meeting of the Association was held on Tuesday, June 6th, at 2:30 o'clock. In the absence of the President, Mrs. Farquharson, the Vice-President, Mrs. Ernest Johnson, presided. The Secretary read an interesting address, written by the President, which emphasized the privileges and responsibilities of Seminary Alumnae. A good deal of important routine business was done, and the following officers were elected:—

President, Mrs. Horace Estabrook, Springfield, N. S.; 1st Vice President, Mrs. C. W. Rose, Yarmouth, N. S.; 2nd Vice President, Miss Wortman, Wolfville, N. S.; Secretary, Mrs. Walter Mitchell, Wolfville; Treasurer, Miss Eva Andrews, Wolfville.

2. Class Day Exercises.

These exercises conforming in general to similar meetings of former years possessed interest for the large audience assembled. The exercises consisted of the Class History by the Class President, Mabel Macdonald, of Petitediac, N. B., the Prophecy by Maude Christie of River Hebert, N. S. The programme was varied by a reading by Beatrice Oulton, Port Elgin, N. B., a mandolin solo by Ethyl Newman

Bellows Falls, Vt., a piano-forte solo by Helen Fowler, Petitediac, N. B., a violin solo by Evelyn Vaughn, Wolfville, N. S. The class gifts were presented by the President with witty allusion to the personal foibles of the several members. After Mrs. Eaton's admirable address, Principal DeWolfe presented each member of the class with a copy of Mrs. Lucy Waterbury's beautiful book, "The Beautiful Life." It was one of the very interesting sessions of a most interesting week. *Finis Cepies Caronut.*

3. Art Exhibition.

The exhibition of the art department was held in Alumnae Hall on Wednesday, June 7. One hundred and twenty pupils enrolled in the department during the year. As shown by the work, the field covered is unusually large, consisting of studies from nature and still life in oils and water colors; ceramic decoration; cast drawing from the block, the round and the antique; charcoal sketches from life; clay modelling and casting from life; original illustrations of fairy tales, and competitions on various themes in black and white and in color; work in decorative design, including tooled leather, magazine and book covers, models in wax for execution in silver, and books of original design. Illustrated note books in Art History were also on view.

Studies from nature of apple blossoms and jorquils, and an out-of-door sketch of the church and college, all by Miss Mabel Macdonald, of Petitediac, N. B. were good in value, and artistic in treatment. In addition Miss Macdonald, who is the first graduate in the new course, four years in the Art Department, showed two torsos which combined strength and refinement in handling, a fine drawing of the Victory of Samothrace, as well as several pieces of clay modelling and casts from life. Miss Macdonald's future is full of promise. Others whose work deserves special mention did space permit are Miss Murray of Wolfville, Miss Price of Sussex and Miss Burditt of St. John. In china artistic pieces were exhibited by Miss Violet Churchill of Hantsport, Miss Forrest of Halifax, Miss Burgess of Wolfville. The exhibition was the best in recent years.

4. Special Mention.

A most pleasing, and to judge from the immense crowd gathered on the tennis courts at the rear of the Seminary, a most attractive innovation was the Physical Culture Drill by fifty young ladies in white with wands. It was almost creditable exhibition of beauty and grace, and the various evolutions were greeted with hearty applause.

Principal DeWolfe will spend the month of July in Toronto, supplying the pulpit of the Bloor St. Church, while the pastor, Rev. J. D. Freeman, is in England. All correspondence, requests for catalogues may be directed to 30 Bloor St., West, Toronto, Ont., or if to Wolfville it will be forwarded immediately. During August he will be at home and will prepare for the opening in September.

The prospects for a large attendance for the ensuing year are very bright. A word as to these and several changes and improvements will be forthcoming shortly. The new catalogue will be issued about June 28.

Oklahoma Letter.

BY DR. H. C. TODD.

The name Oklahoma is from the Indian and means "Beautiful Land." The fitness of this name can only be appreciated by those whose privilege it is to see for themselves this beautiful expanse of country which sixteen years ago was only a spreading prairie inhabited by Indians and cow boys and the favorite hiding place of some of this country's most noted outlaws.

For long years had the people of Kansas at the north and of Texas at the south, viewed this splendid territory with its wonderful soil and natural resources, and anxiously knocked at the doors of Congress to open it for settlement, but not until a little over a decade and one half ago did they do so. Do you wonder that upon that memorable morning along the Kansas line and the Texas border, thousands and thousands awaited for the sound of the guns, the firing of which spoke the voice of Congress in offering this land for settlement and for homesteads. Do you wonder, too, that that is a historic day to Oklahoma, and that we new-comers never tire of hearing those who made that wild race for a home, tell of their thrilling experiences as each was eager to choose his claim from the very best.

Do you know it seems strangely incredible that this could all have occurred only sixteen years ago, for this wonderful territory which at the next session of Congress will become the State of Oklahoma, with its one and one-half millions of people, is now spread with beautifully cultivated farms and studded with prosperous villages, towns and cities, of which Oklahoma City, at the very centre of the territory and with its thirty five thousand is the metropolis. Where is Oklahoma City? I think I can best tell my Canadian readers by saying that it is just one thousand miles exactly due south of Winnipeg, Manitoba. This is indeed a wonderful city, the progress and improvement of which have never been excelled in the world's history. It is a city of sunshine, parks, gardens, cement paved streets, electric cars, enormous public school houses, universities, costly public buildings and hospitals and last, but by no means least, magnificent churches. One cannot look

(Continued on page 8.)

The Story Page

The Stranger Within our Gates.

BY HARRIET WINTON DAVIS.

The new maid was depressing. Tom said he felt as if he had slain all her nearest of kin every time she spoke to him. What was the use of going around with such a preternaturally long face anyway? Bridget was always so nice and jolly. Eva, too, missed the smiling, freckled countenance. Bridget had been part of the little household so long that it seemed unnatural to see this solemn stranger in her place, but when the old mother had need of her who would bid her stay? It did seem a little hard, though, that Aunt Marion should have to go away, too, throwing the cares of housekeeping so suddenly on Eva's unaccustomed shoulders. Her school days had been so happy, and she realized with a little pang that they were over forever; but after all, she was glad. It was pleasant to be at home. She had just finished arranging the books she had unpacked, stopping occasionally to dip into one when her brother opened the door.

'Where's that graven image going now, Eva?' he asked, 'I met her at the head of the street with her bonnet on.'

'Who—Olga? O, she going to Carmel to get some things she left there. She's coming back on the four o'clock train.'

Tom groaned. 'I hoped she had taken her form off our door permanently. Really, Eva,' he said, 'she'll have a blighting effect upon us all. I can feel even my sweet sunshiny spirit being gradually crushed out. I am not the same merry youth I was before this thing of evil appeared to us.'

'O, Tom,' Eva laughed, 'that sounds as if it was too much Poe, instead of poor Olga,' but he went off muttering.

'Well, if I'm to be housekeeper I mustn't idle away any more time here.' Eva said, and started up attic to investigate the leak Olga had reported to her. 'What a forlorn place,' she thought, as she opened Olga's door. It was only in the centre of the room that one could stand upright. The one small window admitted little light or air. The uncovered floor was rough, the walls bare, while various discoloration overhead showed that this was not the first time the roof had sprung a leak.

'The poor girl! No wonder she can't smile—with such a room as this, and to think of dear, patient Bridget having it all these years! It's too bad. I shouldn't think Aunt Marion would have allowed things to go so.'

Then Eva fell to wondering as to how they could improve matters. Of course the first thing was to repair the leaky roof, and perhaps the walls could be papered. That would make it a little better. Some of the furniture looked shabby, too. If there was only a decent bureau and a more comfortable chair, and O, what a looking-glass! Eva thought, as she glanced into the little cracked mirror that hung by a twine string from a nail. 'Poor thing, I pity her if she thinks she looks as she does in that.' Wasn't there anything that could be spared from somewhere else to make this room look more attractive? But even then it could not help being hot and stuffy. Suddenly a thought struck her.

'If Olga could only have the old play-room downstairs! That is so nice and cool, it's too bad to use it for a storeroom,' and she opened the door and looked in. It was not very large, but the double window was wide and shaded by the spreading branches of the great apple tree. Often, as a child Eva had stood there and broken off the pink blossoms that fairly tapped on the panes as if calling attention to their own loveliness. She remembered how Aunt Marion used to warn her that for every one she picked a big red apple might be lost, but the roseate clusters were too alluring; there were always so many apples anyway—more than they could eat. Eva gave a little sigh as she thought of the childish days, then she turned her mind to the business in hand. 'She must have it—it's just the thing,' she said aloud in her eagerness, 'I'll ask papa as soon as he comes in.'

Then she saw Tom on the lawn, teaching the half-grown puppy to jump over a stick. 'O, Tom, please come here a minute,' she called, and hurried down the stairs.

'Well, what is it, Sis?' he asked, as he flung himself on the lounge. He listened in silence to her plans, then he looked at her critically for a moment. 'You're not a bad kind of a girl, Eva,' he said; 'you mean well. However, I think we'd better continue the roasting process. I'm afraid she'll stay if we make her too comfortable. Let's leave her in the attic.'

'O, Tom, please help me. I want to change things right away, if papa is willing,' she said coaxingly.

'Couldn't possibly, my child, I'm going down to the Point fishing. Run along now, little girl, don't tease,' and he waved his hand in dismissal.

Eva looked disappointed, but she did not wonder that Rocky Point was attractive, that lovely morning, and, besides, Tom seemed to dislike Olga so, anyway. She hoped her father would be more sympathetic. Tom was watching her out of the corner of his black eye.

'Eva,' he said presently, 'my new line has got into an awful mix-up. Can't you do something with it? My fingers seem all thumbs.'

Eva's slim white fingers were so dexterous in untangling the refractory knots that there was no danger of mistaking them for thumbs.

'I'll bring you home some of the nicest fish you ever laid your eyes on, for your dinner,' Tom said as he wound up his line.

Eva thought she would a good rather have his help at home, but she only smiled and said she would be ready for them. Tom went off whistling, with the dog at his heels. Eva busied herself about the house until her father came in, then she took him upstairs to show him the leak.

'Whew, but this hot!' he said as he mounted the attic stairs.

'Just think, Papa, how bad it must be to sleep here. See what a miserable little room,' she said as she opened Olga's door. She gave him a chance to examine the leak and then she laid the case before him—briefly, for her father had taken a newspaper from his pocket and was vigorously fanning himself.

'Of course let her have the room if you want to, Eva. I think myself it's better to use a good comfortable room like that for a human being than keep it just to stow away a lot of traps,' he said as they reached a cooler atmosphere. 'I declare I don't see how old Biddy stood that attic so long.' Then he added; 'Your aunt is a mighty good woman, but I must say she did let things go surprisingly. However, you're housekeeper here now, and we'll see how you make out,' and he pinched her ear.

To Eva's surprise she found Tom in the sitting-room. He listened silently while she and her father discussed the proposed change.

'I thought it would be so nice to get it all done while Olga's away and surprise her with it,' Eva said 'but I don't suppose we could. She'd have to be here to help.'

'What's the reason we couldn't?' Tom asked. 'I'll go over and get Mrs. Ryan; she's always ready for a job. I guess she and I can manage it, with you to boss us.'

'O, Tom, you dear boy,' Eva said delightedly. Then her face shaded. 'But you are going to the Point. Ross Baker said yesterday the fish were fairly jumping out of the water.'

'O, I know they're just dying to be caught, but they'll have to wait awhile. I've got some to fry now,' and Tom picked up his hat. Mrs. Ryan promptly appeared and they were soon ready for work. Tom took command like a general.

'Now if there's any of this stuff you want left down here, Sis, just pick it out and we'll cart the rest up to the attic in a hurry,' he said to her. Several pictures that had been marvels of beauty in her childish eyes were hanging in their old places.

'We'll leave them just where they are, they look so pretty,' she told Tom.

The old green and brown roses on which they used to play still carpeted the floor.

'Ingrains are powerful things to wear,' Mrs. Ryan said.

The neat bureau with its glass into which one could gaze without less of self-respect, a small table, a rocker that needed only a very little of Tom's mechanical assistance to become a cozy resting place

were to be left, while the few things pronounced worthy were brought down from Olga's room.

'Perhaps she would rather take those out herself,' Eva had said when Mrs. Ryan proposed transferring the contents of the bureau drawers. 'I'm so glad this bureau can lock up,' Eva thought. 'She will feel as if she had a little more privacy.'

'I guess that Olga's a pretty good girl,' Mrs. Ryan said to her in an interval of rest. 'I know some folks that lived near where she came from.' Then she repeated what they had said, how Olga had wanted to fit herself for teaching, but had put aside her own wishes to care for her brother's motherless children, and how, after she had grown to feel as if they were like her own, he had married again, and then somehow she had been made to know there was no place there any longer for her, and she had resolved to go into service. 'But they say she ain't never been the same since. It kind o' broke her all up. Poor thing!' Mrs. Ryan added sympathetically 'she seems awful sad.'

Eva listened with a heart full of pity. 'O, how could they treat her so?' she said to Tom when Mrs. Ryan went upstairs for something. 'I'm going to do all I can to make up to her for it.'

Tom said he didn't believe in the whipping post, but he thought a man who would treat his sister like that came mighty near deserving it. Then he pounded a loose tack into the carpet with a great deal of unnecessary force.

It was nearly four o'clock when Mrs. Ryan, with arms akimbo, announced that 'there didn't seem to be nothing more that she could do,' adding, as she surveyed the room with a satisfied smile, 'It certainly do look grand!'

Eva moved around the room, adding the finishing touches tenderly.

'It will give her a little homey feeling,' she thought, and the words, 'He setteth the solitary in families,' came into her mind. Or perhaps they had been there all the time.

'Wait a minute, for me, Tom,' she called over the balustrade, as she ran lightly up to her own room. She took a pretty vase from the mantel and, opening a drawer, selected a dainty table scarf. When she went downstairs Tom was busy near the window.

'O, what's that, Tom?' she cried.

'O, nothing but an extra shelf I had. I thought it might come in good for her to put something on. This seems to be a good place for it,' and he tried to look indifferent.

'O, what lovely carving! You do make such pretty things! Tom,' she added, rubbing her face against his cheek, 'how good you are!'

The shelf was hardly in position when they heard Olga on the stairs.

'She's on her way up to that dreadful room,' Eva whispered, but Tom had disappeared. Then she called: 'Olga, come in here a minute. I want you to see this room since we cleared it out. Isn't it improved?'

'It looks beautiful,' Olga answered, but looking very much like the graven image Tom had called her.

Eva grew a little embarrassed. 'We fixed it for you, Olga. That other room isn't comfortable and I'm sorry you ever had it. Try that rocking chair, Olga, and she pushed it toward the window. Olga obeyed mechanically.

'Do you really mean,' she asked, looking at her in a dull surprise, 'that you have done all this—taken all this trouble just for me?'

'But Olga,' Eva said, 'we enjoyed it, we didn't think it was a trouble. We wanted to do something to make you happier. You deserve to be happy and we want you to feel that you have a real home here. Then with a thought of the disappointed hopes, you can have some of my books if you want to study, Olga, and I'd love to help you about anything.'

But Olga was crying quietly. Eva looked at her in distress, with the tears in her own eyes. She did not know what to say but she took the hand that had done so much for others and gently pressed it.

Olga raised her head. 'Some way I've been just ready to give up. I've felt as if I didn't care what happened. Nobody else seemed to care either, and the heart's just been taken out of me.' Then she

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steadled her voice. 'But it doesn't seem so welcome now. It isn't just the beautiful room, but it's the thinking about me—to know that somebody cares,' and she smiled through her tears. Tom ought to have been there to see the graven image then!—Congregationalist.

Violet's Tooth.

BY NELLIE R. CARROLL.

Violet was getting ready for school with tears in her eyes and distress in her heart. The family all looked troubled too. And the cause of it was Violet's tooth,—a tiny tooth so loose that it was held in place only by a wee thread, but she could not get up the courage to have it taken out.

Papa and mamma had tried to buy the privilege of taking it out. They had offered a new doll-carriage and countless other things dear to Violet's heart but she did not even open her mouth.

So she started off for school, a forlorn little figure with her burden of sorrow, so small to grown-up folks, but so real and heavy to little ones.

'Miss Carey will be sorry for me,' thought poor Violet. 'I'll tell her just as soon as I get to school.'

Now Miss Carey was the nicest kind of a teacher. Sometimes she could find a way out of troubles when even mothers had given up.

It was a very sad, tear-stained little face that Violet lifted to Miss Carey. 'O teacher! I've got a loose tooth,' she said.

'Let me see it, dear,' said she, taking Violet on her lap. 'Why, Violet, it's the cutest little tooth! And you haven't even seen it! Wait just a minute, and I'll get it for you.' And in an instant Miss Carey was holding it up in her fingers.

'Isn't it cunning?' went on the teacher, opening her desk. 'I'll wrap it up in this silver paper, and after it teaches us a lesson this morning, you shall take it home in this little round box.'

'How interesting it seemed! Violet felt quite grand that her tooth was so important.

After school began, Miss Carey held up the tiny tooth and told a funny story of the little white workers who live in a red prison, and how they want to get out and make room for bigger ones.

At noon Violet hurried home with her little box, eager to tell how her tooth had helped teach school.

'Why, why, were you brave enough to let Miss Carey pull it out when you didn't want me to touch it?' said mamma.

Violet looked puzzled.

'Why, she did pull it out, didn't she?' she said slowly. 'I never thought of that. Miss Carey said it was so cunning that I wanted to see it, and she got it, and I never thought that it was really out till now. Oh, how glad I am!'—Youth's Companion.

The Last Straw.

Mr. Harriman would have liked to employ the half-hour spent in the last train to Paradise Corner in reading the evening news, but behind him sat a pair of giggling girls.

'Father thinks the Russians haven't the ghost of a chance,' he heard.

'Really!' said the second voice.

'M-m; that's what he thinks, and father knows a lot. He's a splendid weather prophet, you know.'

'Really!'

'Yes, and he's pretty generous to me, too. He gave me the money for one of those new long coats today.'

'Really!'

'Yes. And oh, did you know Helen's cousin is awfully ill—that handsome one—and hardly expected to live?'

'Really!'

'My dear,' said Mr. Harriman, as he wearily submitted to his wife's evening salutation and fell into the near chair, 'I am worn out. There was a girl behind me in the car who said 'Really!' somewhere near a thousand times.'

Mrs. Harriman laid a cool and soothing hand on his brow.

'Oh, not really!' she said, as she smoothed the wrinkle between his eye-brows.—Western Recorder.

The Young People

"Right Resolute."

BY MARY HUBBARD HOWELL.

'Please, sir, don't you want a boy?'

The timid but earnest little voice found its way through the thick fur cap drawn down over Farmer Brownlow's ears and, with his horses half untied, he turned and looked with curious but kind eyes at the owner of the voice,—a poorly clothed and shivering little fellow, who was standing a few steps from him, and waiting with an anxious face for his answer.

'Hey!—what's that,—don't I want a boy? Well, I don't know. I've never been conscious that I wanted one. Boys are apt to be pretty troublesome helps I think. But wait a moment,'—for, with a disappointed air, the little fellow was turning away,—'do you know a boy who wants to live with me? Who is he?'

'Me, sir.' And, as he spoke, the little boy drew nearer, and looked at Mr. Brownlow with eyes as pleading as his voice.

'Me, is it? Well, what can 'Me' do?'

The small half bare feet shuffled nervously in the cold snow, but the answer came at once:

'I believe—when I'm right resolute—that I can do most things that any boy can.'

The odd, old-fashioned expression, that he had often heard his mother use, pleased Mr. Brownlow.

'When you are right resolute?' he repeated. 'Who taught you to say that?'

'Aunt Susan taught me. It's part of her rule,—'Trust in God, and be right resolute.'

'And you are a 'right resolute' boy—are you? Well, now, what does that mean?'

'It means when I try, and try, and keep trying. That's the way to do hard things. Aunt Susan told me.'

'And you are willing to do hard things,—are you? And you want a place,—do you? Well, what is your name, and where do you live, and how old are you?'

'My name is John Power, I am eleven years old. I used to live with Aunt Susan; but she died last week, and now I don't live nowhere. And oh,'—and the young voice trembled in its earnestness,—'I do want a place so much!'

Mr. Brownlow looked thoughtfully at the boy for a moment, but then he turned, finished untying his horses, and took up the reins. Then he placed one foot on the wheel of his wagon, hesitated, and looked once more at the shivering little fellow on the cold pavement.

'Does any one in town know you?' he asked.

'Most of the folks know me. Dr. Dawes does, an' he's coming now.'

'Dr. Dawes, hey? Well, he is a good man, and his word can be believed. Doctor,'—and Mr. Brownlow raised his voice,—'do you know this boy?'

'Do I know Johnny?' Dr. Dawes answered as he stopped and with one quick glance read the hesitation in Mr. Brownlow's face, and the longing in the boy's. 'Yes, he and I have been good friends for a long time.'

'Hm-m!' Mr. Brownlow said in a thoughtful tone. 'Well, suppose I was to drive off with him, who would have any right to complain?'

'No one,' Dr. Dawes answered. 'The boy is alone in the world, Mr. Brownlow. He has not a relation, save as a common humanity makes us all relations. You have never in your life needed anything as he needs a home. Can't you give him one in your family? I'll vouch for his character.'

'Well,' Mr. Brownlow said, in a slow, considerate voice, 'boys are a good deal like clocks; it's pretty hard to make them go right. And me an' Sabrina,—that's my sister, you know,—we've never felt willing to take a boy, and be responsible for his bringing up. Sabrina says she doesn't want to speculate either in boys or stocks; and, to own the truth, I don't know what she'll say to me if I speculate now. But,' the good man added, as the icy wind pierced through even his warm wrappings, 'I do believe I'll have to take this little fellow. It looks as if I'll be going directly against the leadings of Providence if I don't. So jump in the wagon, my boy, and snuggle down under the robes.'

'I've brought you a present you've never thought of wanting, Sabrina,' Mr. Brownlow said an hour later, as with the little boy beside him, he stepped into his warm kitchen and spoke to the middle-aged woman who was hurrying about preparing supper.

With a loaf of bread in one hand, and a knife in the other, Miss Sabrina stopped and looked sharply at John.

'Stephen, you don't mean that you've gone and took a boy!' she exclaimed, in a tone of strong disapproval. 'Why, what will he be good for?'

'Good to make a man of, I hope,' Mr. Brownlow answered dryly. 'Come, Sabrina,' he continued, in a kind and decided voice, 'you mustn't manufacture clouds when there are none in the sky. The boy is a 'right resolute' little fellow, and I don't believe we ever shall be sorry that, when he was homeless, we took him in. Any way, we will try him.'

It was a bright cold day, just a month since little John

Power—or 'Right Resolute,' as Mr. Brownlow was fond of calling him—came to his new home. In that month he had sawed wood, brought water, kindled fires, and made himself useful in so many ways that even Miss Sabrina was pleased with him, and acknowledged that, like the hammer and the gimlet, 'he was pretty handy to have in 'the house.' He had never been left alone before; but on this sunshiny day both Mr. Brownlow and Miss Sabrina were called from house for a few hours, and it was decided—though not without misgivings on Miss Sabrina's part—to leave John alone in the house.

The little boy felt very important as he watched his kind friends drive away, and it was with a delightful sense of responsibility that he visited the barn, the stable, and the hen-house, and satisfied himself that everything was safe and in good order. With his cap full of fresh eggs he went back to the house, singing softly the words of a child's prayer Aunt Susan had taught him:

'Jesus, give me strength, I pray,
'Just to do my work to day.'

As he opened the kitchen door, he noticed a peculiar odor. The low sweet singing ceased.

'Whew!' he said, in his boyish way. 'I do believe something's burning.'

He glanced about the kitchen. Everything there seemed safe, and he went quickly on into the sitting-room. There, too, everything was in order, but the unmistakable odor of burning cloth was stronger. He opened the door and stepped in Miss Sabrina's room. It was black with smoke. The calico working-dress Miss Sabrina had taken off when she dressed for her visit was already destroyed; the chair on which it had been flung was crackling and blazing, and the fire had reached the widow close by, and was slowly but surely stealing along the window-sill. In one instant the little boy saw it all, and he knew that in a very short time the fate of the house would be decided. There were no neighbors to call upon, for the nearest were three quarters of a mile away. Whatever was done John must do, and do quickly.

A number of papers lay on a table near the window. The little boy snatched them up, and threw them into the sitting-room.

'There isn't any need of leaving any kindlings for this fire,' he said, wisely; and then he closed the door to keep out the air, and rushed into the kitchen.

Two pails full of water were standing there. He seized them, one in each hand; and though he staggered under their weight, he ran with them to the fire.

Dash went the water over the chair and window, and in another minute, with the fleetness of a deer, the little boy was at the pump. Again the pails were filled; again dash went the water, and now the blazing chair began to blacken, and the fire in the widow sill, though it still burned slowly, was checked in its progress. Back and forth between the kitchen and the room the brave boy ran with his pails, and dash, dash, dash, again and again, and yet again went the water on to the hungry fire. It was a fierce struggle, but the little boy won; and when in the afternoon Mr. Brownlow and his sister returned, only the charred wood in Miss Sabrina's room told of the danger that had threatened their home.

That evening Mr. Brownlow left his paper unread, and sat for a long time silent and thoughtful. But just at bedtime, as he stooped to cover the glowing coals in the fireplace, he said suddenly:

'Sabrina, I've been thinking.'

'I hope so,' Miss Sabrina retorted, 'for I can testify that you've done nothing else this evening.'

'Yes, I've been thinking,' Mr. Brownlow repeated, 'and I have about made up my mind that a boy as 'right resolute' as little John ought to be given a chance in the world. And now, Sabrina, I want to know what you would say if I should decide to educate him, and treat him as my own son.'

Miss Sabrina was 'toeing off' a stocking. She finished out her needle, and then she folded her hands and looked at her brother.

'Stephen,' she said, 'I do expect—from what the Testament says—that it is just as much our duty to help others shine as it is to try to shine ourselves; and if you spend money in educating John, it's my belief there will come a time when you will say it was the best investment you ever made.'

On through many changes the years that neither haste nor rest carried little John. With the resolute spirit of his childhood he worked and studied, and humble duties well done were the steps by which he rose to great tasks and high honors.

Mr. Brownlow watched his course with the pride and interest of a father. His old age was made happy by John's devotion, and often in quiet hours he would say slowly to himself:

'Trust in God, and be right resolute,—that is the rule, is it? Well, it is a good one. It has made John a grand man.'—Sunday School Times.

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20th Century Fund.

NOVA SCOTIA RECEIPTS.

Liverpool, J S Wolfe, \$1, Jas Annis, \$2; Tiverton, Rupperta Berry, \$1; Centerville, Digby Co., C O A Holmes, \$2; Herbert C Holmes, \$2; Mrs S Langille, \$2.50; Deacon and Mrs Benj Dobbs, \$2; Marvin H Dakin, \$1.50; Nictaux, Mrs Ada E. North, \$2; James E Oakes, \$1; Kentville, Rev. C H Day, \$5; Baptist Church, \$12.25; North Brookfield, G G Parker, \$2; Mrs W Parker, \$1; Annie M Parker, 50c; Edna Parker, \$2.50; Claude Parker, 25c; Freeport, Lias Everitt, \$1; Son's, Bapt St Church, \$4; Mr and Mrs D J Burns \$1.75; S McCutcheon, \$2; West Yarmouth Church, Jennie C Allen, \$10; First Ragged Islands, Baptist church, \$2.20; Parrsboro, Mrs B Newcomb, \$1; Mrs Dyas, \$2; Milton, Queens Co, S B Freeman, \$1; Mrs O B Mark, \$1; Miss Nellie Ellis, \$2.00; Springhill Church, \$12.04; Windsor, Edgar D Shand, \$12.50; Pembroke Shore, Miss Georgia Bethune, \$1.00; Port Maitland, Bay View Sunday School, \$10.00; Bass River, W J Hegan, \$4.00; Andrew Thompson, \$3.00; Waverley, Aaron Blakeney, \$2.00; Melvern Square, Mrs M F Sproule, \$2.00; Percy F Sproule, \$1.00; Hovonville, C B Sanford, Peach, 9c; Clarence, Edwin J Elliott, \$5.00; Mill Village, Mrs M M Mark, \$2.00; Lawrenceton, Lalia Bishop, \$1.00; Norman J Charlton, \$1.00; Miss Bertha Newcomb, \$2.00; Dartmouth, Burpee Witter, \$2.50; Salmon River, Mrs A C Perry, \$1.00; Wolfville, S C Moore, \$1.00; Mrs Parsons, 50c; Gasperaux, Isaac Caldwell, \$2.00; Berwick, Mrs Charles E Parker, \$1.00; Prior Sanford, \$1.00; R L Palmer, \$1.00; A L Reid, \$1.00; A L Harlow, \$1.50; Paradise, John Elliott, \$1.25; Yarmouth, Rev E E Dady, \$10.00; Karl Freeman, \$5.00; Lake Annis, Yar. Co, D R Saunders, \$10.00; Yarmouth, Temple Church S School, \$10.00; F C Kinney, \$5.00; Addie Kinney, \$2.00; A M Kinney, \$2.00; I Heustis, \$10.00; G H Spinney, \$1.00; Jessie Barker, \$2.00; Ethel Spinney, \$1.00; Aylesford S School, \$10.36; Cheverie, Mrs J M Smith, \$3.00; Chester Basin, Grace D Hennigar, \$1.00; Inez B Corkum, \$1.00; Bridgetown, Mrs Weston Messenger, 50c; Miss Blanche Messenger, 25c; Forest Glade, Ann. Co., Emelie Saunders, \$2.00; Nictaux, F L Fanev, \$1.00; Parrsboro, Mrs N C Jenks, \$5.00; Milton, Queens, Geo H Hardy, \$1.00; Bridgewater Church, \$1.75; Bridgewater, Lapland Section, \$7.50; Bridgewater Lakeville Section, \$5.00; South Chro, Mrs M P Spinney, \$1.00; Waterville, Mrs A B Fales, \$1.00; Granville Centre, Mrs Weston Eaton, \$1; Miss Jennie Eaton, \$1; Lawrenceton, T G B shops, \$5; Clementsport, Ozias W Potter, 75c; Cambridge, John Coldwell, \$5; Tiuro, Mrs Allan Johnson, \$1; Paradise, Mrs S F Starr, \$2.50; Mrs Geo L Pearson, \$1.25; N E Margaret, Rev A E Ingram, \$2; Chester Basin, S School, \$4; Canard, W H Eaton, \$5; Mrs Josiah McGowan, \$3; T L Kinsman, \$1; Upper Canard S School, \$5; Anna E Eaton, \$2; Mary E Eaton, \$2; Ouslow, Rev W H Jenkins, \$5; Miss E A Skinner, 25c; Mrs Isabella Lightbody, 50c; Lebeoque church, \$2.50; Lower Aylesford, B S Banks, \$4; Middleton, Jas A Gates & Co, \$40.

J HOWARD BARSS, Treasurer.

OKLAHOMA LETTER

(Continued from page 5)

upon this remarkable evidence of progress without wondering how it all has been accomplished in these few short years. It has been a land of prosperity, and many who came here with only their brain and brawn, are today among our wealthiest citizens. No longer does the Indian rove these prairies. Indeed he is as much a curiosity upon the streets of Oklahoma as he is upon the streets of St. John.

When shall this rapid progress and tremendous growth cease? Not, say the least hopeful, for ten years to come when Oklahoma City shall have one hundred thousand people and the State a proportionate growth.

But I wish especially in this letter to speak of the work of the Baptists in this new and growing country. Our work is perfectly organized and the State Convention will represent about fifty thousand Baptists. The writer is its Recording Secretary, by virtue of which office he becomes a member of and Secretary to the State Mission Board. Thus a splendid opportunity has been afforded for viewing and to some small extent at least of doing Baptist work in a rapidly growing country. The Baptists have been progressive from the start, and stand today second to none in Oklahoma. The Home Mission Society of the North and the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention furnish us fifteen thousand dollars annually, which, with the heroic gifts of our own Home Baptists, enables us to prosecute the evangelization of the State with the splendid success that has attended our work thus far. I would just like to remark right here, that while you are blessed at home and have the strength that only years of prosperity can bring, do not forget the struggles of the Baptists in your great and growing Northwest. Money and labor spent there now will return a thousand fold, and much will depend upon the older Provinces if that wonderful and new country is to be taken for Christ and the Baptists.

We have in Oklahoma excellent Baptist schools with splendid buildings and equipment, and here some of the most self-sacrificing and heroic work has been and is being done.

Oklahoma is manned by good preachers, but she has not enough of them. Many come here to find the work in this rapidly growing country too strenuous and soon seek again the ease and quiet of their old home states. I have received a number of letters from students and pastors from the Maritime Provinces about taking pastorates here—I just want to say this, a pastorate could not be secured for one

at so great a distance but if one wants work,—bear in mind a new country does mean work,—one may find one can find it here, and although it is hard it is glorious. The Territory is demanding high class consecrated men and we are getting the best, and it takes the best to bring things to pass amid these strenuous surroundings.

We have three Baptist churches in Oklahoma city. The first church of which I have the honor to be a member is the strongest and has under construction a sixty thousand dollar church upon a nineteen thousand dollar site. Our church when completed will seat nearly two thousand people. Our pastor Rev. H. A. Porter is the brilliant son of his brilliant sire Rev. Theo. H. Porter, who died as pastor of the first Baptist church, Fredrickton, New Brunswick. Bro. Porter has had nearly two hundred additions to the church since he came to us eight months ago. He is small of stature but mighty in works and spiritual power and possesses rare pulpit ability. The second of Washington Avenue church has a handsome brick structure and a pastor, Rev. Jno. T. Givens from the sunny south. He is a man of education, culture, and spirituality. The third or Capital Hill church has recently dedicated a beautiful house of worship and is prosperous under the faithful and efficient ministry of Rev. A. Finch.

But I must close for I know I am taking too much of your valuable space—I want to tell you, however, how happy I am that Dr. Trotter was elected a Vice-President of the General Convention of Baptists of North America, and to express the wish that I might participate in person during the coming anniversaries in doing honor to his great and beloved predecessor at Acadia, Dr. Sawyer, I give my three cheers and God bless him.

No more welcome journal comes to my desk than the "MESSENGER AND VISITOR" I read it with growing interest.

I expect soon to go to Europe to pursue my studies further in my chosen profession. On my return about August I hope to look in upon old and familiar scenes and faces in the dear old Provinces down by the sea.

June 5th.

Equity Sale.

THERE will be sold at Public Auction at Chubb's Corner (so called) corner of Prince William Street and Princess Street, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on SATURDAY, the THIRTEENTH DAY OF JULY next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, pursuant to the directions of a decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Thursday, the fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Five, in a certain cause then pending wherein The Eastern Trust Company is Plaintiff and The Cushing Sulphate Fibre Company, Limited, is Defendant, with the approbation of the undersigned Referee in Equity the mortgaged lands and premises described in the Plaintiff's bill of complaint and in the said decretal order in this cause as follows, that is to say:—All and singular that certain lot of land, messuage, tenements and premises, situate lying and being at Union Point (so called) in the Parish of Lancaster, in the City and County of Saint John and Province aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows:—Commencing on the Southeastern side line of the road at Union Point as defined by the fence and retaining wall there now erected at the intersection thereof by the North Eastern bank or shore of the Canal crossing the lot number 3 going thence along the aforesaid Southern line of said road, and a prolongation thereof North forty one degrees, thirty minutes East by the magnet of A. D., 1898 seven hundred and ten (710) feet more or less to the shore of the river Saint John; thence along the aforesaid shore of the said river down stream following the various courses thereof to the North Eastern shore of said Canal and thence along the said Canal, North Eastwardly to the place of beginning;—and also a right of way over and along said road for all purposes to pass and repass with horses and carriages laden or unladen; and also the right to use the wharf known as the Cushing Lath Wharf for landing pulp wood or other material required by the party hereto of the first part, but not to be used as storage place; and also the right in the Cushing pond to store and pile in the customary manner five million superficial feet of logs for the requisite purpose of a pulp mill; and being the whole of the lands and premises heretofore conveyed by George S. Cushing and wife to the said party hereto of the first part, together with all the mills, mill buildings, machinery, fixtures and plant of the said Company, in, on or about the said lands and premises and all the rights, privileges and appurtenances to the said lands and premises belonging or appertaining and all the estate right title interest claim and demand both at law and in equity of the said party hereto of the first part, (being said Cushing Sulphate Fibre Company, Limited,) in, to or out of the said lands and premises, mills, buildings, machinery, fixtures and plant aforesaid, and every part and parcel thereof, including all the buildings, machinery, fixtures and plant acquired by the said Cushing Sulphate Fibre Company Limited, since the execution of said Indenture of Mortgage in addition to or in substitution for any then owned by the said Cushing Sulphate Fibre Company Limited and placed in or upon the said lands buildings or premises.

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the plaintiff's solicitors or the undersigned Referee.

Dated at St. John, N. B., this 9th day of May, A. D. 1905.

E. H. McALPINE.

REFEREE IN EQUITY.

EARLE, BELYEA, & CAMPBELL, PLAINIFF'S SOLICITORS.

T. L. ANTALIM, Auctioneer.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday the SIXTEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER next—then to take place at the same hour and place.

St. John, June 17th, 1905.

E. H. McALPINE,

Referee in Equity.

W. B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR JUNE.

That the lady missionaries at Bimlipatam may be granted wisdom and power in their work and may bear hard on Jesus. For Sornalingam and native Christians. For our Associations and Home Mission fields.

MISSION BAND NOTES N. S.

Though little has appeared in the "MESSENGER AND VISITOR" since last Convention, relating to Mission Bands in N. S., it has not been a season of inactivity with either Band officers or Superintendents. The increasing correspondence gives evidence of life and activity.

I have spoken at eleven public meetings as well as selected and supplied material for a large number of concerts.

Though the Treasury indicates a falling off in contributions compared with last year, I am confident the N. S. Bands will see that they fall not behind, but advance. I would urge on all Band officers, in N. S., to make increased effort in the Bands to collect funds, for the cause demands it and see that all moneys reach the Treas. not later than July 30th.

Morrystown Band has been reorganized and 8 new ones organized.

In Sept. 1904 a Band was organized in Shelburne. Pres. Mrs. J. B. Woodland; Vice-Pres. Miss Susie Abbot; Sec'y. Miss Ella Smith. Number of members 25.

A Band was organized at Weston on Nov. 1904, with 18 members. Pres. Miss Minerva Gammon; Vice-Pres. Miss S. V. Sandford; Sec'y Mr. Percy Sandford.

In Nov. the Tremont Band divided and organized a new one at South Tremont with Mrs. Hardy Ward as President.

Jan. 7th, 1905 a Band was organized at Walton. Pres. Mrs. J. W. Seaman; Sec'y Jennie Snelling. Treas. Minnie Brown.

In Jan. Rev. M. W. Brown organized a Band at Weymouth Bridge. Pres. Mrs. A. D. Foote; Sec'y. Miss Hazel Foote.

The Senior Band in Salem organized in Sept. by Miss Logan has been reported.

On May 7th Miss Addie Cogswell organized a promising Band in Kentville.

On June 4th Mrs. D. H. Simpson organized an enthusiastic Band in Woodville, King's Co. now has 23 living Mission Bands. I think this is the Banner Co. in number of Bands in the Convention.

MRS. P. R. FOSTER.

Berwick. Band Sup't. N. S.

A Senior Mission Band was organized at Upper Knoxford, N. B., on May 27th, by Mrs. B. S. Freeman. The chance for work along mission lines among this people is large. The Band has been started under favorable circumstances. The officers are Pres. Mrs. James Reid, Secy-Treas., Mrs. Margaretson.

KINGSBORO, P. E. I.

On Sunday evening June 4th a very interesting Missionary Concert was given by the sisters and young people on behalf of Foreign Missions. It consisted of readings, recitations, exercises by young girls, singing, and short address by pastor.

Mrs. Gardner gave a reading upon "Zenana Work in Madras." Mrs. Auld Fraser, President, a reading "Missionary Tree." Miss Bessie Bruce, "Missions." The recitations by Miss Hattie May Robertson, Mrs. C. C. Dingwell, and Miss Amy Bruce, being very nicely rendered. A solo "India" by Stanley McVean, was much appreciated, being sung with great effect. We must not omit to mention that recitations also by the little girls, Alberta Yate's, "Little My's Offering," Nellie Gardner's, "Dying Indian Girl" and Blanch Gardner's "Come over and help us" was nicely given, the whole programme reflected very great credit upon the sisters who arranged it. A collection was taken which realized \$6.00.

The W. M. A. S. of the different Associations will hold their mission meetings at the following places:

The Central, at Mahone Bay, June 22nd. Those wishing to procure mission leaflets can do so there.

The Western, N. B., at Gibson, Saturday, June 24th.

Eastern, N. S., at Parrsboro, July 8th.

Southern, N. B., at Lower Wiekham, Queens Co., Thursday, July 6th.

Eastern, N. B., at Pettoediac, July 17th.

P. E. I. Association, at Montague, July 31st.

Some of the missionaries will attend these associations and interesting programmes have been prepared. We hope many earnest prayers are being offered for a great blessing to accompany these gatherings.

Sufferer... are earnestly... PU... EM... This old es... and favoura... Maritime P... singularly ef... curing rheu... powerful alt... oil, which... the rheumat... as well as to... which it is c... Use only... and... DENOMI... SUCCESSOR TO... As the Pr... Scotia has... willing to ass... the work of th... Treasurer of fo... com' responsi... of the year... sent to him an... and credited a... Signed... Walfville, N... THE N. B. S... The New Br... will convene... Wickham on... o'clock a. m... N. B... In co-oper... the Free Ba... following str... service for t... mission field... to aid the be... will in the m... on the second... Fred A. Bow... F. S. Kinley... W. L. Denham... Frederick Port... C. A. Collisha... C. H. Gilbert... C. Frank Rid... Clarence Whe... Harry Manzer... K. H. Cockran... Geo C. F. Ke... Percy R. Hay... M. L. Orchard... J. S. McFadden... Other appoi... 29 High St... INTERNATIO... ON... On June 23... city of Toron... Sunday Schoo... gathered in th... tives will be... in Canada and... probably over... has the privile... gates, but an... School work o...

H. & S.
CHOCOLATES
are made in Canada
There's none better made anywhere at the same price.

Sufferers from Rheumatism are earnestly advised to give a trial to

PUTTNER'S EMULSION.

This old established remedy, so long and favourably known throughout the Maritime Provinces has been found singularly efficacious in relieving and curing rheumatism. This is due to the powerful alterative effect of the codliver oil, which neutralizes and eliminates the rheumatic poison from the blood—as well as to the other nerve tonics with which it is combined.

Use only PUTTNER'S the original and best Emulsion.

Notices.

DENOMINATIONAL FUNDS, N. S.

SUCCESSOR TO LATE TREASURER, JOHN NALDER
As the Finance Committee for Nova Scotia have been unable to find anyone willing to assume the full responsibility for the work of the late Treasurer; A. COHOON, Treasurer of former years has agreed to become responsible for it during the remainder of the year. All funds may therefore be sent to him and will be duly acknowledged and credited as directed.

Signed: A. E. WALL,
A. COHOON, Fin. Com. for N. S.
Wolfville, N. S., March 9, 1905

THE N. B. SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

The New Brunswick Southern Association will convene with the Church at Lower Wickham on Wednesday, July 5 at ten o'clock a. m. C. W. TOWNSEND, Moderator.
C. A. LAUBMAN, Clerk.

N. B. HOME MISSIONS.

In co-operation with the secretary of the Free Baptist H. M. Executive the following students have been assigned service for the summer. Churches and mission fields are earnestly requested to aid the board in their support. They will in the majority of cases begin work on the second Sunday in June.
Fred A. Bower, Cape Tormentine, etc.
F. S. Kinley, St. Andrews Field.
W. L. Denham, Central Miramichi Dist.
Fedorick Porter, New Richmond.
C. A. Collishaw, Musquash Field.
J. H. Gilbert, Salmon River.
C. Frank Rideout, Grand Falls, etc.
Clarence Wheaton, Grand Manan.
Harry Manzer, Mascarene.
K. H. Cockran, Nashwaakias, etc.
Geo. C. F. Keirstead, Bath, etc.
Percy R. Hayward, Beaver Harbor.
M. L. Orchard, Tobique Valley.
J. S. McFadden, Salt Springs, etc.
Other appointments will be given later.
W. E. MCINTYRE

29 High St., St. John.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION, TORONTO, JUNE 23-27.

On June 23-27 there will be held in the city of Toronto the largest Convention of Sunday School Teachers that has ever gathered in the Dominion. Representatives will be there from every Province in Canada and every State in the Union, probably over 3000 delegates. Nova Scotia has the privilege of sending thirty delegates, but anyone interested in Sunday School work can go and get the benefit

of the reduced railroad rates and attend the meetings. The railroad rates are one first class fare from point of starting with standard certificate, and return free three days after Convention, with the privilege of having the time extended to August 25th, by the payment of \$1.00. It would make a most delightful trip as well as an exceedingly profitable one to those engaged in Sunday School work; they would meet the brightest and most progressive minds on the Continent, and hear the most important questions connected with the work discussed. Toronto itself is a beautiful city, and there would be ample time to visit other portions of Ontario. Further information can be obtained at Provincial Sunday School Headquarters, Room 20, Queen Building, Halifax, N. S.

P. E. ISLAND BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

The P. E. Island Baptist Association will meet with the Montague church on Friday June 30th at 10 o'clock a. m. All church letters and statistics to be sent to the undersigned previous to June 20th.
ARTHUR SIMPSON, Sec'y.
Bay View, May 28th, 1905.

N. B. WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

The N. B. Western Association will convene with the Gibson Baptist church, Friday, June 23, first session 10 a. m.
B. S. FREEMAN, Clerk.

The New Brunswick Western Association will convene under the auspices of the Gibson Baptist Church, on June 23rd, 24th, 25th. All churches are requested to appoint delegates and forward names to the undersigned. The committee on entertainment will provide homes for accredited delegates only. Will clerks and pastors attend to this matter and so instruct delegates. Please forward names not later than five days before meeting.
W. E. MINOR, Sec'y of Com.

P. E. ISLAND ASSOCIATION.

Will all delegates to the P. E. I. Association which meets at Montague on June 30, please send their names to the entertaining committee of the Montague church not later than June 23rd, and state whether they will come by team or by train. Those coming by train, and giving due notice of the time of their arrival, will be met at Cardigan Station by teams and conveyed to Montague.
N. J. McDONALD, Clerk.

N. S. EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

The N. S. Eastern Baptist Association will meet at Parrsboro July 7th at 10 A. M. in its fifty fifth Annual Session.

Delegates who may travel on the I. C. Railway to Spring Hill Junction will be returned free providing there are ten or more who have procured standard certificates at the starting point. These being properly filled in and signed by the Sec'y. of Association.

The Cumberland Railway and Coal Company will issue return tickets to delegates travelling on their line between Spring Hill Junction and Parrsboro, for one single first class fare.
Truro June 4th 05
T. B. LAYTON, Sec'y.

N. S. EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

The Eastern Association of N. S., meets with the Parrsboro church on the 7th July. Will all delegates who are coming kindly

advise either of the undersigned before July 1st, so that arrangements may be made for their entertainment. State how coming whether by train, boat or team. Our accommodations are limited so it will be absolutely necessary for us to have names by above date.
F. M. YOUNG, Pastor
D. J. TAYLOR, Clerk.

Parrsboro, 16th.

N. B. EASTERN BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

The 58th Annual Session of this Association will convene with the Petitediac church at Petitediac, Westmorland County, on Saturday the 15th day of July next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Forms and Returns to said Association have been sent out to the clerks of the churches comprising the Association. Pastors and clerks will please have them made out and forwarded to me before the 4th of July next.

The travelling arrangements for those desiring to attend said Association are as follows. Purchase first class tickets over all Railroads going, procuring (if possible) Standard Certificates at the same time tickets are bought. The I. C. R. and Harvey and Salisbury R. R. provide Standard Certificates. Return tickets will be issued free on clerk's certificate of attendance.

F. W. EMMERSON, Clerk.
Moncton June 13th. 1905.

DELEGATES TO N. B. ASSOCIATION.

The attention of the churches is called to the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Union adopted in April last. According to this resolution the delegates appointed by the churches to each association are also to be the delegates to the proposed union body which is to meet in St. John the day after the Free Baptist Conference in October. The intention of this is to have the exact quota of delegates who sat in the respective associations, also to meet in a united capacity with the delegates of the Free Baptist Conference so that the amalgamation may be as complete as possible.

The churches will therefore remember that this year in appointing their delegates, to the associations they are at the same time choosing those who are to enter into the proposed union organization to sit with the Free Baptist delegates of the Conference of that body. It is hoped that every church will be represented in this important matter.
W. E. MCINTYRE, Sec'y Com.

For Throat Troubles, Coughs and Hoarseness, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple, yet effective, remedy. For over forty years they have been recommended by physicians and known all over the world as one of the few staple Cough remedies.

Personals.
Rev. Dr. Manning went to Parrsboro the last of the week to assist at the opening of the new house of worship there on Sunday. Rev. Dr. Steele of Amherst, and Principal DeWolfe of Wolfville were also to preach in connection with the opening services.
We had a pleasant call the other day from Dr. Creed of Fredericton. Dr. Creed is looking well, but is glad of the partial relaxation which the end of an other school year has brought.
Rev. C. K. Morse of Waterville, N. S. has gone to spend his vacation in the Canadian West. He expects to visit Montreal, Toronto, Niagara, Winnipeg, Regina and other western towns. His address for the next month will be Pilot Mound, Man.

NESTLE'S FOOD

Nestlé's Food has nourished three generations of sturdy children. Nestlé's Food is used by thousands of mothers, who were themselves brought up on it. Nestlé's Food Means Healthy Babies because it supplies all the nourishment that any baby needs to grow into a sturdy, rosy, healthy child. Nestlé's Food requires no milk—just add water. Free sample sent to any mother who will try it. The Nestlé Food Co., Sole Agents, Montreal.

Sunday was the eightieth anniversary of the birth of Rev. Stephen T. Teed, supernumerary Methodist minister, of Moncton, and on Monday many clergymen and other citizens called to extend congratulations.

How do you account for it other than QUALITY?

Hardly four years ago we were told by JOB'S COMFORTERS there was no room on the market for

VIM TEA

we not only got in, but have grown, till to-day we occupy a warehouse FIVE TIMES the size of the one we started in and **BREATHING'S EASY**

Grandpa said: "There is room at the top," and we are there. Good Grandpa.

VIM TEA CO.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Nervous Women

Their Sufferings Are Usually Due to Uterine Disorders Perhaps Unsuspected

A MEDICINE THAT CURES



Can we dispute the well-known fact that Canadian women are nervous?

How often do we hear the expression, "I am so nervous, it seems as if I should fly;" or, "Don't speak to me." Little things annoy you and make you irritable; you can't sleep, you are unable to quietly and calmly perform your daily tasks or care for your children.

The relation of the nerves and generative organs in women is so close that nine-tenths of the nervous prostration, nervous debility, the blues, sleeplessness and nervous irritability arise from some derangement of the organism which makes her a woman. Fits of depression or restlessness and irritability. Spirits easily affected, so that one minute she laughs, the next minute weeps. Pain in the ovaries and between the shoulders. Loss of voice; nervous dyspepsia. A tendency to cry at the least provocation. All this points to nervous prostration.

Nothing will relieve this distressing condition and prevent months of prostration and suffering so surely as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Miss Lalah Stowell, of 177 Wellington St., Kingston, Ont., writes: "Your medicine is indeed a Godsend to suffering women, and I only wish that they all knew what it can do for them and there would be no need of their dragging out miserable lives in agony. I suffered for years with bearing-down pains, extreme nervousness and excruciating headaches, but a few bottles of your Vegetable Compound made life look new and promising to me. I am light and happy and I do not know what sickness is, and I have enjoyed the best of health now for over four years. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has sent sunshine into thousands of homes and hearts."

ON WHICH SIDE OF THE DESK ARE YOU?

The man before the desk is paid WAGES for LABOR. The man behind the desk is paid SALARY for KNOWLEDGE.

WHERE ARE YOU?

Our courses qualify for an increase salary.

and for further information to

KAULBACH & CHURMAN,

Chartered Accountants,

MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGE

Halifax and New Glasgow.

SPRING CLEANING

is considered a necessity by everyone, and yet they neglect to eradicate from their blood the accumulated impurities whose presence is indicated by listlessness and loss of energy, and by the occurrence of canker and pimples. If these impurities are left in the body it is in a suitable condition to fall prey to tuberculosis and other diseases. For this purpose thousands of people take two bottles of

Gates' Life of Man Bitters

and 632 of GATE'S INVIGORATING SYRUP every spring. These increase the activities of the organs which remove wastes from the blood, and then the system is fortified to withstand the summer exertions.

Sold everywhere at 50 cents per bottle by C. GATES, SON & CO., Middleton, N. S.

Love, joy and peace are the things that make a man's life. Possession of these three make him most like Christ.—Ex.

The Home

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Moistened tea leaves applied to a burn will relieve the inflammation and prevent a scar.

Bleach faded muslin garments with chloride of lime using one teaspoonful to one quart of water.

A practical use for the pyrography fad was observed in a handsome wooden salt shaker given at a fifth wedding anniversary.

It is said lamp chimneys will last longer if never touched with water. The spots on them can be removed with turpentine.

Varnish and sticky flypaper can be removed from curtains or carpet by alcohol to which a little salt is added.

Mothers can do much to preserve our native wild flowers by teaching the children to respect the flowers, not to ruthlessly tear and destroy them. Break off the dainty blossoms, but do not destroy them root and branch.

One bright woman finds a dry white string mop a very satisfactory utensil to remove the dust daily from hardwood floors.

To remove grease spots from white wash goods dampen with house ammonia (full strength) cover with clean white blotting paper and iron lightly.

A white silk covered dress shield under the baby's fancy bib is a sure protection not only to the dress but to the under clothing.

For cleaning windows, mirrors and all glass articles nothing equals paste made of ammonia and whitening Polish with crumpled clean tissue paper.

Cheesecloth strips a yard wide sewed over the edge of the blanket and changed with the bed linen insure cleanliness to the user and the blanket.

SUN HATS FOR CHILDREN

The usefulness of the sunbonnet for small girls has caused the production of many pretty types of this form of head covering. The material used is lawn or pique in white or heavy ecru or blue linen. White swiss with blue embroidered dots has a dainty effect, and the addition of lace ruffles makes the simple original design almost elaborate enough for state occasions. The crown may be stitched to the poke or attached with buttons with tiny box plaits edged with embroidery. This form is more easily washed, and so appeals to the practical mother. The back may be finished with a full cape and bow; or, if it is desired, the bow may be used alone. In another form the sun hat appears made from two circular embroidered centre pieces. The smaller forms the crown, and is buttoned to the brim that of necessity is stiffened with a lining, unless the material used is a coarse-weave, heavy linen. Strings to tie under the chin are used.

An elaborate hat may be made of this linen, with the broad brim embroidered with circular stitched bands and edged with a tiny edging. Allover embroidery covers the crown, around which wide ribbon of becoming shade is twisted and tied into a smart bow in front.

An exchange states that a new design in baby's caps opens out wide like a handkerchief, and is drawn into shape by ribbons or tapes inserted in the hems. This device is said to simplify the difficulties attending the cleaning of these necessary articles of out-of-door dress, and the comment is made that the scheme is so simple that one wonders it has not before been thought of.—Ex.

TOMATOES AS A FOOD.

No fruit or vegetable is more valuable as a food than the tomato. Tomatoes do not convey very much nutrition to the system, but their effect upon the stomach, liver, and bowels is most salutary. They may be eaten either raw or cooked, as preferred.

There is one caution that ought to be observed, however. If sugar or vinegar is used, it should not be used too freely. The good effects of the tomato upon the diges-

tive organs is destroyed by the enormous amount of sugar and the over-amount of vinegar used.

ASPARAGUS WAYS.

Toast with Eggs.—Use only the tender part of the asparagus, and cook it until done in slightly salted boiling water. Drain, arrange on nicely-browned toast which has been slightly moistened with a little of the asparagus water, and season to taste. Break an egg carefully over each piece, and set the platter in a hot oven until the eggs are set. Then serve at once.

Soup.—Wash a large bunch of asparagus, and cut off the tops. Cover the stalks with cold water, and cook five minutes; then drain. Then cover with three pints of soup stock and add a third of the reserved tips. Cook until the asparagus is soft enough to press through a sieve or colander, and leave only the fibre behind. Then return the soup and pulp to the fire, season to taste, and bring it to a boil. Drop in the reserved tips, which have been cooked in another saucpan until tender. Heat one cupful of rich milk or cream in a double boiler, and then thicken with two level tablespoonfuls of flour and two of butter rubbed smoothly together. Stir this into the soup, cook a minute longer, and serve with croutons.

In Cases.—Make little boxes of hot baking powder biscuits. Spread inside and out with melted butter, and fill the hollows with cooked asparagus moistened with cream sauce. Put in a hot oven for two minutes, then serve at once.

Ice.—Use only the tips and the tenderest parts of the asparagus for this. Boil or steam very carefully, so as to have the asparagus tender, but firm. While still warm, moisten with a simple French dressing, and when cold pack in ice and salt, and freeze. This is delicious on a hot day.

Salad.—Take only about two inches of the tip end of the stalks for salad. Wash them, and cook in rapidly-boiling water, slightly salted, for fifteen minutes, or until tender. Use only enough water to cook them without burning. When done, drain and set away to cool. Pound the yolks of two hard boiled eggs in a bowl, and add two tablespoonful of vinegar. Season with half a teaspoonful of salt, a saltspoonful of pepper a small white onion minced fine, and four tablespoonfuls of good olive oil. This is enough for one bunch of asparagus. Toss the asparagus well in this dressing, and serve very cold.

The story is told of a man whose wife had arranged an "authors' evening," and persuaded her reluctant husband to remain at home and help her receive the fifty guests who were asked to partake of this intellectual feast. The first author was dull enough but the second was still duller. The rooms were intolerably warm, and, on pretense of letting in some cool air, the unfortunate host escaped to the hall where he found the footman comfortably asleep on the carved oak settle. "Wake up," he said, sternly, in the man's ear, "wake up, I say! You must have been listening at the key-hole!"—Youth's Companion.

At the Yarmouth Y. M. C. A. Boys' Camp held at Tusket Falls in August, I found MINARD'S LINIMENT most beneficial for sun burn, an immediate relief for colic and toothache.

ALFRED STOKES, General Secretary.

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BIBLE

Abridged from Third Q JULY TO Lesson I.—July 31st.—2 Chron. 31:1-10

With us is the Lord and to fight our battles.

EXPL. I. THE ASSYRIAN CHRON. 32:1-8; 2 K the brilliant Emperor came 'the greatest p gon's successor, Sen immediately confront Merodach-baladan, prince who had l with Hezekiah. W cupied in putting d seemed ripe to thro Isaiah, who had p tanglement in the f ness of the attempt to prevent it. But aflame with patriot man, even a king, w Hezekiah withheld Assyria, and his ex Sidon on the North in Philistia.

A WOR Can be Made Suc

A busy man in watch factories tell he gained a clear and averted a men down. He says

"I was accuso ordinary diet of thought that me vegetables and fr that tea, coffee and titles were not inju

"But I found, dietary was affecti For four years I co time my nerves h they seemed cons highest tension, an most violent bilou leave me in a wea for several days.

have been reachd found myself ab wreck as a man Physicians, tonic visits to the count avail.

"In sheer desper months ago, to se Grape-Nuts food heard of it, but h help me. I at on dishes with the tea ways used and be with cream and I added fruit, with en up in milk, a This has been pra than two months.

"I found that w complete relief al the distress that u my bilious condit and cured, my ne and steady,—in sh tion has been rec As to the effect up have only to poin recently been plac tion in our esta concentration of with complicated that I have been counts absolutely

"I think these of Grape-Nuts fo builder. I ascrib tal and physical, of steeper nerves, tite, and have ga the cutting out of tematic use of given by Postum There's a reason

The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes.

Third Quarter, 1905.

JULY TO SEPTEMBER.

Lesson I.—July 2.—Sennacherib's Invasion.—2 Chron. 32: 9-23.

GOLDEN TEXT.

With us is the Lord our God to help us, and to fight our battles.—2 Chron. 32: 8.

EXPLANATORY.

I. THE ASSYRIANS INVADE JUDAH.—2 Chron. 32: 1-8; 2 Kings 18: 14-16. Under the brilliant Emperor Sargon, Assyria became 'the greatest power' in the world. Sargon's successor, Sennacherib, however, was immediately confronted with the rebellion of Merodach-baladan, a restless Babylonian prince who had had friendly intercourse with Hezekiah. While Sennacherib was occupied in putting down this revolt, the time seemed ripe to throw off the Assyrian yoke. Isaiah, who had protested against the entanglement in the first place, saw the madness of the attempt, and strenuously sought to prevent it. But "the whole land was aflame with patriotism, and woe betide the man, even a king, who dared to oppose it." Hezekiah withheld the annual tribute due to Assyria, and his example was followed by Sargon on the North and Ashkelon and Ekron in Philistia.

A WORKING BRAIN.

Can be Made Successful on Right Food.

A busy man in one of America's largest watch factories tells how by change of food he gained a clear brain and steady nerves and averted a mental and physical breakdown. He says:

"I was accustomed all my life to the ordinary diet of the average table. I thought that meat, potatoes, and other vegetables and fruit were necessary, and that tea, coffee and pastry in moderate quantities were not injurious.

"But I found, in course of time, that my dietary was affecting my health seriously. For four years I continued to run down. In time my nerves became seriously affected, they seemed constantly keyed up to the highest tension and I became subject to the most violent bilious attacks which used to leave me in a weak and nervous condition for several days. The climax seemed to have been reached a few years ago, when I found myself about as near a physical wreck as a man could well be, and live. Physicians, tonics and other medicines, visits to the country, etc., etc., were of no avail.

"In sheer desperation I concluded, a few months ago, to see what effect a diet of Grape-Nuts food would have. I had often heard of it, but had little hope it would help me. I at once cut out all the heavy dishes with the tea and coffee that I had always used and began to eat Grape-Nuts with cream and a pinch of salt. Afterwards I added fruit, with occasionally an egg beaten up in milk, and entire wheat bread. This has been practically my diet for more than two months.

"I found that with the new diet I gained complete relief almost immediately from all the distress that used to follow every meal, my bilious condition was speedily regulated and cured, my nerves have grown healthy and steady,—in short my run down constitution has been reconstructed and built up. As to the effect upon my mental powers, I have only to point to the fact that I have recently been placed in a responsible position in our establishment where complete concentration of mind is required to deal with complicated records and reports, and that I have been enabled to keep my accounts absolutely correct, which my numerous predecessors failed to do.

"I think these things speak volumes in favor of Grape-Nuts food as a nerve and brain builder. I ascribe all my improvement, mental and physical, the fact that I am possessed of steadier nerves, a clearer brain, a fine appetite, and have gained healthily in weight, to the cutting out of heavy food and the systematic use of Grape-Nuts food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. There's a reason.

Terrified at Sennacherib's approach, Hezekiah had raised the enormous tribute of three hundred talents of silver, (about 600,000 equal in purchasing value to six million dollars today.) He stripped the temple of its gold, and sent it to the Assyrian monarch, whose headquarters were at Lachish, about thirty-four miles southwest of Jerusalem. The tribute was accepted, but the invaders pressed on.

Sennacherib's own account of this invasion was inscribed upon what is known as the Taylor cylinder, now in the British Museum. After an account of his triumphs over Syria, Egypt, Philistia, Sennacherib wrote: "And Hezekiah the Judaite who had not submitted to my yoke—forty-six of his fenced cities, and fortresses, and small towns in their vicinity without number... I besieged and took. 200,150 persons small and great, male and female, horses, mules, asses, camels, large cattle, small cattle, without number, I brought forth from the midst of them, and allotted as spoil. As for himself, like a caged bird in Jerusalem his capital city, I shut him up. Forts against him I constructed, and any who would go out of the city gate I caused to turn back. . . . Fear of the lustre of my sovereignty overwhelmed him. . . . Thirty talents of gold and eight hundred talents of silver, . . . great stores of lapis-lazuli, couches of ivory, . . . an immense treasure, . . . to Ninevah my capital I made him bring; and for the rendering of the tribute and making homage, he sent his ambassador."

II. THE IMMINENT PERIL: SENNACHERIB'S CHALLENGE.—Vs. 9-19 Hezekiah's embassy and his payment of tribute had been a virtual confession of weakness. Sennacherib therefore made up his mind to subdue the kingdom utterly and transport its people to another country (2 Kings 18: 32). Therefore he sent an insolent messenger to announce this purpose.

9. AFTER THIS. After Hezekiah had prepared Jerusalem to withstand a siege, destroying the water supplies outside the city, strengthening the walls, and setting his army in array. DID SENNACHERIB SEND HIS SERVANTS. His officers. In 2 Kings 18: 17 the titles of these are given: the Tartan ("commander-in-chief," the Rab saris ("chief of the heads"—lieutenant general), and the Rab shakeh ("chief of the officers"). The Rab-shakeh was the principal speaker. BUT HE HIMSELF LAID SIEGE AGAINST LACHISH. "Lachish was evidently at this time one of the strongest fortresses of Judah." Scholars now identify it "with Tell el-Hesi, a mound in the rolling country between the maritime plain and the Judæan hills, sixteen miles east of Gaza." In successive layers the remains of eight cities have been found there.

10. WHEREON DO YE TRUST? The arful orator refers to Hezekiah's alliance with Egypt (2 Kings 18: 21) the rival and foe of Assyria. THAT YE ABIDE IN THE SIEGE, R. V., "abide the siege," or "abide in the stronghold," i. e., the fortified city Jerusalem.

11. DO NOT HEZEKIAH PERSUADE YOU. Literally, "entice." TO GIVE OVER YOURSELVES, R. V., "to give you over."

12. TAKEN AWAY HIS HIGH PLACES AND HIS ALTARS. "The 'high places' were properly sanctuaries of Jehovah, and not necessarily idolatrous in themselves." Hezekiah had destroyed them because the old idolatrous associations and customs clung to them, and had centered worship at one altar, which could be kept pure. The Rab-shakeh's charge, however, would appeal to the superstitious among the people, and those that were secretly idolatrous.

13. THE PEOPLE OF OTHER LANDS. They are named in 2 Kings 18: 34. Samaria being included.

14. THAT YOUR GOD SHOULD BE ABLE TO DELIVER. This boast is natural. The Assyrians had had an unintermitted career of success, and might well believe that their gods were more powerful than those of the nations with whom they had warred. Compare Isa. 10: 5-19.

15. HOW MUCH LESS SHALL YOUR GOD. Since Judah was so much smaller than the other nations, and its God invisible and incomprehensible to an idolator like the Rab-Shakeh.

16. AND HIS (Sennacherib's) SERVANTS SPAKE YET MORE. See the fuller address in 2 Kings 18: 18-35.

17. HE WROTE ALSO LETTERS. Or "a letter," as in R. V. margin and 2 Kings 19: 14. "The plural form of a word seems to be used sometimes of a single document."

18. THEN THEY CRIED WITH A LOUD VOICE. R. V., "And they cried," summing up what occurred before the sending of the letter. THAT THEY MIGHT TAKE THE CITY. The Rab-Shakeh hoped to arouse sedition within Jerusalem, that the gates might be treacherously opened to him.

19. AGAINST . . . GOD . . . AS AGAINST THE GODS OF THE PEOPLE. R. V., "peoples," the heathen nations. THE WORK OF THE HANDS OF MAN. See the fine amplification of this thought in Ps 135: 15-18 and especially Isa 40: 9-31. Doubtless in the mind of the chronicler this event was chiefly important as showing how mighty is our God and how weak are the idols of the

world. This is a truth that Christians need continually to hold in mind, for their comfort and strengthening.

III. DIVINE HELP SOUGHT: THE PRAYERS OF HEZEKIAH AND ISAIAH.—Vs. 20. The shameless plea of the Rab-shakeh had no effect; the people were silent and indignant (2 Kings 18: 36) obeying Hezekiah's instructions.

20. FOR THIS CAUSE. The receipt of the threatening letter from Sennacherib, mentioned by anticipation in vs. 17. Hezekiah took this new trouble to the right place, spreading the letter before God in the temple. AND THE PROPHET ISAIAH. He had been prophesying for nearly forty years, and was close to the end of his career.

IV. DIVINE HELP GIVEN: THE DESTRUCTION OF SENNACHERIB'S ARMY.—Vs. 21-23. Though we do not know the words of Isaiah's prayer, we know its results,—the sublime message of confident faith sent by him to Hezekiah (2 Kings 19: 20-34). The Assyrians' pride would be punished. They would be turned back the way they came. Jerusalem would be saved, and the remnant of Judah would again "take root downward and bear fruit upward."

21. THE LORD SENT AN ANGEL. Dr. Johnson was right in saying that we are not to suppose "that an angel went about with a sword in his hand, stabbing them one by one." The word "angel" means a messenger and is applied to any means used by God to accomplish his purposes. Thus in Psa. 104: 4 the winds are said to be God's angles or messengers. CUT OFF ALL THE MIGHTY MEN OF VALOUR. The officers and bravest troops, to the number of 185,000 (2 Kings 19: 35). The remnant fled in wild disorder, pursued. Isaiah says, even by the crippled and lame of the Hebrews. "The hills over which the Assyrians fled received the name of 'the mountains of prey.'"

There is no better way to show our trust than to busy ourselves with the things He asks us to do.—Maltbie D. Babcock.

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A boon to those recovering from wasting fevers and long illness.
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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after SUNDAY, June 4, 1905, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

TRAINS LEAVE T. JOHN.

No 5—Mixed for Moncton,	7:45
No 2—Exp. for Halifax, Sydney Point du Chene, and Campbellton	6:00
No 26—Express for Point du Chene, Halifax and Pictou	11:45
No 4—Express for Moncton and Point du Chene	11:00
No 8—Express for Sussex	17:15
No 134—Express for Quebec and Montreal	19:00
No 10—Express for Halifax and Sydney	23:25
No 136, 138, 156—Suburban express for Hampton	13:15 18:15, 22:40

TRAINS ARRIVE AT T. JOHN.

No 9—Express from Halifax and Sydney	6:25
No 7—Express from Sussex	9:00
No 133—Express from Montreal and Quebec	12:50
No 5—Mixed from Moncton	16:30
No 3—Express from Moncton and Point du Chene	17:00
No 25—Express from Halifax, Pictou and Campbellton	17:15
No 1—Express from Moncton	21:20
No 81—Express from the Sydneys, Halifax, Pictou and Moncton (Sunday only)	1:35
No 135, 137, 155—Suburban express from Hampton	7:45, 15:30, 22:05

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

D. POTTINGER,
General Man.
Moncton, N. B., June 1st, 1905.
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7 KING STREET, T. JOHN, N. B.
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GEO. CARVILL C. T. A.



THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

Any even numbered section of Dominion lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which has not been homesteaded or reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situated, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the local agent for the district in which the land is situate, receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of \$10.00 is charged for a homestead entry.

HOME TEAD DUTIE

A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required by the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act and the amendments thereto to perform the conditions connected therewith, under one of the following plans:

- (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.
- (2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry under the provisions of this Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.
- (3) If a settler was entitled to and has obtained entry for a second homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by residence upon the first homestead, if the second homestead is in the vicinity of the first homestead.
- (4) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

The term "vicinity" used above is meant to indicate the same township, or an adjoining or cornering township. A settler who avails himself of the provisions of clauses (2) (3) or (4) must cultivate thirty acres of his homestead, or substitute twenty head of stock, with buildings for their accommodation, and have besides 80 acres substantially fenced. The privilege of a second entry is restricted by law to those settlers only who completed the duties upon their first homesteads to entitle them to patent on or before the 2nd June, 1889.

Every homesteader who fails to comply with the requirements of the homestead law is liable to have his entry cancelled, and the land may be again thrown open for entry.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

should be made at the end of the three years before the Local Agent, Sub Agent, or the Homestead Inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so.

INFORMATION.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the Immigration Office in Winnipeg or at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing land to suit them. Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, as well as respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—In addition to the Free Grant Lands to which the regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase from railroad and other corporations and private firms in Western Canada.

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From the Churches.

DENOMINATIONAL FUNDS.

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

The Treasurer for New Brunswick is Rev. J. W. MARSH, D. D., St. JOHN N. B. and the Treasurer for P. E. Island is Mr. A. W. STERNS CHARLOTTETOWN. All contributions from churches and individuals in New Brunswick should be sent to DR. MARSH; and such contributions P. E. Island to MR. STERNS.

BOYLSTON, N. S.—On Sunday morning, June 4th, it was our happy privilege to again visit the baptismal waters. Six happy believers followed their Lord in baptism. The day was bright and clear with scarcely a ripple on the water. About three hundred persons gathered on the shore. At the morning service I received seven into the church. We expect others to follow in this ordinance in the near future.

S. A. MACDOUGALL.

CALEDONIA, QUEENS COUNTY, N. S.—The Lord is still blessing his little church here, last Sabbath, June 11, Bro. W. B. Beanson baptized five believers and one was received by letter, from the Bridgewater church, following are the names, Helen Douglas, Vera McLannan, Jennie Patterson, Charles Patterson, Maurice Rayfuse and Mrs. William Seamon, by letter, and to God be all the glory. B. L. TELFER, Clerk.

BLACK ROCK, KINGS CO. N. S.—It was my privilege on Sunday, June 4th, to administer the ordinance of baptism at Black Rock to Phoebe Robinson, Bernie White, Gertie White, and Mamie Hutt. We used for our baptistry the Bay of Fundy and the delightful place, the charming day, the joy of the candidates, and the sanctifying presence of the Holy Spirit made the occasion one not soon to be forgotten. Quite a number more have we trust yielded themselves to the Saviour and will soon follow Him in His appointed way. To God be all the glory.

MIDDLE SACKVILLE.—Since last reports to MESSENGER AND VISITOR we have baptized six at Midgie and one here. Our meetings are interesting and well attended. We are holding no special meetings but the ordinary services of the church are a source of great joy to many. With some ceremony and an immense crowd of people present, the corner stone of the new church was laid on Friday last. By request of the building committee the pastor himself enjoyed the honor of laying the stone, receiving from the hands of his chairman a silver trowel with which to perform the task. Among the speakers present were Senator Wood and Dr. Allison of Sackville, and Rev. Malcolm McLean of Truro. The coronet band rendered suitable music. The occasion was one of great satisfaction to the Baptist people of this community. E. L. STEEVES.

HAMPTON, ANNAPOLIS CO., N. S.—Here we have a vigorous band of Christian workers. The W. M. A. Society cannot boast of large numbers, but their regular and faithful work is bearing good fruit. Their roll of membership is fourteen. During the last year they have raised about \$23 for missionary purposes. The highly esteemed president, Mrs. Isiah Brown, has been for six months confined to her house by a severe affliction, we are thankful to say, she is much improved in health of late. The Mission Band has made an excellent year's record, with Miss Minnie Brown as President. They gave a public missionary entertainment in April which was greatly appreciated by the large audience present. The year's receipts of the Band amount to \$34. On May the 4th, two happy young Christians from the Mission Band were baptized and joined the church. We hope to receive others in the near future. The Sabbath School, with Deacon E. Foster as superintendent is well sustained. The \$60 apportioned to us by the Financial Com. is not all raised as yet. The stormy winter militated much against our monthly offerings. We will do what we can to raise the full amount in the short time remaining before convention. R. B. KINBY.

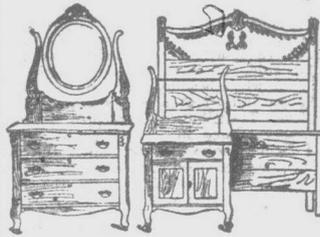
CHELSEA, N. S.—We started a union first of May and I am thankful to know that it is increasing in interest and numbers. Officers and members are doing what they can to make it a blessing. The people here are

united, kind and active and we feel that if we are all humble and faithful, God will bless us. We plan on celebrating our 75th anniversary Aug. 13. It being 75 years since the first persons were baptized in Chelsea. All distant members and friends and former pastors are invited to be present and help or send us words of cheer. We have invited Rev. S. March of Bridgewater to preach the morning sermon. Subject "Lessons from the past." In the afternoon Rev. A. H. McAble of Tanook, "Present duties and privileges." At this service shall we also have roll call and communion each member being invited to respond. At the evening service a history of the church will be read. All persons having facts of interest please send them to me soon as possible. Rev. H. E. Mader of Greenfield is invited, to preach at this service. Subject "Suggestions for the future" to be followed by evangelistic service. If any of the above brethren cannot be present the programme will be filled by pastor or others. Any other ministers who can be present that day please let us know and we shall gladly use you. GEO. H. BEAMAN.

KINGSTOWN, P. E. I. CHURCH ORGANIZED.—Wednesday, June 7th, a council of the neighboring churches was called to consider the propriety of organizing the Kingston branch of the North River Church into an independent Baptist church. The following churches were represented:—North River; Clyde River; Tyron; and Cavendish. Rev. J. G. A. Belyea was elected to the chair. Bro. W. F. Frazer was appointed secretary. A number of strong reasons were given, why the Kingston brethren should be organized into an independent church, both the North River and Kingston concurring in them. These reasons being satisfactory to the council, the brethren were advised to proceed with the organization. In addition to deacon Charles Holmes, whose advanced age prevents him from taking an active part in the work of the church, Deacon James Holmes, who has removed to the United States; and deacon Daniel Frazer, who is strong in active service, bro Wm. Newson and bro. Wm. Holmes were appointed to the office. Arrangements were also made for the evening service. At 7:30 P. M., the following order was carried out:—After singing, reading the Scriptures and prayer, bro Wm. Frazer read a very concise and well-gotten up paper, giving a short history of the Baptist cause in Kingston from its inception to the present day. A copy of this history was requested for the Historical Society of the convention. Bro. Belyea preached a splendid sermon on: "Upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." Then came the ordination by the laying on of hands, of the appointed deacons. Afterward the roll of the membership of the new church was called, each member answering to his name—35 in all. The chairman of the council gave the right hand of fellowship to the church through deacon Daniel Frazer. Thus came into existence, under most favorable circumstances, the baby church of P. E. I., henceforth to be known as, "The Kingston Baptist Church." The name and address of the clerk of the new church is as follows:—MR. WM. F. FRAZER, North River, P. E. I. In behalf of the Council, DAVID PRICE, Pastor.

A blue book containing the report of the War office committee headed by Lt. General Sir William Francis Butler, was issued on Wednesday. The report censures a number of officers; who are alleged to have worked in collusion with contractors in the South African war. The latter bought stores at absurdly low prices and afterwards resold them to the military authorities at enormous profits. The value of the stores involved in these transactions is between \$30,000,000 and \$35,000,000. The officers involved all belong to the army service corps and pay department.

NOW FOR NEW SPRING FURNITURE!



THE LARGEST AND
BEST ASSORTED
STOCK OF UTILITY
AND ORNAMENTAL
FURNITURE IN LOWER
CANADA.

In Bedroom Suites, Separate Beds, Mattresses, Springs, Iron Beds, Separate Bureaus and Commodes, etc., we have lines that will suit every enquirer. With a wide range of stock you will find prices gradual in ascent, none of the quotations being beyond the purse of the people of the Maritime Provinces. This also applies to Furniture for the Living Room, for the Parlor, for the Library, for the Cosy Corner, for the Kitchen. Everything is fresh and new, for we cleared out all our odds and ends in the slaughter sale of last fall.

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Get into the way of using our cloths and yarns. You won't be sorry.

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A cook is only as good as the flour she uses.
A poor cook can make better bread with ROYAL HOUSEHOLD Flour than a good cook can with poor flour.

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There are two kinds of flour, ROYAL HOUSEHOLD and the kind that has been purified by electricity.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD Flour is made of the best grade of hard wheat. Hard wheat is the best spring wheat grown in Manitoba. Soft wheat is winter wheat—inferior for flour making. Some millers advertise that they "blend" soft and hard wheat to get better flour. We do not blend wheat for ROYAL HOUSEHOLD Flour. If we did, we should soon fall short of our present standard of excellence in flour making.

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED
MONTREAL.

A NOISELESS BLAZE

IN THE PARLOR

is made by

EDDY'S SILENT PARLOR MATCH

Grocers everywhere are handling them
Canadian Matches for Canadian people.

SCHOFIELD BROS.,
Selling Agents,
St. John, N. B.

I. C. R. Driver James King, running between Moncton and Campbellton, made a brave rescue of a little girl from certain death, near Campbellton on Friday evening last. A special freight was running into Campbellton, when a little tot was observed sitting in the middle of the track. Driver King whistled for brakes, applied the emergency brake and then climbed out through the cab

window and quickly made his way to the front of the engine, on the running board. When within a short distance from the child, Driver King leaped from his engine, snatched the little one from the track and escaped out of harm's way just as the huge iron monster rolled past. The child's mother was a witness of the brave rescue and swooned as her little one was returned to her.

USE

WEA
SY

It purifies the
Boils, Humors

Davis & Lawrence

MAI

HUSKINS-MATT
June 7th, by Rev. J. W. Huskins to Miss M. of Rockland.

GOULD-RYAN.
7th by Rev. S. S. of Halifax, to Miss River.

THOMAS-LANG
June 10 by Rev. B. Thomas and P. of Indian Point.

CROUSE-SHAW
7th 1905 by Rev. Donnel Shaw to M. of Bridgewater Luc

IZZARD JACKS
parsonage Boylston S. A. MacDougal, S. of Boylston, and C. town.

SULLIVAN-ROO
the bride, Acadia Rev. J. W. Bancroft of Freeport, and M.

SMITH-DUMME
of the German S. the 7th, inst by R. Smith and Ida B. D.

CHEYNE LANE,
the bride's parents Rev. G. O. Gates, Gotta L., daughter of John.

VAUGHAN-GRO
St. Baptist house of inst, by Rev. G. Vaughan, electric Gross, all of St. Jo

McFARLANE PR
of the bride, World Rev. W. Camp, Mr. to Miss Alice Jan Parish of Sussex, N.

PYNE-ELLIOTT.
Samuel Pyne, Clerk 28th, by Rev. J. H. Elliott of Bridgeton Pyne of Clements.

BRAGG-HEALY.
polis Co. N. S., at bride's father. W. June 14th, 1905, by James W. Bragg, of Co. N. S., to Phoebe Outran.

HARKSGROVE-M
June 7th 1905, at officiating minister Wicklow. John H. Car Co. N. B., to daughter of Berney Car. Co. N. B.

DEA

SAUNDERS—Dro
June 9th, Harold, s B. Saunders, aged months. Much sympathy sorrowing parents i

McGLACHLIN.—
land Co. June 11, V passed away after consumption. At the funeral which w H. W. Cann took home on Tuesday af

SMITH—At East
May 27th, Kilburn and Irvin Smith agree brought to Knoxford Baptist Cemetery, s Pastor Stirling.

KNOWLIN—On Su
son of Bro. and Sister at his home in New years. George was Christian boy of m Master had higher leaves the memory o

SMITH.—At Clea
25th, in his 47 year short illness, leaving and a number of fr loss. Funeral was by Pastor Stirling, w XO Psalm 5-6 verses

USE
WEAVER'S SYRUP
 It purifies the Blood and cures
Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum
 Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.

MARRIAGE.

HUSKINS-MATTHEWS—At Rockland, June 7th, by Rev. S. S. Poole, B. Martin Huskins to Miss Mabel G. Matthews, both of Rockland.

GOULD-RYAN—At Sable River, June 7th, by Rev. S. S. Poole, James E. Gould of Halifax to Miss Althea Ryan of Sable River.

THOMAS-LANGILLE—At Mahone, June 10, by Rev. A. F. Brown, Herbert B. Thomas and Flora May Langville, both of Indian Point.

CROUSE-SHAW—At Waterville June 7th, 1905 by Rev. C. K. Morse, Ross MacDonnell Shaw to Miss Eva Albertha Crouse, of Bridgewater Lumenburg Co.

IZZARD-JACKSON—At the Baptist parsonage Boylston June 12th, by Rev. S. A. MacDougal, Samuel Alonzo Izzard of Boylston, and Carry Jackson of Birchtown.

SULLIVAN-ROOP—At the residence of the bride, Acadia Valley, June 14th, by Rev. J. W. Baneroff, Daniel H. Sullivan, of Freeport, and Mrs. Lois E. Roop.

SMITH-DUMMER—At the parsonage of the Germain St. Baptist Church, on the 7th, inst, by Rev. G. O. Gates, Walter Smith and Ida B. Dummer, all of St. John.

CHEYNE-LANE—At the residence of the bride's parents on the 13th inst, by Rev. G. O. Gates, Frank W. Cheyne and Della L., daughter of Walter Lane, all of St. John.

VAUGHAN-GROSS—In the Germain St. Baptist house of worship, on the 15th, inst, by Rev. G. O. Gates, Frank P. Vaughan, electrician, and Helen G. Gross, all of St. John.

McFARLANE FRIARS—At the home of the bride, World's Creek, June 13th, by Rev. W. Camp, Mr. Wm. Kin McFarlane, to Miss Alice Jane Friars, both of the Parish of Sussex, N. B.

PYNE-ELLIOTT—At the home of Dea. Samuel Pyne, Clementsvalle N. S. May 25th, by Rev. J. H. Balcom, Oscar Neily Elliott of Bridgetown to Margaret Lillian Pyne of Clementsvalle, N. S.

BRAGG-HEALY—At Outram, Annapolis Co. N. S., at the residence of the bride's father, Walter Healy, Esq., on June 14th, 1905, by Pastor R. R. Kinley, James W. Bragg, of North Rango, Digby Co. N. S., to Phoebe Elizabeth Healy, of Outram.

HARKSGROVE-McDOUGALL—On June 7th 1905, at the residence of the officiating minister Pastor Stirling, Up. Wicklow, John Harksgrove of Mineral, Car. Co. N. B. to Sophronia, A., eldest daughter of Berney McDougall, Mineral, Car. Co. N. B.

DEATHS.

SAUNDERS—Drowned at Canoe, N. S., June 9th, Harold, son of Mr and Mrs. F. B. Saunders, aged two years and eight months. Much sympathy is felt for the sorrowing parents in their bereavement.

McGLACHING—At Tidnish, Cumberland Co. June 11, Mr Cecil McGlaching passed away after a lingering illness of consumption, at the age of 30 years. The funeral which was conducted by Rev. H. W. Cann took place from his late home on Tuesday afternoon.

SMITH—At Easton Centre, Maine, on May 27th, Kilburn, infant son of Chas and Levia Smith aged 4 months. Body was brought to Kooxford and interred in the Baptist Cemetery, services conducted by Pastor Stirling.

KNOWLIN—On Saturday 10th, George, son of Bro. and Sister Owen Knowlin died at his home in Newtonville, N. S. aged 13 years. George was a consistent manly Christian boy, of much promise. But the Master had higher service for him. He leaves the memory of a beautiful life.

SMITH—At Clearview, N. B. on May 25th, in his 47 year. Zac Smith, after a short illness, leaving a wife, 1 large family and a number of friends to mourn their loss. Funeral was attended by request by Pastor Stirling, who preached from the 100 Psalm 5-6 verses. A large number of

sorrowing friends were present. Bro. Smith died in the faith.

HICKS—At Midgie on the 2nd June, Deacon John Manning Hicks in the 68th year of his age. While over-seeing some work in one of his mills on the preceding Wednesday he fell a distance of fifteen feet, receiving a shock from which he never completely rallied but lingered along for three days with intermittent moments of mental clearness, in which he was able to speak of the present and of the future world to which he realized he was fast passing. He died in the full confidence of his Saviour's love. For thirty years Brother Hicks has been a member of the Midgie church, twenty-nine he served as a deacon, and it is probable that few men have been honored with so large a share of the responsibilities of a small body of the Lord's believers as fell to the lot of our brother. Some ten years ago when the branch of Zion felt the need of a new house of worship Brother Hicks cheerfully assumed almost the entire burden of responsibility contributing upwards of a thousand dollars from his own purse to the erection of a beautiful little church costing in all about \$3,000. He has always been loyal to his pastor and the right hand of the church. Beginning life with little of this world's goods he had by industry and shrewd business tact secured a place of affluence, and as an employer of men will be much missed in the community. The funeral was the largest ever held in this part of the country and was conducted by Rev. E. L. Steevers, assisted by Rev. B. H. Thomas. The departed brother leaves a wife, two sons and four daughters and is mourned by a large family connection. In fact the whole community mourns the loss of one who was a friend, a brother, and a good man.

HUGHES—After a somewhat lengthy illness, Deacon Edward Hughes, senior deacon of the Union street Baptist church, passed peacefully to a rich reward on Friday last, June 9th. The funeral services were held on Sunday afternoon from the church which he so dearly loved, and were very largely attended. From Pastor Goucher's feeling tribute to the departed we extract the following account of his life. He came of Welsh stock, which has always been the synonym of character that is intense along whatever line it might find expression. His parents moved from Wales to New Brunswick in the twenties. Edward was born at Waterborough, Queens county, Dec. 26, 1830, making him seventy four years, five months and fourteen days at the time of his death. He was one of eight children, seven boys and one girl. It is worthy of note that the entire family, father and mother and all of the children, entered the Christian life and the Christian church. Two of the brother, the late Benjamin Hughes and John Hughes, entered the Christian ministry and rendered the cause of Christ and his church eminent service through a long period of years. Forty six years ago, while our departed brother was yet a young man, living at K. swick, N. B., he was converted under the preaching of the late Rev. William Harris, familiarly known as 'Welch Harris'. The night in which Edward announced his surrender to Christ, a profound impression was made, which resulted at that time in the addition of fifty converts to the church of which he was the first fruits. Within two years his special fitness for the position led to his appointment as a deacon. This office he continued to fill, until he removed to St. Stephen in 1871. It was in 1878 that he was called to the deaconate of this church, which position he has held ever since, so that he had filled the office of deacon here for twenty seven years and altogether thirty nine years. His relation to this church is known to most of you. Becoming a member shortly after its organization, both the church and the man grew together. Which exercised the most potent influence on the other, we cannot say. Into every department of its life he put thought, time and, so far as he was able, money. He loved the young and always took an active part in the work of the Sunday school, if not as teacher, then as a devoted and helpful scholar. For the past seven years he has given his time and energy to keeping alive the little school at Heathland, the members of which, on more than one occasion, manifested in a practical way their appreciation of his self-sacrificing efforts. Today they mourn with us the loss of a good man and a true friend. His oft-repeated regret was that he did not have more of this world's goods to share with those less fortunate than himself. He was married in 1855, the golden anniversary of the occasion being observed by this church in January of this year. Eight children were born of the union of whom two have preceded the father to the home above.

COME AWAY.

Come, come away, the weary clay
 All lifeless now is sleeping,
 And hee'leth not your weeping,
 Come, come away, no longer stay
 And weep beside the senseless clay.
 Come, come away, another day
 You'll greet the soul departed
 And not be broken hearted;
 Come, come away, no longer stay
 And weep beside the senseless clay.

ARTHUR D. WILSON.

Bright Eyes,
 Clear Complexion,
 Sweet Breath,
 Good Digestion,
 Life worth living,
Abbey's Effervescent Salt
 in the morning.
 25¢ and 60¢ a bottle

Yarmouth Notes.

From the early years of its history Baptists have led in the religious life of Yarmouth. They are still to the fore, with thirteen churches, eighteen houses of worship, eight parsonages, valued at about (\$100,000) one hundred thousand dollars. The most of these churches are located in a radius of seven miles, with no break between them. Never were a people better situated for good and united endeavor. The fraternal intercourse of pastors and people is well provided for, and greatly enjoyed. All these churches, with a small exception, are well equipped and free of debt. Their outstanding weakness is found in the large roll of absent members, made up as this is of our young and most helpful class. In this we share in the inheritance of our province.

As the readers of the MESSNGER AND VISITOR have been advised more than a usual number of our churches are now pastorless. Acadia, Chebogue, West Yarmouth, Hebron, and Ohio are on this list. Short pastorates is now the rule with us. It may be neither profitable nor prudent to write of all we may imagine as causes leading to this state in our churches. One conversant with the history of our people will remember that for the thirty years last passed we have had no general revival of religion. The additions to our churches have chiefly been from the youths and children, who came to baptism without the soul stirring convictions of the past. The principles and forms of religious life are studied and practised by the standard bearers of our churches; while a very large percentage of our membership is drifting in irreligious ways. The injurious example of these bold backsliders, together with the absence of revival enthusiasm in our churches, affords slim opportunities for the development of genuine piety. The "stray man's life" of our day is along secular lines. This commands all but a fragment of the time and energy of our people. This fragment is divided between social and religious duties. In the absence of the emotional experiences of religion its importance is overlooked by the many. Our pastors are now wrestling with those questions. In our history the problems of finance has a record. It is still an important factor in the relations of pastor and people. An irreligious finger on the purse strings of the church is a tremendous factor for evil. This puts a lever age in the hands of maleficients to block progress, and to thwart the benevolence of our churches.

An intelligent revival of religion not an old fashion revival, but a modern revival, in which the ethical shall reign supremely is to be fervently prayed for and worked for. Our standards of church polity and church life cannot be maintained in the absence of the emotional associated with the dictates of righteousness. On all these subjects the Baptists of Yarmouth were never better advised than they are today. Never were they led by more efficient and devoted pastors than now. A successful future is before us.

THE BAY-VIEW CHURCH.

This includes Port-Maitland and Beaver River, and has in the present pastorate associated with it the Lake George church, making a very interesting and laborious field. Here pastor N. J. Rutledge has been successfully laboring since 1901. In recognition of his faithful services his people have granted him a furlough of a few months, in which to visit his home in the Green Isle, and to take in the Baptist congress in London. All his brethren rejoice with him in this opportunity, and wish for him a pleasant vacation.

The Third Yarmouth Church situated in the eastern section of the municipality is now enjoying in connection with Carlton and Forest Glen the able ministrations of pastor C. H. Martell, and are thriving. The coming of this brother to our county has added much to our ministerial strength. He is now engaged in special services, in which he has the assistance of Bro. Walden. The outlook is very hopeful. J. H. S.

Dangerous Diarrhoea.

Prevalent in Summer Months—What a Mother Should Do.

Children are more likely to be attacked by diarrhoea during the summer months than at any other season. It is one of the most dangerous symptoms of illness in a child of any age. But it should be remembered that diarrhoea is a symptom, not a disease. Never try to stop diarrhoea, because it is an effort of nature to cleanse the bowels and get rid of the decayed food-stuffs in them. Diarrhoea is bad—but things would be worse for the child if diarrhoea didn't come. While a mother should never try to stop diarrhoea, she should stop the cause. Diarrhoea is a symptom of indigestion having set up decay in the food that is in the bowels, and the way to cure it is to cleanse the little tender bowels with Baby's Own Tablets. It would seem strange to treat diarrhoea with a laxative, if we didn't remember the cause of it. Both diarrhoea and constipation are the results of indigestion assuming different forms, and both are cured by Baby's Own Tablets. But the Tablets are more than a mere laxative. They are absolutely a specific for all the minor ills that come to infants and young children, whether a new-born babe or a boy or girl ten or twelve years. Here's a bit of proof. Mrs. Geo. McGregor, Hamilton, Ont., says:—"When my baby was teething he had diarrhoea, was very cross and did not sleep well. I gave him Baby's Own Tablets, and there was no more trouble. I now always give him the Tablets when he has any little ailment, and he is soon better." At this season no mother should be without Baby's Own Tablets in the house. You can get from them medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PITHY SAYINGS.

When the so-called "Land markers" become land workers, there will be less contention, and more contentment. So mote it be.

Emulation spies out merit for comparison, envy for contrast.

Two kinds of church members, the helpful and helpless. The former help the latter, while the latter hinder the former.

Providence and common sense seem fond of each other's company.

"Hold to God with one hand and work with the other and have faith and works." No, no, brother; work with both hands and depend on God to do the holding, and so have Bible faith and Bible works.

"Experience is a dear school," and none but fools fail to learn in it.

We can know what we believe, but we cannot believe what we know. We just know it.

When a speaker has nothing to say he ought to say it—nothing.

The use of God's name or His Word irreverently is something the "reverends" ought to quit.

"He that watereth shall be watered also himself," and he that watereth not shall be withered.

THE CRUSADER'S FLOWERS.

In Derbyshire, England, there are to be seen growing here and there certain flowers unlike any in Western Europe. These strange, sweet, Eastern flowers have a story of their own, dating back many centuries. Long, long ago, in the far-away days of the Crusades, a knight from Derbyshire went to

FROM SAME BOX

Where the Foods Come From.

"Look here waiter, honest now, don't you dip every one of these flaked breakfast foods out of the same box?" "Well yes, boss, we do, all 'cept Grape-Nuts, cause that don't look like the others and people know 'zackly what Grape-Nuts looks like. But there's 'bout a dozen different ones named on the bill of fare and they are all thin rolled flakes so it don't make any difference which one a man calls for we just take out the order from one box."

This talk led to an investigation. Dozens of factories sprung up about three years ago making various kinds of breakfast foods, seeking to take the business of the original prepared breakfast food—Grape-Nuts. These concerns after a precarious existence, nearly all failed, leaving thousands of boxes of their foods in mills and warehouses. These were in several instances bought up for a song by speculators and sold out to grocers and hotels for little or nothing. The process of working off this stock has been slow. One will see the names on menus of flaked foods that went out of business a year and a half or two years ago. In a few cases where the abandoned factories have not been bought up, there is an effort to reanimate the defunct, and by copying the style of advertising of Grape-Nuts, seek to influence people to purchase. But the public has been educated to the fact that all these thin flaked foods are simply soaked wheat or oats rolled thin and dried out and packed. They are not prepared like Grape-Nuts, in which the thorough baking and other operations which turn the starch part of the wheat and barley into sugar, occupy many hours and result in a food so digestible that small infants thrive on it, while it also contains the selected elements of Phosphate of Potash and Albumen that unite in the body to produce the soft gray substance in brain and nerve centres. There's a reason for Grape-Nuts, and there have been many imitations, a few of the article itself, but many more of the kind and character of the advertising. Imitators are always counterfeiters and their printed and written statements cannot be expected to be different than their goods.

This article is published by the Postum Co. at Battle Creek. Additional evidence of the truth can be supplied in quantities.

the rescue of the Holy Sepulchre. On his return, after many brave deeds, this Crusader brought home with him some seeds of Oriental flowers, and sowed them on his estate. They sprang up and flourished, and have flourished there, on alien soil and under Western suns, ever since. The Crusader's bones are dust; his family is extinct; his estates have passed to other holders; his deeds are forgotten, save by those who search old records. But the flowers he planted still bloom over the countryside, and keep his memory in the minds of all who see the rare blossoms.

The Crusader's flowers are actual realities but they are also symbols of all beautiful and noble influence. The little things that are done in the course of a good and holy life take root and live and endure. They may endure when its greater deeds are forgotten. We cannot tell what part of our lives is going to amount to the most in the end. It may be some part that looks unimportant now. But wherever we plant seeds of good we may be sure that something will live and grow and remain after we ourselves have gone. Little services done others, little influences used as wisely as we know how, little gifts given out of our sacrifices—these, like the seeds brought by the Crusader of old from his pilgrimage, will make the world sweet with blossoms and leaf year after year through centuries, perhaps, to come.—The Classmate.

REST AND REPOSE.

Greek statuary is characterized by poise and self possession of figure which make a very agreeable impression on the beholder and constitute an element of its beauty. Power in perfect repose is always impressive. It would be well for Americans to learn the lesson of control of body, as they are commonly so "nervous" that they drum with their fingers, tap with their feet, dangle cords and tassels, stroke moustache or beard, rearange coils of hair and do little things that show their inability to keep still. Such attitudes and actions are awkward, far from beautiful, and annoying to others. Repose is an art to be cultivated and a grace to be refined. It conveys an impression of power under control and in reserve, and it is beautiful.—The Watchman.

No wise person consents to a divorce between what he thinks and what he feels. Longfellow was right when he declared that he cared nothing for a sermon in which he could not hear the heart beat. Religion is largely a matter of affection.—Love is the atmosphere of truth, and without it truth is hard and cold and barren, as the Australian mountains are seen hundreds of miles away in the pitiless all-revealing atmosphere of that continent. Herbert Spencer has reminded us that our beliefs and actions are much more largely determined by our feeling than by our intellect; and South, over two hundred years, said wisely that "a man's life is the appendix to his heart." I am not therefore doing despite to intellectual research when I say that the voice which memory utters, sweet and sad in its tones, ought to be listened to by every intelligent person.—Pattison.

"INASMUCH AS YE DID IT NOT.

"Master, I have this day broken no law of the Ten—have hurt no one. It is enough?"
 "Child, there stood one by thy side burdened with heavy tasks of lowly, earthly labor. For a little help, a little easing of the burden, he looked to thee. Thou hadst time and strength."
 "Master, I did not see."
 "Thine eyes were turned within. There was an ignorant one crying from out his darkness, 'Will none teach me?' I have given thee knowledge."
 "Master, I did not hear?"
 "Thine ear was dull. There came a guest to seek thy converse, a human friend in quest of fellowship. I marked thy sight, thy frown. Why was thy heart now glad?"
 "I was reading. I hate to be disturbed, to be called from great thoughts to trifling talk."
 "The children would had thee some few moments in their play. Without thee they went wrong—how far wrong thou wilt not know. It is too late."
 "Child's play? But I was searching for a hidden truth of spiritual import."
 "Thou didst not turn aside to lift that lame one who had fallen by the way."
 "I was in haste to do what I had planned. I meant to help him when I should return."
 "Another lifted him. And shall I question further?"—Selected.



DO YOU KNOW THAT BACKACHE IS THE FIRST SYMPTOM OF KIDNEY TROUBLE.

It is! and you cannot be too careful about it.

A little backache let run will finally cause serious kidney trouble. Stop it in time.

TAKE DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

They cure where all others fail. As a specific for Backaches and Kidney Troubles they have no equal. Here is what

MR. GEO. H. SOMERVILLE,

of Stewarton, N.B., writes: "I was so troubled with a sore back I could not get out of bed in the mornings for over a year. I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and before I had them half taken I could see I was deriving some benefit from them, and before I had taken them all my back was O.K. and I have not been troubled since."

Investments.

If you have money to invest your first consideration is SAFETY, and the next, RATE OF INTEREST.

THE STOCK OF

The Sun and Hastings Savings and Loan Co. of Ontario.

OFFERS

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Permanent Capital Stock Draws a Dividend of Six Per Cent. (6%) per annum.

PAYABLE HALF YEARLY.

DEBENTURES sold drawing good rate of interest (4 to 5 per cent)

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SHOULD USE

Woodill's German

The Dominion Analyst classes it among the

Pure Cream of Tartar Baking Powders.

Ask Your Grocer For It.

COWAN'S

Cocoa and Chocolate

Are being bought in twice the quantity.

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HOMESEEKERS EXCURSIONS To The Canadian Northwest.

Second-Class Round Trip Tickets will be issued from

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TO WINNIPEG,	\$ 30.00
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REGINA,	\$ 33.75
LIPTON,	
MOOSEJAW,	\$ 34.00
PRINCE ALBERT,	\$ 36.00
MCLEOD,	\$ 38.00
CALGARY,	\$ 38.50
RED DEER,	\$ 39.50
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Equally low Rates to Other Points.

Tickets good going June 14th and 28th and July 12.

Good to Return two months from date of issue.

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DANDELION.

O, I know a little fellow,
A dandy little fellow,
He's the cutest little fellow,
That you ever set your eye on.
Oh, he's the gayest fellow,
He dresses all in yellow,
And his name he says, is
Mr. Dan D. Lion.

A PERFECT LADY.

A little girl from a crowded tenement house was delightedly telling a friend in the College Settlement about her new teacher. "She's a perfect lady, that's what she is," said the child.

"Huh! How do you know she's a perfect lady?" questioned her friend. "You've known her only two days."

"It's easy telling," was the indignant answer. "I know she's a perfect lady because she makes me feel polite all the time."

Hostess (at party)—And does your mother allow you to have two pieces of pie when you are at home, Willie?

Willie (who has just asked for a second piece)—No, ma'am.

Hostess—Well, do you think she would like you to have two pieces here?

Willie (confidently)—Oh, she wouldn't care. It isn't her pie.

DON'T WHINE.

A recent number of Medical Talk has an article on the evil physical effects of "whining." Complaints, says the writer, are usually made in a minor key. This monotony rasps the vocal chords, taxes nasal nerves and muscle that should not be brought into play at all in speaking, and tends to shallow, uneven breathing. The whiner, too is also without exception a more or less idle, lazy person. The habit of whining itself tends to sap initiative impulse and increases phlegmatic tendencies. Habitual whining,

FEED YOUNG GIRLS

Must Have Right Food While Growing.

Great care should be taken at the critical period when the young girl is just merging into womanhood that the diet shall contain all that is upbuilding, and nothing harmful.

At that age the structure is being formed and if formed of a healthy, sturdy character, health and happiness will follow; on the other hand unhealthy cells may be built in and a sick condition slowly supervene which, if not checked, may ripen into a chronic disease and cause life-long suffering.

A young lady says: "Coffee began to have such an effect on my stomach a few years ago, that I was compelled to quit using it. It brought on headache, pains in my muscles and nervousness.

"I tried to use tea in its stead, but found its effects even worse than those I suffered from coffee. Then for a long time I drank milk alone at my meals, but it never helped me physically, and at last it palled on me. A friend came to the rescue with the suggestion that I try Postum Coffee.

"I did so, only to find at first, that I didn't fancy it. But I had heard of so many persons who had been benefited by its use that I persevered, and when I had it brewed right found it grateful in flavor and soothing and strengthening to my stomach. I can find no words to express my feeling of what I owe to Postum Food Coffee!

"In every respect it has worked a wonderful improvement—the headaches, nervousness, the pains in my side and back, all the distressing symptoms yielded to the magic power of Postum. My brain seems also to share in the betterment of my physical condition; it seems keener, more alert and brighter. I am, in short, in better health now than I ever was before, and I am sure I owe it to the use of your Postum Food Coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

not healthy, vigorous fault-finding where fault really exists, but the helpless, futile complaining of a narrow nature too indolent to make any effort to right the causes of complaint, has definitely, deleterious physical effect on the whole constitution. Add to this the fact that eternal fault-finding is more than likely to wear out the staunchest friendship, and take the light from the loveliest countenance, and the full effects of this insidious and prevalent habit will be better appreciated.

"Get the whine out of your voice, or it will stop the development and growth of your body. It will narrow and shrink your mind. It will drive away your friends; it will make you unpopular. Quit your whining; brace up; go to work; be something; stand for something; fill your place in the universe. Instead of whining around, exciting only pity and contempt, face about and make something of yourself. Reach up to the stature of a strong, ennobling manhood, to the beauty and strength of a superb womanhood. There is nothing the matter with you. Just quit your whining and go to work."

THE BOY IN SCHOOL.

If I were asked to state in a single word the secret of a good life for a boy in school, I should say without the slightest hesitation that such a secret lies in the word 'honesty.' A narrow definition of that word proposes that an 'honest' person is not a thief, that he does not steal the personal possessions of some one else; but a truer definition includes all that we mean by 'truthful,' 'upright,' 'diligent,' and many other mighty words. An honest boy will not attempt the self-deception that accompanies bad habits, or the deception of fellow-students or teachers that accompanies open sin; he will be straightforward, earnest, manly; he will exhibit those fine qualities of human life which every one admires; he will please God. To grow in grace of honesty means the development of a character that is great and good. I commend to every schoolboy that he be honest under all circumstances, and in view of any consequences. — Eugene Allen Noble, in Christian Advocate.

VANITY MASQUERADING.

A young woman decided that she must do something toward the spiritual and worldly welfare of her fellow beings. So she left home and joined an order of deaconesses; and she is now engaged in impressing her acquaintances, herself and a section of "the slums" with her heroic self sacrifice and her lofty ideals.

She left behind her at home:

Item—An old father who has only such care and attention as servants can give him.

Item—An old mother who sits lonely and bored.

Item—A household of servants who, through lack of guidance and direction, are learning to be dishonest, shiftless, incompetent, worthless.

There are several other items; these are enough, are they not?

The young woman thinks she is a heroine and sort of martyr. In fact she is amusing herself, is gratifying a flabby vanity, and is deliberately shirking every one of the real duties of life. And this makes no account of the result of her slum activities as a maker of paupers and sycophants.—Saturday Evening Post.

INHOSPITALITY.

Two small boys whose home is in Louisville went recently to visit their grandparents in Cincinnati, says the Louisville Courier-Journal. One was nine years old and the other eleven. They arrived at grandma's all right, but in half an hour had disappeared.

Later in the day their absence caused alarm, and a search was begun for them. They were found that evening on the Kentucky side of the river, resting after a long foot journey toward home.

"Why, Harry," complained grandma, "what did you want to run away from me for?"

"Because," said Harry, with dignity and firmness, "we do not visit at houses where the cooky box is kept locked up."

Grandma promptly removed the offending padlock, and amicable relations were restored.—E.

Fruit-a-tives

OR "FRUIT LIVER TABLETS"
Positively made from fruit with tonics added. Absolute cure for constipation, biliousness, headaches, kidney and skin diseases.
"I have been troubled lately with my back and kidneys, and received great benefit from taking Fruit-a-tives."
Mrs. JOHN FOX, Cobourg, Ont.
At druggists—50c a box.
Manufactured by FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, Ottawa.

... FOR ...

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Stomach Cramps, Cholera, Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Seasickness, Summer Complaint, and all Looseness of the Bowels in Children or Adults.

DR. FOWLER'S Extract of Wild Strawberry

is an instantaneous cure. It has been used in thousands of homes for sixty years, and has never failed to give satisfaction. Every home should have a bottle so as to be ready in case of emergency.

Mrs. GEORGE N. HARVEY, Rosemeath, Ont., writes:
"I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as the best medicine I have ever used for Diarrhoea and all summer complaints. I always keep it in the house and praise it highly to all my friends."

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because greatly improved in quality*

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<p>ILLUSTRATED PAPERS</p> <p>Young People (weekly) 13 cents Boys and Girls (weekly) 5 1/2 " " Our Little Ones (weekly) 4 1/2 " " Young Reaper (semi-monthly) 3 " " Young Reaper (monthly) 2 " " per copy per quarter </p>	<p>Price, per quar. per year </p> <p>13 cents 50 cents 5 1/2 " 22 " " 4 1/2 " 18 " " 3 " 12 " " 2 " 6 " "</p> <p>(The above prices are all for clubs of five or more.)</p> <p>Good Work (monthly) 15 cents per year In clubs of ten or more, 10 cents per year </p>
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Work-Worn Men

Can Obtain New Health and Strength Through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mr. Egnard Martel, 98 St. Peter street, Quebec, is one of the thousands of workmen throughout Canada who cheerfully admit that they are kept in health and strength through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. To a reporter who interviewed him, Mr. Martel said:—"The present condition of my health contrasts strikingly with what it was nine months ago. Then I felt that I was almost at death's door, while now I am strong and well. This happy change is entirely due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I am a workman, and it is little wonder that after years of diligent toll my system was gradually run down. My blood got as thin as water, and I grew so poorly that the least exertion would leave me weak and trembling. I consulted a doctor, who said that I was run down through hard work, but his medicine did not help me any. A few weeks later I was forced to quit work, and shortly after that had to remain in bed most of the time. One day a fellow workman called to see me, and induced me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before the second box was finished I had a better appetite and relished my meals, and with this came new strength. In a few weeks I was able to go out again, and in about six weeks from the time I began using the pills I was able to return to work, my health completely restored and my strength as vigorous as ever it had been. I attribute my complete recovery entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I think every hard working man would be better for using a box of these pills occasionally.

Mr. Martel's advice should be taken by every workman. The only way to have health and strength is to keep the blood rich and pure, and the only way to get rich, strength producing blood is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, because they actually make new blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make tired, worn out men and women vigorous and strong. Sold by all medicine dealers, or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brookville, Ont.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Twenty or more members of Luxur Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, under the direction of George Blake, illustrious Potentate, will leave this evening for Sydney and will hold a special meeting of the order there on Tuesday.

The Moncton board of trade has made a move toward providing a park at the lower end of the city. A committee, consisting of Ald Betsford, C. W. Robinson, M. P. P., and Captain Masters, was appointed to secure the price of land, etc., and report.

The Calvin Austin broke another record on her last trip to St. John. From Eastport to St. John, a distance of 49 miles the steamer covered in 2 hours and 49 minutes. This gives the Austin the records between the four points of call—Boston, Portland, Eastport and St. John.

Dr. James Hannay will spend the summer in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick examining historical documents and collection of papers for the Canadian archives department. He will begin with the Nova Scotia papers at Halifax about July 1st.

The Allan Liner Virginian, one of the turbine boats, has smashed her own previous record from land to land, and has distanced all other records by the southern route. Leaving Moville at 2 p. m. Friday, she reached Cape Ray at four on Wednesday. This beats her time on the last trip by about five

hours and that of the Bavarian of the same line by several hours more.

There has been a big discovery of gold in Barrie township, county of Frontenac. The quartz containing the gold with turn out \$1,000 to the ton.

The robbery of \$120,000 in securities from Henry W. Comstock, of Boston took place on board the steamer Puritan during her trip from New York to Fall River.

Another epoch in the Steel industry in Cape Breton was marked Wednesday afternoon, when the first rail passed safely through the new rail mill of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Sydney, which has just been completed. The machinery worked to the entire satisfaction of the experts and other officials present. An employe named White had his leg mangled and was fatally injured.

Theodore P. Dalyanis, premier of Greece was stabbed and mortally wounded by a professional gambler named Gherakaris at the entrance of the chamber of deputies on Tuesday. The premier died within three hours. The assassin, who was immediately arrested, said he committed the deed in revenge for the stringent measures taken by Premier Dalyanis against the gambling houses, all of which were recently closed.

On Wednesday workmen employed on the booms at Kingsclear, York county, discovered the body of a woman which had been washed into a boom near Edward Cliff's residence. The woman was between fifty and sixty years of age. She was dressed in a black cloth jacket and red skirt. Edward and James Glif held an examination before a jury and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts. The identity of the deceased is unknown. There was no evidence of foul play.

The call issued over the signatures of the officers of the various provincial organizations for a Provincial Temperance Convention at Truro on Tuesday, 27th inst., will doubtless ensure a large and representative gathering. The results of the meeting are the subject of much speculation. Delegations of temperance representatives have been besieging the legislature for years. "On to Halifax" has been changed to—"On to Truro." The usual reduction of fares on railways has been secured.

Great Britain, as one of the powers signatory to the Madrid convention of 1880, in answer to the request of the Sultan of Morocco to join an international conference for the consideration of the Moroccan question, has answered that its preference is not to take any part in the conference unless such action should be satisfactory to France. The United States has taken the same stand, the two powers being in accord with France that such a conference would not be the best way of promoting urgent reforms in Morocco.

H. S. Hamilton, who has charge of the Hamilton Confectionery Works at Halifax, recently returned from a trip to the South, and is very much improved in health as a result of his holiday. He told the Maritime Merchant that he had been in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and as far south as Washington. The trip was purely one of pleasure, but he took advantage of the opportunity to inspect several of the biggest and best candy factories in the New England and more Southern States. He says that in the States chocolates still continue to be the best selling line of confectionery, and some bring extravagant prices. He also says he made it a point to examine every brand of chocolates that he saw, and was very much pleased to find that, in quality and flavor, we are now making as good chocolates in Canada as any produced in the States. Fancy boxes and forcible advertising enable some makers to get fancy prices, but as for quality of the article he saw nothing better than his own firm are making at the present time.

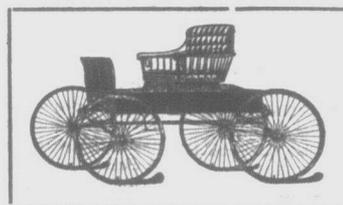
TIGER TEA Days.

Days for drinking Tiger Tea, as follows: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Thursday, Friday, Saturday. (Holidays included).

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Right prices and easy terms. Good discount for cash.

LOOK OUT FOR THE COW

When you go to buy a tin of condensed milk and want the unsweetened kind be sure to look out for the cow on the label. Get this kind and you get

JERSEY CREAM

the best brand on the market. It is sold in tins of several sizes and its use is more economical in any family than the milk you get from the milkman.

All grocers Sell it.

A Valuable Commentary Cheap.

I have MATTHEW HENRY'S COMMENTARY ON THE BIBLE in Six Volumes, Cloth Bound and in splendid condition which I will sell for \$4.00—the purchaser to pay freight on same

W. CAMP, Sussex, N. B.

WANTED.

ALESMEN wanted through the Provinces for the best selling book ever placed before the public.

H. C. BRADLEY Park Hotel, t. John, N. B.

Wanted.

WANTED at once throughout the Provinces, Lady demonstrators.

M. W. PRILAY, Park Hotel, St. John, N. B.

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Embossed Art Metal is the interior finish of the age, for Ceilings, Cornices, Side Walls, Dados, etc. Handsome effects can be secured for Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Bath Rooms, also for Offices and Public Buildings. Especially adapted for Churches.

Steel Ceilings can be easily applied over Plaster Ceilings and walls.

Also, Metal Shingles, Painted and Galvanized, Lightning and Fireproof.

Send us dimensions and we will quote costs for any Building or Room.

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Complete History RUSSIAN JAPANESE WAR. Largest and best book. Most liberal terms to agents. Outfit free. Send 10 cents postage.

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