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Value in Sawdust. A vast amount of potential wealth has been, and is still being, sacrificed in connection with the lumbering industry of Canada, through the waste of that by-product of the mills, known as sawdust. In the manufacture of lumber it is of course inevitable that a very considerable per centage of the best of the timber should be reduced to a condition quite valueless for commercial purposes. This part of the wood has not only been wasted, but has been a serious injury by obstructing streams, and the necessity of burning it has in many instances imposed very considerable expense upon the manufacturer. In some parts of the world sawdust has already come to have an important commercial value, and that, one would suppose, might soon come to be the case in this country. Some kinds of sawdust are valuable on account of the turpentine and other products which may be extracted from them, and all kinds are capable of utilization as fuel. In Austria sawdust is pressed into the shape of bricks for fuel purposes. The sawdust is impregnated with a mixture of tarry substances and heated to the proper temperature; it is then passed over a plate of iron heated by steam, from which a screw conveyer takes it to the screw-press, where it is compressed into briquettes measuring 6 by 2½ by 1½ inches. The calorific power is about the same as that of lignite, with but four per cent. of ash. The cost of manufacturing the briquettes is said to be about 16 cents per thousand and they sell for \$1.00.

The Mosquito. We do not know that anybody has ever expressed affection for the mosquito. Probably no one has been moved to sing his praises—or should we say *her* praises? for we believe that the men of science say that the biting mosquito—which certainly is the kind which inhabits this country is a “her.” But peradventure some may have gone so far as to feel a measure of respect for the mosquito because of her independence and persistence, for the cheerful, business-like way in which she goes about her savage business and the openness with which she makes her attack. For the mosquito, unlike some other tormentors of the human race, does not steal silently and without observation upon her prey, and only open a murderous attack from a secure ambush or some inaccessible point of vantage from which dislodgement is impossible. The mosquito gives you fair warning by lifting up its war-cry and rushing openly to the attack. But these virtues, such as they are, do not avail to make mosquitoes agreeable companions. Most persons are profoundly annoyed by their presence. Some prefer a cloud of tobacco smoke to their company, and even Christian Scientists, who do not believe that mosquitos can bite, are suspected of not being quite serenely at ease in an atmosphere too strongly impregnated with “mortal belief” in the presence of mosquitos. For ourselves, we have no doubt that blood can be drawn by a mosquito as surely as by “a woman of society”—though certainly with much less celerity and dexterity of aim. At any rate we are of the opinion that, unless and until the mosquito shall conquer her habit of making herself numerous in places to which she is not invited, and shall overcome her innate tendency to obtrude her long nose so unpleasantly into other peoples’ affairs, her company will be endured under protest except by that elect company who have received power to relegate the mosquito, with all the ills that flesh is heir to, to that unsubstantial limbo over which hang the shadows of mortal belief. With the progress of knowledge in the world it is becoming apparent, it would seem, that the mosquito is, without mitigation, the enemy and tormentor of mankind. It used to be said that the blood-thirsty insects probably served a benevolent purpose in using up the malarious gases of pools and marshes, and that if it were not for the mosquitos the people would suffer much more from malaria, so that we endeavored to part with some of our blood with a philosophical resignation, in view of the important compensation. Now, however, the men of science are telling us that quite the opposite is true, that malarious disease is propagated in the human system by the bites of some mosquitos, and probably in no other way. It is but fair however to our people, as well as to our mosquitos, to say that the mosquitos inhabiting this country are generally

not of the malaria-breeding variety. Further, the men of science tell us they have demonstrated that the mosquito—probably another variety still—is responsible for yellow fever. In fact the indictment against the mosquito has now taken on a very serious character.

Martyred Missionaries. News of the death, at the hands of savages in New Guinea, of two English missionaries, the Revs. James Chalmers and Oliver Tompkins, sent out by the London Missionary Society, was received some weeks ago. A circumstantial account of the terrible affair, given by a white man of the missionary party, named Ford, who was fortunate enough to escape, has now come to hand. The missionaries had left Brisbane on March 1st for an exploring and evangelistic tour among the people of New Guinea. The missionaries had been on the Island the previous summer, and had planned for the present year quite an extensive trip which was to last for two months. Many Americans were working in gold diggings near the coast where the missionaries landed, and in that part of the Island the natives appeared friendly. Six natives from the coast accompanied the party. They had proceeded some 75 miles, and the people in the villages passed had shown a friendly attitude. Then trouble was encountered. The missionary party arrived at a village the people of which were at war with another tribe. The King of the village accused them of being spies, and demanded that the men of the missionary party should remain and help his warriors fight their enemies, but it would appear that no chance was given them to save their lives even in this way. They were kept prisoners and closely guarded. Meanwhile the native warriors of the King suffered repulse at the hands of their enemies, and the King’s daughter, who was herself a warrior and otherwise a person of great importance in the tribe, was severely wounded. Her superstitious feelings were aroused against the white men, and she demanded their death. The pleadings, arguments and threats of the missionaries were all in vain. Mr. Chalmers was first struck down, and afterwards, when he had but partly regained consciousness, was the first to suffer death. Then two native attendants were killed and their flesh roasted and eaten. Afterwards Mr. Tompkins suffered a like fate with Mr. Chalmers, the savage murderers drinking the warm life-blood of the missionaries. Mr. Ford was spared it would seem for another occasion, but in the meantime he managed to escape and returned to the coast, where he informed the British representative of what had occurred, and a week later guided a party—sent apparently by the military authorities—back to the scene of the terrible tragedy, where summary vengeance was executed upon the murderous savages. Mr. Chalmers was a missionary of many years experience. He is described as tall and well-formed, a man of commanding presence and magnetic personality. He had been frequently exposed to dangers among the natives, but had been remarkably successful in dealing with them. The news of his martyrdom and that of his colleague has made a deep impression in England.

South African Affair. Replying to a question in the Imperial House of Commons on June 17th, Mr. Broderick, Secretary for War, gave the information that there were 40,229 persons in the “concentration camps” of the Transvaal and Orange River colonies. The deaths in these camps for the month of May number 98 women 318 children. So great a mortality is a sufficient demonstration that the conditions under which these people are kept are in a high degree unsanitary. The announcement was received with groans by the Irish members and cries of “Scandalous.” Mr. Broderick informed the House that the authorities were arranging for the release of those women and children who had friends to receive them, but that government could not undertake to feed them in isolated positions. The long-looked for end of the war is not yet at hand. De Wet met with defeat at the hands of Eloit’s column on June 6, with considerable tons of supplies, rifles and ammunition, besides 20 men killed and wounded and 45 taken prisoners, but this was offset a few days later by the Boers surprising 250 Australians of the Victorian mounted rifles, of whom 18 were killed 42 wounded,

52 escaped and the rest were taken prisoners. Too quick-firing guns were also captured by the Boers. Lord Kitchener, in a despatch from Bloemfontein, sends the following report of Boer casualties since his last weekly telegram, exclusive of the killed and wounded accounted for in the fight with DeWet, mentioned in his despatch of last Saturday: Killed, 24; wounded, 14; prisoners, 265; surrendered, 165; rifles captured, 137; small arm ammunition rounds, 8,200; waggons, 198; horses, 1,500; cattle, 3,000. Among the latest prisoners captured by the British is Mr. Tengbergen, the landdrost, a relative of Mrs. Botha, the wife of the Boer commandant-in-chief, who is now in Europe. Landdrost von Vrandis, of Piet Retief, has also been taken prisoner.

The Nova Scotia Western Association.

The Nova Scotia Western Association convened at Clarence with the Paradise and Clarence church, on Saturday, June 15th, at 10 a. m., in its fifty-first annual session.

A short season was spent in prayer and praise in which the blessing of God was invoked on the coming meetings of the body.

In the absence of the clerk, Rev. W. L. Archibald, on account of the serious illness of his mother, Rev. E. T. Miller and Bro. C. Morse were chosen as clerk and assistant clerk, pro tem.

After the list of delegates was prepared, the Association proceeded to the election of officers which resulted in the choice of Rev. W. F. Parker, pastor of the Temple church, Yarmouth, as Moderator, Rev. W. L. Archibald as Clerk, Rev. E. T. Miller and Bro. C. Morse as Assistant Clerks, and S. N. Jackson as Treasurer.

This was followed by an address of welcome by the Clerk of the church, Bro. S. N. Jackson, which was happily responded to by Pastor Porter, of Bear River.

The Committee of Arrangements reported according to a programme previously prepared, which was followed by the filling of vacancies on the different committees.

Seven new pastors who have settled within the bounds of the Association during the past year, viz., D. Price, E. A. McPhee, E. E. Daley, B. H. Howe, L. A. Cooney, and W. Flaier were given a hearty welcome to the work of the body by Pastor Saunders of Ohio, which was fittingly responded to by those brethren. Prayer was offered by Brethren A. Cohoon and L. D. Morse, and the benediction pronounced by Pastor Blackadar.

After the second session opened at 2:30 o’clock with prayer by Pastor Cooney, a season of prayer which was both edifying and uplifting. A cordial invitation to seats was extended to all visiting brethren of sister churches, among whom were Revs. C. Goodspeed, J. W. Mansing, W. H. Warren, T. B. Layton and Bro. G. A. McDonald.

A Committee on Questions in Letters was then appointed consisting of J. H. Saunders, C. Goodspeed, A. Cohoon, E. J. Grant, I. W. Porter, M. W. Brown, and D. Price.

A digest of the letters was then read by Bro. Charles Morse. This was discussed by Brethren Cohoon, McPhee, Porter, (I. W.) Langille, Balcom, and Miller, and S. Spurr, and Dea. Wm. A. Morse.

The letters from the churches show a decrease of membership. The total additions were 409, of whom 282 were by baptism and 127 by letter and restoration. The decrease by deaths and other causes was 599. Only 38 churches reported baptism and 40 report no increase. Those reporting the largest increase were 3rd Yarmouth, 26; 1st Sable River, 24; Lower Granville, 20; Nictaux 13; 1st Ragged Island, 14; Digby Neck 2nd, 17; Clements, 19; Lockport, 24.

At three o’clock Rev. J. H. Saunders, D. D., addressed the Association on “The Inter-relation of Baptism to Communion,” which emphasized the principles and practices of Baptist churches. It was a thoughtful and vigorous discussion of the theme, and was so well received by the body that a request was made for its publication in the *Messenger and Visitor*.

Saturday evening was given up to the discussion of the ever recurring subject of Temperance. The report was presented by Pastor Langille, in which Christian people were urged to unite with all workers for Prohibition. Pastors were urged to keep the subject well to the fore in all their public and private ministrations and the members of our churches were asked that in the exercise of their franchise they should vote only for such men as

(Continued on page five.)

Character Building.

BY MRS. WALTER HIGGINS.

(Read at the Reunion of the Alumni Association of Acadia Seminary, June 3rd, 1901.)

The word character was first applied to objects and letters chiseled upon marble. So similar to this seemed the process by which man works out those elements in his life which represent himself, that the term came to have its present application.

Character is the person; all that we can know of him. At first is the unformed roughness. Out of this man himself must chisel character—beautiful or grotesque according to his own choice. The process will follow that on marble—by sharp tools, with steady, unerring stroke must the work be accomplished.

Truly—"Life is august and beautiful or squalid and mean as we interpret and use it; the materials are in all men's hands, and the selection and structure inevitably and infallibly disclose the character of the builder."

"We make or mar ourselves."

To be strong and a centre of power man must perfect himself by strenuous, constant effort, in those habits of life which bring to maturity the mental, heart, and physical nature with which God has endowed him. In the words of another:—"Nothing stops of itself; everything touches, affects, and modifies everything else."

The life—that is character—of a person may be such that a look, a touch of the hand, the very presence will inspire to something better. What words can give greater joy or strength than these—"You helped me!"

All may and ought to be strong in character, though all may not possess what is sometimes called "a strong character" in the sense of independent aggressiveness.

"Even the gentlest natures are powerful to influence the character of others for good." Smiles, in his work on Character says:—"The gentlest natures are enabled by the power of affection and intelligence, to mould the characters of men destined to influence and elevate their race through all time." The gentle, tender character of Wordsworth's sister Dorothy had a great influence over the poet's life, and led him into the intellectual career which he followed.

The world needs women of strong, noble character. Woman all too little realizes the important part she plays even in public affairs. She has a vastly wider range today in which to express herself and make herself felt than heretofore. During the closing years of the century just passed, she has been accorded and has taken a position of power and influence never before known to her. How great the responsibility!

The need is not for the "new woman" in the general acceptance of that term; but for womanly women, newly awakened to their responsibilities and widened capacity for service. Think of the rapid strides made in moral reform during the last decade! Public sentiment has been greatly changed along this line. Who have been the promoters and accomplices of this? Women. But only women of noble, purposeful character would undertake or could carry into effect such enterprises.

It is a trite saying, but true nevertheless, that a nation will rise no higher than her women; society will be largely what her women make it. But is woman's influence in the affairs of life and the world exerted most largely through her public works? By no means. Her widest sphere of influence lies in the home and among her associates and friends in whatever vocation she follows.

What are the things which aid in character building?

In the earliest years much depends upon the home training. Next comes the service rendered by the schools, seminaries and colleges. With reference to the latter: "It is not enough," says one, "that a college" (or seminary) "should train a student to acquire ideas or even to express them; the relation of those ideas to life in all its phases, to the influence which it is the duty of the individual to exert upon society, is a legitimate part of college training." Because of our close relations to Acadia Seminary, it may be fitting to make reference to her work. Her object and purpose is to stimulate and aid in forming an all-round Christian character; and she does her work during some of the most formative years of a student's life. Within her walls are those mental, social, and moral influences which elevate and educate to a high degree. Her pupils have placed before them the highest ideals of true womanhood, and she seeks to arouse in them strong aspirations after those ideals. The measure of helpfulness which each student will receive during her sojourn at Acadia will depend upon the attitude she assumes toward those influences by which her Alma Mater surrounds her. Here she comes in touch with that which seeks to make her strong and noble and true. The use she makes of it will depend upon herself. From almost every quarter of the globe the daughters of Acadia render to her their heartfelt gratitude for the part she has played in their life. To her they offer a sincere homage. Upon scores of her graduates she has stamped herself and the ideals for which she stands, and through them does she perpetuate that which is true and womanly.

Education is a powerful aid to character building. God gave the intellect and expects us to cultivate it to its utmost capacity. "The end of education is character,"

mental culture is as necessary for woman as for man. If education causes a man to view things from a higher platform, thus giving him a broader outlook and clearer perspective; why does not the same thing hold good in the case of a woman? It does. It is of equal advantage to her as to him to bring to bear upon the work she has to do, the strength, wisdom, and acumen of increased knowledge and well trained reasoning powers. It is true, education increases her responsibilities; but at the same time enlarges her capacity for meeting those obligations.

While much stress is laid upon education, let us remember that, though brain culture will do much, heart culture will do more. Combine the two, and who can measure the power thereof! It is the brain that originates, the heart that purposes, and the will that carries into effect. When the days of definite study are over, amid the strenuous duties of life, reading will continue the work already begun—adding strength and enlargement to the mental vision. That which one reads has a strong influence upon him. The brain will think and ponder upon that which is read, and "as a man thinketh so is he." Much depends upon the choice of reading matter.

Then, again, as the written thoughts of men and women affect character, so that class of reading which is selected by and appeals to one, shows the character already formed.

Passing from the preparatory training of schools and Seminaries, we enter the arena of life's sterner realities. Many of Acadia's daughters will make homes of their own. Life in the home is one of the most fruitful sources of help, and the "trivial round, the common task" are the standard and unflinching aids to strong character building. There is no more royal road to a symmetrical structure than this. The sphere may be narrow so far as numbers are concerned, but the length and breadth and height and depth are there, and we build long and broad and high and deep in the circle of the home life. Truly—"The incidents of daily life may be commonplace in the extreme, but on them as the material foundation we may build the unseen but everlasting fabric of a noble and beautiful character."

Standing upon the threshold of life, there can be no more helpful or inspiring thought than that God is training one for himself, and to that end throws about him that environment and brings into his life those experiences which will most thoroughly and quickly execute his purposes. Strange as it may seem, oftentimes what appears to man the most unfavorable conditions, may yield the finest materials for the structure.

Untoward circumstances, trying experiences are the chisels with which are hewn out the blocks for the building. The habit of systematically and methodically occupying the moments will help in this life work.

Now what does this engraving of character involve? It involves self-discipline, self-control, self-sacrifice, utter forgetfulness of self, the cultivation of patience, humility, forbearance, tolerance toward others. In other words:—human nature must give place to that which is higher and better. True character must be purchased at the cost of human nature. But the cost, though great, is the measure of ones value; and who would not be of great value at any cost?

Among the rewards of this life-long effort are peace, rest, strength, and the consciousness of being helpful to others. All this will mean moral and mental, if not physical, nerve, gained through increasing fidelity to the highest ideals.

While engaged in rearing this superstructure, let us remember that, unless we build upon the solid foundation, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone, and build under the direction, control and supervision of the Master Builder, God, the edifice, beautiful though it may seem, must ere long crumble to its base until not one stone shall be left upon another.

The Old Gospel and the New Preaching.

We called attention last week to a book of Rev. Chas. A. Eaton, "The Old Evangel and New Evangelism." So good a book may well receive a little more attention. It has interested us, and helped us, the more carefully we have read the copious quotations from the Old and New Testaments. Then that though a young man, Mr. E. is not only a reader of the Bible, but has an understanding of its bearing. He seems to know what it means. He quotes it liberally, giving not only a line or so for text, but a generous page of extracts from Holy writ. Like nature, he sows the seed plentifully. If there is one piece of advice more necessary than another for all who hope to influence their fellow men religiously, it is that first of all they should have a grasp of the Book of God as a whole, that they should see its parts in their relations to one another, and so be able to quote them intelligently upon every subject they may expatiate upon. Do not torment us with texts, flung in our faces, without any explanation of how they help the thought of the preacher, but quote discriminatingly, and kindly tell us what God means in regard to any subject and we will try to obey.

Mr. Eaton speaks of "the waning sense of sin so

characteristic of our age." This same thought has been much by us of late; and we are glad to see our young men bringing this to view, and also that which is its great corrective: "Thus saith the Lord." "It is not what sinful men thought about themselves, but what God thought about them. To become wise unto salvation they must lay their lives once more against the law of God, and learn that he cannot look upon sin with the least degree of allowance." We are convinced that a share of the barrenness of our harvest to-day is attributable to this making light of sin. The old Saints saw it in its true colors; the Psalms are full of it; St. Augustine felt it so keenly that he had caused the seven Penitential Psalms to be written on the walls of his chambers; Paul so felt it that he cried out "O wretched man"; Whitefield so understood it and its deserts that he was compelled to cry in accents that thrilled all hearts—"The wrath to come!"

No one will ever preach with power or write with authority who does not realize the grand breakdown in his own nature, and the great outbreak in his every day life; as well as the cisterns of corruption which lies in his own bosom, from which all the evil proceeds. It is a great source of satisfaction to note that the younger men are pondering this, and groaning under it. For only thus will they appreciate the remedy, set before us in the ever new gospel of Jesus Christ and him crucified. It is because we know sin, that we love the sinner's friend.

In speaking of words that are sometimes unfit for a Christian pulpit, our brother says: "God's anger is his opposition to man's disobedience and sin. It is a necessity of his being, because he is good and just. It is seriously suggested in these days that an appeal to fear is irrational and unchristian, but the man who does not fear the righteousness of a holy God is a fool." Even so, a fool; and there are plenty of them.

The antagonism which lies always in the truth is brought out in this little work. John Baptist's abrupt question to the Pharisees, "Who hath warned you to flee from the coming wrath? and Jesus being moved with anger at the hardness of their hearts, point to a side of things that sensible men discern; for they grow tired of the weak and tender aspect of the divine nature so exclusively insisted on. Give us the justice and hatred of the divine being to all wrong, and we will tremble before him.

A point in which our author insists is noteworthy, as being somewhat difficult to some minds. It is that the "Sermon on the Mount implies a regenerated life? we are relieved by this statement, for often men cry: "O live according to the sermon on the Mount—that is all we need!" We are at one with Dr. Eaton in his way of putting things: Yes, you must do according to the sermon; but you must be converted to God before you will be able to do it." The sermon on the Mount is Christianity? Certainly, but how is a poor unregenerate sinner to practice their perfect counsels!

In the things we have named, and in others, we cannot now comment upon, the author shows his good sense. He is a Christian teacher of the modern type,—but he has clear insight into the truths of God, and he preaches it, his heart warmed with the vision of Jesus, and yearning to have others to share in the riches which he has found.

D. A. STEELE.

From Halifax.

At Princetown, N. J., in 1873, I heard, for myself, the first College "yell." The whole body of students of that University stood around the train, and cheered away the World's Evangelical Alliance, on its journey to Washington to pay its respects to President Grant and enjoy the hospitality of the Capital. That custom has journeyed north; and is now heard at every College in the land. The preliminary is "What is the matter with," say, "Dr. Pattison?" and the reply comes, "He is all right;" and then the—"yell"—"Everyone and everything 'is all right,' according to the students. If these young men, should be sent in a body all over the Maritime Provinces, and halting at every church door, ring out the question—"What is the matter with this church?" could they with the liberal license allowed by themselves to their consciences, say of each particular church, "It is all right?" and of each particular minister, "he is all right?" If so, why this almost universal chafing in the churches, between the ministers and the congregations or parts of them? If so why these frequent changes? why the deluge of applications for every vacant place where the people are able to well sustain a pastor?

Nothing short of the wisdom and impartiality and wisdom of the Head of the church can give reliable and satisfactory answers to these questions. After about three years and a half, the West End and the North churches are pastorless. Both have used commendable diligence in their efforts to supply the vacated pastorates; but neither of them has, as yet, succeeded. Immediately after Mr. Fash's time expired, an invitation was extended to Mr. Holt, a pastor in Mass. He came upon the ground, and was heard; and gave fair satis-

faction; but his own church so clung to him that he was obliged to decline an invitation. The nominating committee are still looking abroad over the provinces and elsewhere for a suitable man. In the meantime the congregations are full, and the custom of a social meeting after the Sunday evening services is kept up. On the 9th, the pulpit was supplied by the Rev. A. J. Kempton of Ill., and on the 16th by the Rev. J. H. McDonald—four good sermons.

The resignation of Dr. Chute to accept the chair of Hebrew and Theology at Acadia, has left the pulpit of the First church empty. Dr. Chute has served the church for nine years. It would be difficult to exaggerate the excellencies of the retiring pastor of the First church. No pastor that ever filled the pulpit has stood higher in the esteem of the general public than the last one. In the church, too, he is respected and beloved. In the course of nine years, incidents have occurred which have disturbed to a limited extent, the personal relations of the pastor, but nothing of the kind has evoked open opposition. The sick and sorrowing will never forget the tender ministrations of their warm-hearted sympathetic pastor; and his removal from Halifax to Wolfville, will be keenly felt by many, especially those who in adversity have shared in his kind attentions. According to modern standards Dr. Chute, has his limitations as a popular preacher; or, as the phrase goes, "A preacher that draws"; nevertheless he is a good, sound preacher of the gospel; and the flock has been fed with both milk and meat.

Dr. Chute's tastes and habits are those of a Christian scholar. Between him and the pew there is phenomenal intimacy; and the pew gives him willing and skilful service. In his professional studies, he gave special attention to Hebrew, and was encouraged by Dr. Harper to look forward to a chair of Hebrew in some theological school; but his inclination to the pastorate was the stronger. Now after these years of experience, he feels that he can be of more service in theological work at the college than in the pastorate. By much writing he has acquired a finished style. Dr. Chute's acquirements, experience, industry and abilities give large promise of success in the new sphere upon which he is about to enter.

He resigned his charge on Sunday, 16th, and will preach his final sermon on July the 14th, after which he will spend some time at the Chicago University before entering upon his work at Wolfville. A committee of the church has been chosen to nominate a successor.

The Dartmouth church, with some assistance from the churches in the city, is busy, and, of course, feverish in the matter of entertaining the Central Association, which begins its session on Friday, the 21st, at two o'clock p. m. Dr. Black, I see, is to be lodged at Dr. Parker's. He of course will give a full report of the doings of this session of this venerable association.

The Halifax Ladies College—Presbyterian—is closing its year's work in the glory of public exercises and social functions. The number enrolled in all departments, including a large per centage in music, was 440, 86 of which number came from outside the city.

After 44 years of pastoral work, the Rev. W. L. Parker has resigned his charge at Hill Grove. This took place on the first of March last. In this time he has preached 5,192 sermons, baptised 763 candidates, attended 418 funerals. Brother Parker is one of the Aylesford preachers, of which there has been a great number. The late Rev. James Palmer was another one, not yet mentioned. All who know brother Parker have for him the highest respect. He has been very diligent and sanguine in his ministerial work; and, as seen by the figures given above, he has had large success in his work. Mr. Parker's many friends will wish for him a happy and long evening after so hard and successful a day's work.

The Rev. Mr. Padley has left the east side of St. Margaret's Bay, and has returned to England. The west side has been without an ordained pastor. Mr. Collinshaw, a young man who belongs to that part of the country, for the past few months has been preaching on the west side. So soon as the college opens, this good brother would find it greatly to his advantage to visit Dr. Trotter and Dr. Chute at Wolfville. After a sympathetic and careful talk with them, I feel sure they would give him some good advice which would be much to his profit all through life.

Father Harding used to say to the young preachers—"Come to Horton and grind your scythes."

REPORTER.

Ontario Letter.

REV. H. K. DAYFOOT.

We were all startled, a few days ago by the announcement that our esteemed

DR. NEWMAN,

Prof. of history in McMaster University, had resigned. We knew that the Texan Baptists had been persuading him to go to Baylor College; but we were confident that his twenty years of service in McMaster had rooted him so deeply that nothing could move him. But such pressure was brought to bear upon him that he finally consented to go south. This will remove one who came

fresh from Rochester Seminary and who has grown with our College till he and the College have become part of each other.

The question of a successor has been settled by the appointment of

DR. GEORGE CROSS,

pastor at Aylmer, Ont. He is a Canadian, born to be a student. In his High School course, he captured the Governor General's gold medal for general proficiency. At Toronto University he won the Philosophy Scholarship three years in succession, and a gold medal at graduation. After a short pastorate in the Northwest he came to McMaster University and graduated B. Th. in Theology. Another short pastorate was followed by a post-graduate course in Chicago University, in Edinburgh and in Berlin, Germany; after which he settled in Aylmer, Ont. Soon after this he presented a thesis on the philosophy of Schliermacher, and received from Chicago the doctor's degree. Prof. Cross is a young man and has before him the prospect of a long and brilliant career.

The seventh annual report of the

BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOL,

Toronto, is an interesting document. Though the institution is interdenominational, the President, Dr. Elmore Harris, and the Principal, Dr. Wm. Stewart, are Baptists. The total enrollment during the year was 250; of these 95 were men and 155 were women. The day classes enrolled 65; and the evening classes 185. At the close of the year diplomas for the full course were given to ten persons, and certificates for partial courses to seven others. The nationalities represented included a Swede who goes to China, a Russian Jew, and a Chinaman who has a degree in medicine. Two graduates of the School were killed during the late Boxer riots in China. Since the opening of the College, 40 have gone to the foreign field, and 60 are employed by various Christian agencies in Canada and the United States.

WOODSTOCK COLLEGE

closed with especially enjoyable services.

Thursday evening, June 6, Dr. Eaton preached a glowing sermon in the First Baptist church, June 7, the graduating exercises were observed in the College chapel. Addresses were given by Hon. R. Harcourt, Minister of Education in the Provincial Legislature, Dr. Eaton, Chancellor Wallace and Principal McCrimmon. The year has been one of the best in the history of the College.

THE COMMENCEMENT.

of Moulton Ladies' College was held Tuesday evening, June 11, in the Walmer Road edifice, Toronto.

Miss Dicklow, the principal presided having on her right, Mrs. McMaster, the founder of the school. After a very enjoyable program of music and essays had been presented by the graduates, Chancellor Wallace distributed the diplomas to four graduates of the literary course, and three of the musical department. The address to the class was given by Rev. W. W. Weeks, pastor of the church.

The College closes the best year of its history; the accommodation will soon be enlarged by the building of a gymnasium and assembly hall.

OBITER.

Principal McCrimmon of Woodstock College goes to England this summer. He will represent McMaster University at the Conference of Colleges during the millennial of King Alfred the Great.

The Foreign Mission Board has received a gift of \$1,000 for Bolivian work, and three persons have offered for service there. Two others have volunteered for India. Rev. C. C. McLaurin has resigned in Brandon, Man., and will return to Ontario.

Rev. Ira Smith of St. John, N. B., will probably come to Ottawa, Ont., as pastor of the Second church.

Rev. S. A. Dyke, who was for many years a Toronto pastor, and who is now pastor in Woonsocket, Mass., is bereaved in the loss of his wife who died June 15, in Toronto. A few days before, a sister of Mrs. Dyke died in the General Hospital, Toronto. Her body was taken to her home in Richmond, Va., for burial.

Port Hope, June 18.

The Mission of Wealth.

The present time seems to be the era of great combinations and great fortunes. It is of little use to find fault with either, and far better to ascertain the way to make the best use of both. It will not help the matter to regard the one as tyrannical and the other as dishonest. Apparently they are both here to stay, and if in any way they subserve the cause of humanity we may be grateful.

It would seem as though this was to be in an increasing degree. It would appear that the gathering of great fortunes has brought with it the sense of responsibility for their use. Mr. Rockefeller's great gifts for educational purposes show this, and more recently Mr. Andrew Carnegie's benefactions give added emphasis. These latter are as much out of proportion to ordinary gifts, as his fortune is greater than most possess. The magnitude

of them is fairly startling the world. Five millions are given to Pittsburg for a library, and the same to the city of New York. Some four or five millions are to be set aside as a pension fund for disabled workmen at his great establishment at Homestead, and twenty-five millions are to be used for the purpose of establishing an industrial school at Pittsburg. These figures almost stagger one, and hold within them the promise of good far beyond our power to conceive.

Mr. Carnegie, it seems, is to become his own administrator. His great executive ability, his power of accumulating, has gathered this fortune, and now his philanthropic and Christian spirit is devising means for its expenditure for the good of mankind. It is an example that we hope may be followed. Some one has said that the nineteenth century was the era of creating great fortunes and the twentieth will be the era of their proper ministry. We trust that it may be so, and that men into whose hands vast means are placed will learn that its ministry is not for selfish purposes but for the good of all. Such a use of great fortunes would go far to allay the discontent that their creation has occasioned.—Commonwealth.

"I Had Not The Heart."

This was the excuse offered by a junior employee for not exposing to the manager the wrong conduct of a senior in the office. This is an actual case explained to us a few days ago by the trusted manager of great financial interests. The confidential clerk and senior employee was making personal use of the company's money, and covering up the matter by delaying entries, and by other deceptions. This became known to the manager after several cases of misappropriation had occurred, and the confidential clerk was clearly convicted of theft and deception. One of the younger clerks knew of these wrong transactions, and, when asked by the manager why he had not informed, he replied, "I had not the heart; I thought that he would restore the money." The first of these phrases was repeated several times, with the evident intention of showing strong human sympathy toward the transgressor, until the manager became convinced that the young man was turning a weakness into a virtue. Then he turned the phrase so as to drive home a moral lesson thus: "You had not the heart to expose your friend's wrong-doing; you had not the heart to rebuke wrong; you had not the heart to insist on righteousness; you had not the heart to honor your own conscience; you had not the heart to serve the interests of the company. Such a weak heart in such a serious crisis is not commendable sympathy, but condemnable cowardice."

Here is a lesson for young men and young women.—Christian Guardian.

Forever.

FIRST VOICE.

Forever like a star
It guides us on; afar
Into the void it leads
To aate our growing needs.
The poet follows, and
The seer; a beck'ning hand
It seems to them—a call
To view the boundless All.

SECOND VOICE.

Ah, try to peer, to reach
Beyond the bounds of speech!
O veil of shadows deep,
Is sorrow all we reap?

FIRST VOICE.

I never will believe
It so, although I grieve:
Forever like a star,
Is leading me afar.
Forever is a dream
We cannot break—a gleam
Upon the soul to show
The morning comes aglow.

I follow it in joy,
Ah, laughing like a boy
Across the field of time,
Towards a brighter clime.

SECOND VOICE.

I follow it and weep,
Ah, even in my sleep,
Along this vale of tears,
And struggle with the years.

Forever! O my God!
I fall upon the sod
And tremble but to hear
That awful word of fear.

Forever in the gloom
And coldness of the tomb,
Or groaning in a sea
Of burning agony.

FIRST VOICE.

My soul has broken through
The darkness, and the blue
Of Heaven is in sight;
Forever is my light.

The battlements of night
Are down and Heaven's light
Is flooding all the earth—
O gather it in mirth!

ARTHUR D. WILMOT,

Messenger and Visitor

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The Psalms, and Responsive Reading.

The use of the Psalms in what is called responsive reading is evidently growing into favor in our churches. There cannot, we think, be any reasonable objection to this use of the Psalms, if only the responsive feature is arranged in harmony with that parallelism of thought and structure which so admirably adapts the psalms for responsive or antiphonal use. Christians of all names and creeds have agreed in according a large place in public and private worship to the Hebrew psalmody. Whatever question there may be as to degrees of inspiration, there is, we suppose, no question that there is none higher than that which we find, or rather which finds us, in the Book of Psalms. It is not only because in these sacred hymns of the past there is a veritable Word of God for men, that the church has loved and cherished them as a priceless treasure, but because also through them the Word comes in such mingled tenderness and power. Here righteousness and peace meet together; mercy and truth embrace each other. Here the story of Peniel repeats itself continually. Here the human and the divine strive together. Repentance finds foothold. Human frailty is caused to prevail through that divine touch which both disables and enables. Human and divine strains blend in the songs we hear until darkness breaks into the morning, fear and self-loathing give place to aspiration and faith and love, and the human is lifted up into fellowship with the divine. Here we have something more than a mere Levitical foreshadowing of "that tabernacle which the Lord pitched and not man." The Book of Psalms is, so to speak, a fore-court of that "Holy Place" into which believers enter by virtue of the High-priesthood of their Lord.

Many testimonies might be cited from the words of the learned and devout in support of the inestimable value of the Psalms in prompting, and affording expression for, the true spirit of worship. We shall quote here from one only. It is from Calvin's preface to his commentary on the Psalms:

"How varied and how splendid the wealth which this treasury contains, it is difficult to describe in words. . . . This book, not unreasonably, I am wont to style an anatomy of all parts of the soul; for no one will discover in himself a single feeling whereof the image is not reflected in this mirror. Nay all griefs, sorrows, fears, doubts, hopes, cares and anxieties,—in short all those tumultuous agitations wherewith the minds of men are wont to be tossed,—the Holy Ghost hath here represented to the life. The rest of Scripture contains the commands which God gave to His servants to be delivered unto us. But here the prophets themselves holding converse with God, inasmuch as they lay bare all their inmost feelings, invite or impel everyone of us to self-examination, that of all the infirmities to which we are liable and the sins of which we are so full, none may remain hidden."

There are of course distinctions to be made between the psalms. They differ according to their authorship and the occasion and purpose of their composition. Some of them sob with sorrow and complaint, and others are jubilant with the shout of victory. Some are uttered from under the sackcloth of repentance and confession, and some ring with the high notes of thanksgiving and praise. The psalms are not all equally adapted for use in public worship. There are particularly the imprecatory psalms in which the psalmists denounce, and call for vengeance upon, their enemies. Whatever may be said in justification of such utterances at the time and under the circumstances which called forth these psalms, it must be generally felt that they do not so voice the spirit of Christianity as to adapt them for use in Christian worship. But most of the psalms, and especially those which embody confession, thanksgiving and praise, and those which admonish to the service of God, are of the highest value for the in-

spiration and expression of devotion, and there is little danger that too much use will be made of them in the public sanctuary of the closet.

We wished however to make a few observations in reference to the matter of the responsive reading of the psalms in connection with public worship. While we heartily approve of this use of them, both because of the great value of these Scriptures as aids to spiritual worship and because it gives the worshippers an audible part in the service, we are strongly impressed with the fact that there is a right and a wrong method of responsive reading and that the adoption of the right method is in this connection a matter of much importance. It is highly probable that some of the psalms were written with a view to antiphonal use in the Temple service, and they are therefore divided into parts suitable for antiphonal singing or responsive reading. But apart from this, the principle of parallelism, characteristic of Hebrew literature and especially of its lyric poetry, results in a natural division of these poems into short clauses, which especially adapts them for antiphonal or responsive use. The well-meaning but misguided men who divided the Scriptures into chapters and verses entirely ignored this feature of parallelism and carved up the Bible into portions on the principle of convenience for reference, but with no little injury to the intelligent reading of the poetic portions. Now, to read the psalms responsively, according to the arbitrary division of the verses, and not according to the principle of parallelism, is to do such violence to the form and expression of the Scripture that it almost amounts to murdering the passages so rendered. In fact, if it were a choice between having the psalms read responsively, verse by verse, and the elimination of the responsive feature entirely, we should vote heartily for the latter.

Those who have not already given attention to this feature of parallelism which runs through the psalms, will readily see, by a little study of the subject, what is meant. It will be seen that a second clause repeats, with a slight difference of form and some slight amplification, the thought of the preceding clause. For instance take Ps. 8: 4.

- (a) What is man that thou art mindful of him?
(b) And the Son of Man that thou visited him?
Or again, Ps. 11: 8.
- (a) Thy hand shall find out all thine enemies;
(b) Thy right hand shall find out those that hate thee.

See also the Ps. 20, and note the difference of the effect of reading the *lines* responsively as arranged in the R. V. as compared with reading the *verses* responsively. The reading of Scripture responsively verse by verse is too mechanical and jerky to be helpful. It distracts attention rather than aids devotion. But when the psalm is read responsively, in accordance with the short parallel clauses of its natural structure, the thought and expression of the psalmist, as voiced by the minister and the congregation, mingle in one stream. The reading is not a mere succession of tones, but a blended harmony, the sense of stiffness and incongruity vanishes, the mechanical gives place to the natural, the people really take part with the minister in the service and find the help in worship which the psalm was really intended to give them.

As there are editions of the psalms properly arranged for responsive reading, there seems to be no excuse for reading verse by verse as we believe is done in all our Baptist churches in these Provinces where the feature of responsive reading has been introduced.

Editorial Notes.

—We have received from the pen of Dr. Saunders of Halifax, an appreciation of the late Rev. George A. Weathers. As the facts given are mainly the same as those contained in Mr. Hutchins' obituary sketch published last week, it is unnecessary to print them in full. Dr. Saunders, as well as Mr. Hutchins, bears testimony to the sympathy and genuineness of Mr. Weathers' character.

—"The History of the War of 1812 between Great Britain and the United States," by James Hannay, D. C. L., has just been issued from the press of Mr. John A. Bowes, St. John. This work will deservedly attract attention and should command a wide reading. As a journalist of long standing, Dr. Hannay is well known as a master of lucid and vigorous English, and his History of Acadia and Life of Sir Leonard Tilley have earned him a reputa-

tion as an author which the work just issued will doubtless sustain and enhance. We cordially welcome this notable contribution to the literature of Canada, reserving a more extended notice of the work to another issue.

—The story is told of the Rev. William Winterbotham, who was pastor at Shortwood, England, at the beginning of last century, that having been imprisoned for four years for writing a harmless pamphlet, he was afterwards one day visiting a member of his flock who was ill. On going into the house he overheard this member and another who was deaf discussing him in a chamber. "I can't understand how it is he's such a good 'un," said one. "Well," said the other, "I know. They kicked 'un and they cuffed 'un and they put 'un in quad, and that's how it is he's such a good 'un." Possibly this might be an effective method for improving the quality of the ministry, but probably none of our ministers would care to be experimented upon. And maybe ministers get as much "kicking" and "cuffing" now-a-days as is wholesome for them without writing pamphlets.

—Dr. Herzl, founder of the movement for the return of the Jews to Palestine, through the support of the Emperor of Germany is said to have gained from the Sultan concessions which will permit the Jews to colonize large parts of Palestine with practical autonomy, these concessions being secured on condition of a large financial consideration secured by international guarantees. The scheme of colonization is said to be of a business, rather than a philanthropic, character, and only suitable colonists will be accepted. A preliminary step will be the rebuilding of the harbor of Jaffa. The promoters of the enterprise must have faith in the capacity of the country when properly cultivated to support a considerable population, and that being granted, success would seem to depend largely upon the number of well-to-do Jews who are willing to leave their present places of abode to accept the conditions offered them in the land of their fathers.

—In the Established Church of Scotland, as well as in other Presbyterian communions, there is dissatisfaction with the Westminster Confession of Faith as a declaration of the church's present position in all points of doctrine. Other Presbyterian bodies have found it difficult to agree upon a modification of the Confession, but the Church of Scotland finds itself confronted with this additional and peculiar difficulty, that it can make no change in the Confession, even though all its synods and congregations should agree in desiring to do so. Whether the King who is head of the Church of Scotland, as of the Church of England, could give the "Established" conscience ease, or whether the Established Church can get its creed mended only by getting itself ended as an "establishment," we do not know. In reference to the matter, the Scottish correspondent of 'The London Baptist Times' says that the conclusion reached, after much solemn deliberation, is that, while the church courts have power to deal with cases of alleged error, and may, by a declaratory Act, explain or define doctrinal points as to which the Confession is ambiguous or silent, yet "so long as the Act of 1690 remains in force, the church has no power, by a declaratory Act or otherwise, to modify, abridge or extend any article of the Confession." Upon this the 'Times' correspondent remarks: "What an anomalous position honest men must find themselves in; desiring to change their written creed, because it is no longer their belief, and yet bound as a body to profess and to sustain it, because of the dead hand upon their ancient documents! 'But the Word of God is not bound'!"

—Dr. John G. Paton, the venerable missionary to the New Hebrides, who was heard with so great interest by many in this country a few years ago, has been of late in his native Scotland, and, after a period of rest, which has in some measure restored his strength, is preparing to return to the work to which, with such noble purpose and with so gracious results, he long ago consecrated his splendid abilities. Dr. Paton hopes to reach his home at Aniwa in April of next year. He is taking out two new medical missionaries, and he is reported as saying, with the enthusiasm of a youthful pioneer, "If I cannot find other men I myself will go to one of the cannibal islands even without the sanction of the church, if that were wanting." There are still some 40,000 or 60,000 cannibals left in the group, and to these the veteran missionary desires to bring the gospel before his work is done. Dr. Paton has a son now engaged in mission work in the New Hebrides, and it is told, as an instance of the devotion of the native Christians to their missionaries, that when young Mr. Paton's life was threatened by a murderous savage, a Christian chief stepped between the missionary and his assailant, receiving himself the fatal shot intended for his teacher. Dr. Paton expresses much apprehension on account of the encroachments of France in the New Hebrides, and the action of French authorities who avoid the savage cannibal islands and claim rights on those in which, by the influence of the missionaries, the people have become in a measure

Christianized and civilized. Dr. Paton fears that the high-handed course which the French are pursuing will provoke retaliation on the part of the native people. The harrying of the native villages he believes is intended to pave the way for annexation by France, which, he says, would be the worst thing that could happen to the islands. The result, Dr. Paton says, would be the annihilation of fifty years of missionary work. The New Hebrides would become another Madagascar. The native converts who have behaved so nobly would, he believes, hold out well for a time, but it could not be expected that the churches would flourish when all the missionaries were withdrawn. It is therefore very natural that Dr. Paton greatly desires that the islands shall be annexed to Great Britain.

The Nova Scotia Western Association.

(Continued from page one.)

will pledge themselves to support Prohibition, in whose character and conduct they have confidence.

This report was supported in vigorous and forceful addresses by Pastors Cooney, McGregor and Langille. The time-honored beverages of tea and coffee were made to do duty, as also tobacco, that old enemy of cleanliness and good taste. Politicians were scored for doing what they ought not to have done, and leaving undone those things which they ought to have done. The speakers were much in earnest. If all sections of our Province were like the district of Clarence, it would not be long before Prohibition would become a law in our land, and a vigorously enforced law too.

The Association sermon was preached by Pastor Corey of Middleton, from I Cor. 3:9. "For we are laborers together with God." The sermon was a thoughtful exposition of the text, preached in Pastor Corey's best vein, and was also well received by the large congregation which filled the house to its utmost capacity.

The afternoon was devoted to Sunday School work. The report was presented by Pastor Bishop, after which addresses were delivered on various phases of the work by brethren Balcom, Eaton and others. This was a very profitable session. These addresses were helpful and stimulating. The report gave the number of schools as 108, the number of scholars as 6959, and teachers 888. The amount raised for the support of schools \$1212.53, and for benevolence \$688.98. The statistics of our Sunday Schools are not complete and no argument can be based upon them. The report called attention to the necessity for an increased interest in the work, and for greatly improved methods in teaching, recommending (a) that pastors give more attention to this work, (b) that the church as a whole be led to a recognition of its importance, (c) that teachers of consecration, skill and tact be secured, and (d) that the evangelizing influences be kept well to the front.

The evening session was devoted to Home Missions. After singing and prayer by Pastor Saunders of Ohio, the report was read by Pastor McPhee of Argyle, in which was emphasized the needs of brethren in out of the way sections, the fact that the smaller and weak churches and that all our denominational interests are helped and fostered by a vigorous prosecution of Home Mission work.

Last year 50 fields received aid, of which number 14 were in this Association. To carry on this work will require at least \$7000. This year the outlay of the Board will be about \$4500. As yet less than \$3500 has been received. The churches were urged not to neglect this most important and pressing work so vital to the growth of the denomination.

The report suggested that the Secretary furnish through the MESSENGER AND VISITOR up to date information regarding Home Mission work and that whenever practicable pastors in large mission fields secure help in their work.

After the reading of the report stirring addresses were made by Pastors Bishop and Smallman and Secretary Cohoon. The former spoke of "The place of Home Missions in aggressive work" and spoke well. The subject was carefully thought out, and its presentation was effective.

The Kingdom of Christ is extended by work. This work must be aggressive because of the needs and opportunities. Home Mission work is world-wide in its effect and influence. Opportunities involve responsibilities. Lengthened cords pre-suppose strengthened stakes. There is no vigorous spiritual life unless mutual helpfulness is recognized among the churches. They depend upon each other.

To show this was a part of the speaker's purpose. Pastor Bishop is not often heard at our annual gatherings, but when he is heard it is always with profit. Secretary Cohoon was the next speaker, and for a half hour held the attention of the large congregation as he dwelt upon the reasons for gratitude on the part of the Baptists of these Provinces. In view of these great mercies, it is fitting that a stone of memorial should be set up, and a most earnest and eloquent plea was made in behalf of the 20th Century Fund for Home and Foreign Missions. Pastor Smallman followed in a brief and telling address in which he referred to some of his experiences in early life, and how he had been led to the knowledge of Christ as his personal Saviour through the work of Home Missions. In order that this work may be more effective there are three P's necessary. Purpose, Prayer and Pay, what you owe to your Redeemer and Lord. These ad-

resses were all delivered with great earnestness and power.

On Monday a. m. at nine o'clock the devotional service was conducted by Pastor McPhee which was very helpful. The words of Dr. Morse the Nestor of our Baptist pulpit, were stimulating. His brethren in the ministry greatly enjoyed having among them this veteran of more than 60 years. His ripened wisdom, rich experience, and beautiful spirit give added weight to the gracious words which fell from his lips.

At ten o'clock the moderator was promptly in his place, and after prayer by Bro Porter, of Middleton, the report of Home Missions was considered, and after some vigorous discussion, in which brethren Saunders, Cohoon, Price, Smallman, Steeves, McPhee and others took part was adopted after eliminating a clause which referred to the desire for the appointment of a General Superintendent instead of a General Missionary.

The report of the Committee on Denominational Literature was next presented, referring in forceful words to the fact that our denomination began to grow when it began to have a literature of its own. The reference to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR was kind and appreciative. Its presence in every Baptist home was urged.

On the general subject of Religious Literature Bro. Geo. A. McDonald spoke, after which the report was adopted.

The report on Sunday Schools which had been presented on Sunday afternoon and tabled, was taken up, further considered, and passed.

In the afternoon session after prayer by Bro. Wallace, the Committee on Obituaries reported through Pastor Eaton, that none of our ministers had been called from the cares and toils of earth to the home above;—but that two brethren, B. H. Parker, an honored deacon of the Nictaux church, and Edwin Dodge of the Middleton church, had crossed the river during the year. The report was adopted.

The Circular letter was read by the clerk in the absence of the writer, Pastor Woodland, on the subject of "Soul-Winning," in which the writer emphasized the paramount importance of this work, and made a number of suggestions as to how this could best be done. (1) Seek to win back the wanderer. (2) Interview the large number of persons who are not members of the church. (3) Look after new comers into the community. (4) Cooperate with the pastor in methods for training and developing the young. (5) Hold or assist in holding cottage-meetings each week where practicable, and (6) Consult frequently with the pastor as to best methods for doing the Lord's work. This practical letter was heartily received and its publication in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR voted.

Here prayer was offered by Brethren deacon Morse and Pastor Balcom, after which the moderator gave a most admirable address on "The Vicarious Sacrifice of Christ," basing his remarks upon Matt. xvi: 21-23. The presentation of this theme was clear, vigorous and impressive. It gave no quarter to the moral view of the atonement. The death of the Lord Jesus was not that of a martyr, the sacrifice which he made was not merely an example for men to follow. In a real sense He bore the sins of men in His own body upon the cross, and his death was vicarious. To deny this is to listen to the suggestion of the devil. It is the very heart of the gospel, and is the only hope for sinful men the world over. The address made a deep impression upon the great congregation that filled the house, and in the conference which followed earnest testimonies were given by Brethren Wallace, Morse, Howe, McGregor, Corey, Balcom, Locke, Eaton, and deacons Marshall and Dunn. The entire service was a "feast of fat things" and very refreshing to the many who had built their hopes upon "Christ the solid Rock."

In the evening the report of the Committee on Foreign Missions was read by Pastor Porter after devotional exercises conducted by Rev. W. H. Warren of Prince Edward Island. The report called attention to the fact that there were 2,000,000 Telugus in 4000 villages, who were depending upon Maritime Baptists for a knowledge "of the truth as it is in Jesus," that although there were 65160 Telugus baptized in connection with the American Baptist Missionary Union, yet at the end of the first 28 years only 41 had been baptized, while in 25 years on our mission field there are 415 church members.

An encouraging feature of the work is a Home Mission movement for the evangelization of the Savaras, a tribe of nearly 200,000 souls—to which B. Subraind, a native preacher, has offered his services until a worker can be obtained from the home land.

The need for more workers was made clear from the fact that out of the 4000 villages only 65 receive regular monthly services. Truly the harvest is plenteous and the laborers few.

The report was followed by addresses from the Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board on "The true motive for Foreign Missions," and by returned Missionary Morse on the unity of Foreign Mission work. Mr. Manning spoke with all his old-time earnestness and force and Mr. Morse showed with convincing clearness and power how the worker at home and the worker abroad were one in effort and endeavor and made a strong plea for a deeper interest, on the part of all who love Jesus, in the work of world-wide evangelization.

On Tuesday a. m. after a social service conducted by Dr. Morse, which was a season of refreshing, the Report of Foreign Missions was discussed by Brethren Wallace, Blackadar, Morse, Porter, McGregor and Steeves, and adopted with the request that the salient features of the report be published.

The Committee on Resolutions reported through the chairman, Pastor Eaton, in which the thanks of the Association were presented to the Moderator for the grace and dignity with which he had presided over the deliberations of the body, to the church and congregation for their unbounded hospitality, to the choir for the music furnished, to the Railways for courtesies received and to the preacher of the sermon for the practical discourse which he had given, requesting a copy for publication in the columns of the denominational paper.

The report of the Committee on Systematic Benevolence followed, which was read by the chairman, Pastor Miller. The report showed what was meant by beneficence. Love to God and man was its root. It ever tends to deny itself, and make sacrifices for the object of its affection. According to the report the churches of the Western Association are giving at the rate of 33 cents per member. It must be born in mind that this rate is based

upon Associational statistics which are not at all complete. The real rate must be much larger.

Christians were urged to regard their possessions as a trust—that they were stewards—Christ is our example in giving—he gave himself for us. We are to give ourselves and all we have and are to him. The report was discussed with great vigor by Brethren Cohoon, Langille, Goodspeed, Morse, Porter (R. D.) and J. A. Gates. Some of these brethren advocated the titling system as the minimum of giving—that Christians ought not to give any less than the Jews gave under the law.

In the afternoon after prayer by Pastor Shaw the report on Education was read by the chairman, Rev. A. Cohoon. The past year has been one of the best in the history of our Educational Institutions. Reference was made to the increased attendance at the Academy—which makes enlargement a necessity. The Principal seems to be the right man in the right place—79 have been in attendance and 18 have matriculated. In the Seminary the number enrolled has been 118. There have been 62 residing in the building. The resignation of Principal McDonald and Vice Principal Miss Johnson was referred to and the appointment of Rev. H. T. DeWolfe to the Principalship as successor to Mr. McDonald.

In the College the number of students has been 139 of whom 31 completed their course. The high standing maintained by these graduates in the prosecution of their studies was referred to, as also the fact that under the wise leadership of Evangelist Gale a work of grace has been enjoyed which resulted in the conversion of about 60 students from the different institutions.

The report called attention to the large gifts coming to other institutions of learning which make it necessary for increased outlay on the part of our people that Acadia shall maintain her status among the Colleges of the land.

The report was discussed by Prof. Wortman, Principal Britain, and brethren Steeves, Cohoon, Price and Miller, and adopted.

The Committee on questions in letters, in reference to a matter which had been brought to its attention, reported through its chairman, Rev. E. J. Grant, advising the Association to request the Springfield church to call a council in order to investigate certain charges touching the good name and Christian character of its minister. The report was discussed at length by brethren Locke, Goodspeed, Bent, Fairn, Porter (I. W.), Roop, Morse, Steeves, Oakes, Whitman and Porter (R. D.) Report was adopted on motion and the session closed with prayer by Dr. Morse.

In the evening there were addresses on the subject of education by Prof. Wortman and Principal Britain. These addresses emphasized the points made in the report. The speakers were heard with delight and profit as they spoke of the great work of Christian education in its wonderful influence in moulding the life and character of our people. Our churches owe to them a great debt. They were founded in prayer and sacrifice, and will be nurtured by the same means. A short season was spent in prayer and testimony, and the sessions of the Association were brought to a close with prayer by Pastor J. H. Saunders of Ohio.

Thus closed one of the most delightful Associations, it has been the writer's privilege to attend. The devotional spirit was most excellent, the fellowship, brotherly and kind, the weather pleasant, and the hospitality of the people refreshing. Pastor Steeves is to be congratulated upon having such a people with whom and for whom to labor. The lines have fallen to him in pleasant places. All the neighboring churches were supplied with preaching, good sermons, with Clarence as a center, were enjoyed for miles around by those who assembled to hear. The Association is to meet with the Bay View church, Yarmouth County, next year by special invitation.

Maritime Baptist Twentieth Century Fund. \$50,000.00

To the members of the seventy Baptist churches in the Eastern Nova Scotia Association.

At our last Annual Convention held in Halifax, August 25th-29th, 1900, it was voted by the delegates assembled that the four hundred Baptist churches of these Provinces do raise a "Twentieth Century Fund" of fifty thousand dollars, to inaugurate an advance movement all along the lines of our missionary work at home and abroad. Of this sum twenty-five thousand dollars to be devoted to our Foreign missionary work in India, and twenty-five thousand to be divided between Maritime Home missions, North West missions, and the Grande Ligne in Province of Quebec. Six thousand dollars have been allotted to the Eastern Association, of which your churches forms a part. It is our desire to do our best towards this great undertaking, and we most earnestly urge upon you the privilege which this occasion offers to have a part in accomplishing this object. The money subscribed is to be paid in four annual instalments, so that it will be comparatively easy to fulfil any pledge we make. The date of first payment may be fixed by the subscriber according to her or his convenience.

The denomination naturally look to the pastors to present the claims of these great and noble works of the churches, but if possible it is desirable that exchanges or assistance be arranged for to make a thorough canvass of the churches. Your pastor is furnished with pledge slips, and will receive the same and forward to Rev. A. Cohoon, Wolfville, N. S. Kindly indicate as early as you can what you can do toward this onward movement of the Kingdom. God's goodness to us as a people, the gift of his blessed Son for our redemption, and the gracious ministry of his Holy Spirit in our midst, will furnish the right motives for our offerings for this work. Please remember that these special offerings must not interfere with, or take the place of our regular contributions to our Convention Fund, but to be over and above them, a special offering for God's work under the name of "THE TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND."

Let us do our part for world-wide evangelization, and our Lord will fulfil to us the promises of Malachi 3:10.

W. CUMMINGS,
H. F. ADAMS,
W. A. BURCH. Committee.
M. A. McLEAN
J. SOLMY.

The Story Page

A Certain Potato.

BY HARRIET C. BLISS.

It was a hot day, and Mr. Ball and his two boys, Tom and Joe, had been digging potatoes all the morning. Now, at noon, they sat under the big chestnut tree eating their lunch.

"If we work smart, we shall get 'em picked up by 3 o'clock," said Tom.

"O father! if we do, can we have the rest of the afternoon to work on our boat?" asked Joe.

"Why, yes; you've been good boys to stick so close to this job, and I guess you deserve a little play spell."

"I wish we could afford to keep a man," grumbled Joe.

"If Jack hadn't got loose that night, he couldn't have eaten meal enough to kill himself, and we should have had the two hundred dollars for him the next day," said Tom; "then we should have had a man this summer."

"Yes," said Mr. Ball, "Jack made it a hard year for us; but you boys have been brave, and we shall soon be on our feet again."

"Who's that climbing over the fence?" he asked sitting up.

"Why, its Jennie! What d'you s'pose she wants?" said Joe.

"I'm afraid something's wrong at home," said Mr. Ball, anxiously. "Mother would never send her so far alone unless it was something important."

By this time Jennie was near enough for them to see that she had a letter in her hand.

Tom ran to meet her, and in a few minutes they knew that Uncle Timothy was coming that very day, and must be met at Centerville, the nearest railway station.

Uncle Timothy had not visited his brother before, since the twins were babies, and it was an open secret that this rich city uncle, who had no son of his own, wanted to take one of his nephews to educate and train up in his business.

"I'm sorry to leave you, boys," said Mr. Ball, "but you can get the potatoes picked up by 6 o'clock, and your play spell will have to come some other day."

"That's all right, father," answered Tom, cheerfully. Joe dug his bare toes into the soft ground, and said nothing.

"O! by the way, boys," called Mr. Ball, as he started off across the field, "there is a certain potato I meant to look for. Bring it home if you find it."

"What do you s'pose he meant by that?" asked Tom.

"Oh! it was just one of his jokes," said Joe.

"No, he meant something, and I'm going to find out what, if I can," said Tom.

"Come on, Joe, let's get at it."

"Go chase yourself!" answered Joe, crossly. "I'm hot and tired, and I'm going to get good and rested before I begin again."

"Well, then, good-bye, lazybones, for we shall have to sprint if we finish before supper time."

Several bags were filled and tied up before Joe felt rested enough to help and even then his work was "steady by jerks," as his brother told him. At last from Centerville came the faint sound of the 6 o'clock whistles.

Joe straightened himself up, and called:

"Six o'clock, Tom. I'm going to quit."

"Why, we can't quit till the potatoes are all picked up!" answered Tom, with one hand on his stiff back.

"Can't! What to hinder, I'd like to know? Father didn't say they'd got to be done to-night, and besides they'll be home pretty quick now, and Uncle Timothy ain't going to catch me looking like this, now, I will tell you! First impressions, you know."

"Ma says he was always awful particular about his clothes," admitted Tom, "but father expected us to finish this job. Come on, Joe," he added, coaxingly, "it won't take long now."

"No, three, not if I know myself. I'm going to look out for number one."

"Good-bye, old plodder," he called, as he climbed the fence.

"You'll be sorry you didn't come, too, when you see me start for the city."

Poor Tom! He did want the promised education, and Joe would certainly get ahead of him in his uncle's favor if he was neatly dressed, and ready to greet the travelers.

It was slow work, this picking up potatoes one at a time. The sun seemed hotter than ever, if it was near sundown.

Altogether, Tom's thoughts were gloomy, but he kept bravely on, and at last had the satisfaction of tying the last bag, and starting faithful Dobbin toward home.

The long-expected uncle had just arrived as Dobbin plodded up the lane.

Tom could see Joe shake hands, and then jump to get satchel and umbrella from the carriage.

Really, the bright manly-looking fellow, in his best

clothes, was so attractive that Tom felt sure the choice was made already.

"Ready-made boys don't grow on every bush, but it looks as though you had the one I want right here," said Mr. Timothy Ball quietly to his brother.

"Wait till you've seen the other one," was the answer.

"Where's Tom?" he asked, turning to Joe. "Why, there he is now!" he exclaimed, without waiting for an answer. "How is this, Joe? Why are you here with your clothes changed, and Tom only just coming home?"

"I thought you'd want me here to meet Uncle Timothy," said Joe, his face flushing a little under the steady gaze of the two men.

"Did you do your share of the work?" asked his father, sternly.

"I worked till six o'clock," came the rather defiant answer.

"Come, James, don't be hard on the boy; let us see what the other fellow is like."

And, sitting the action to the word, Uncle Timothy disappeared around the corner of the house.

Tom had just finished scrubbing head and hands and feet at the pump in the yard, and now, in spite of bare feet and overalls, it was a bright, healthy, good-natured looking boy who came to speak to his uncle.

"Well, young man, why weren't you here with your brother to meet me? This is a cool welcome for an uncle who only comes once in fifteen years."

"I know it, uncle," said Tom, giving his hand. "I was dreadfully sorry not to come up sooner, but I've only just finished my work."

"And you never leave your work until it is finished?" Uncle Timothy asked, with a quizzical smile.

"Oh, yes! I might if 'twas my own work," laughed Tom.

"Yes," said his uncle, "I see."

A week later, when Uncle Timothy started for his Western home, Tom was the boy who went with him.

"You see, Joe," he explained, the night before they left, "I want a boy who will look after my interests, one who is willing to work overtime, if need be. The surest way to advance number one in this world is to forget all about him. Look out for your father, Joe, and perhaps your turn will come yet."

"Father," asked Joe one day a week later, "what did you mean about that special potato you wanted us to look for?"

"Oh!" laughed Mr. Ball, "the last one was the one I wanted, and Tom found it."—Sunday-School Times.

The False Balance.

Two little girls in the early morning of an October day were dressing in a sleepy fashion, or rather one of them was dressing and the other sat on the side of the bed looking at her.

"There," said Bess, impatiently; "now that mean old shoe string must go and break, and I know that bell's just going to ring. Turn over the leaf, Gussie, so we can be learning the text while we do our hair."

Gussie got up on the bed and turned over the leaf on a roll of texts which hung on the wall, and then stood a minute reading it to herself.

"Why don't you hurry?" said Bess, looking up at her; "you'll be awful late. My, what a text to pick out for folks! A false balance is an abomination unto the Lord."

"I should think that verse was meant for grocery-men that don't weigh things right, and I just wish they had to learn it."

"It's easy to learn, anyhow," said Gussie; "only I like to think about my verses. Some of them seem just on purpose for me—like 'Not slothful in business,' and 'Whatsoever thy hand.'" "

"Yes," said Bess, complacently, "you are so slow, Gussie, and such a put-offer; but there isn't a thing in this verse to think about."

There was a silence, for Bessie was brushing her thick, curly locks, and it took all her patience to struggle through the tangles.

"That's because you didn't brush it last night," said Gussie.

"I s'pose so; but it is such a bother. Dear me! I'm just going to braid it this way; I can't stop."

"Oh, Bessie! you know mamma won't like it; it spoils your hair," said Gussie.

"It'll do for once," said Bessie; "it looks all right, anyhow."

"I wonder," began Gussie, and then suddenly stopped.

"What?" inquired Bess.

"I didn't know—I thought maybe that might be what the text meant," said Gussie, slowly; "sort of half-doing things; not giving quite so much as you pretend to—"

Gussie stopped, afraid of offending the sister of whose superior gifts she stood greatly in awe; but Bess only laughed, as she answered: "You do think of the queerest things, Gussie."

"That is what they all said of Gussie, but she kept on thinking."

It was her day to dust the parlors.

"I'll help you," said Bess; "and then you'll get through, so we can go for chestnuts."

"But you don't do the corners, Bessie, and you haven't moved any of the books," said Gussie, as she watched her sister's rapid whisks of the duster.

"What's the difference?" said Bess; "it looks all right; you s'pose anybody's going to peep around after a speck of dust? There, now, that's done."

But Gussie, with the thought of the false balance in her queer little head, kept on until the work was thoroughly done, saying to herself: "If I pretend to give mamma a pound of work, and only give her half a pound, I'm sure that's a deceitful balance."

Only one thing more stood between the little girls and the holiday excursion for chestnuts. The history lesson must be learned for Monday, and then they would be as free as the birds. "How I hate it," said Gussie; stupid, dry stuff about ad-min-is-ter-a-tion. I don't see any use in knowing it, anyhow!"

"I'll tell you what," said Bess, let's begin about the middle, because the first of it never does come to us."

"And then," said Gussie, "Miss Marcy will s'pose, of course, we know the beginning."

"Yes," nodded Bess, beginning to gabble over the words; "I'm going to finish in half an hour—'On account of these things it was plainly impossible'—"

"But we don't know what things," said Gussie.

"No, and I don't care."

"And if Miss Marcy s'poses we know and gives us a credit, it'll be a deceitful balance, 'cause we make her think we know a pound when we only know half a pound."

Bessie's face flushed a little. "I just wish, Gussie Maynard, you wouldn't talk any more about that groceryman's text. It's just nonsense trying to make it fit us."

But after all, Bessie did not feel quite comfortable, and she went back and learned the beginning of her lesson.

"There," she said; "that's full, good weight, and I don't intend to be a 'bomination any more.'"—Record of Christian Work.

Rodney's Pansy Brothers.

BY JESSIE WRIGHT WHITCOMB.

Rodney's mother bought some pansy seeds—several different sorts from several different firms. Rodney watched her as she examined her bright colored little packets.

"O, I wish I could have one!" he exclaimed.

"You may. You may have the largest and prettiest one of all, though the seeds may be no better."

He watched his mother plant her seeds, but he could scarcely make up his mind to plant his own. He kept the packet under his pillow at night and admired it the first thing in the morning. Finally he picked out a place to plant on the north side of the play-house, made a very neat bed and tucked in his seeds. In about ten days, when he had nearly forgotten them, up they came—every one, so he said.

They grew and grew and blossomed, not very large pansies at first, but all sorts of colors. Something about them fascinated Rodney; he would lie on his stomach on the short grass and look and look at them, lightly touching the soft petals, at times putting his face down near, and always wondering about them.

One day the twins came out and squatted on their heels, one on each side.

"Donnie, do you like those little things?" questioned Hugh, in his sweet, insistent little voice, turning his head to look up into Rodney's face.

"What you call 'em?" demanded Ralph.

"Pansies."

"Donnie, do you call them your little pansy brothers?" persisted Hugh.

Rodney laughed, but after that he always thought of them as his little pansy brothers, and the twins always called them so. He hated to pick them, though his mother told him they would bloom better if he did.

One night, after he had been in bed a long time, he heard his mother in the upstairs hall.

"Mamma," he said, softly.

She went in, troubled that he was not asleep.

"Can't you go to sleep, dear?"

"I slept too long this afternoon, I guess. Say, mamma."

"Well?"

"What could I do with my pansies if I picked them?"

The Young People

"You could put them in water, I suppose."
"I don't mean that."
"Then you had your first garden you picked the flowers and took them to a hospital."

"I remember—down to the Santa Fe." He laughed a little. "I asked if there was a brakeman or fireman or engineer there, and they said there was a fireman; and I was awful scared, and they took me to give my flowers to him and—"

"Well?"
"Why, he didn't look sick a bit; he was in a room, smoking and playing a game with another man."
His mother tried not to smile and suggested that it was fortunate he was so nearly recovered.

"And then," went on Rodney, reminiscently, "my next bunch I took to the Salvation Army Hospital and asked if there was a sick child there."

"Then what?"
"Why, there wasn't, and they just put the flowers in a pitcher on a table in the hall."

"Perhaps they gave them to some one later."
"Mebby," doubtfully, "but I don't want to take my pansies to a hospital."

"I know one thing you might like to do with some, at any rate. When Otto was here today chopping he said his little girl was sick. She would like to see some cunning little pansy brothers, I am sure."

"I'll just do it—in the morning."
"Then she lives right over there in Aurburdale."

"I guess I know that," regretfully, "right where a whole lot of those big boys do that go to our school—and if they see me with flowers! O my!"

But next morning he started bravely enough with his pansies. No boys appeared upon the scene; Otto's little girl was delighted with the pansies and inveigled Rodney into taking some to another child who was pining. He told her shyly what the twins called them.

It turned out to be what one woman called "a sickly spell of weather" for the children, and Rodney took a great many pansies that way. Occasionally some of the large boys chaffed him, but not greatly to his undoing, until one day he met Sam, the boy of all others whom he had most reason to fear at school and one who never missed a chance to grab his hat or pull his hair or chase him.

"Hello, chump!" said Sam.
"Hello."
"Watchy been doin'?"
"Nothing much."
"Talkin' flowers around?"
"Only pansies."
"Say," drawing nearer, with an expression of marked curiosity, "is it them the kids call your pansy brothers?" Rodney nodded, blushing violently.
"Got any now?"
"I gave them all away."
"Got any more of 'em home."
"Lots."
"Say, let me see 'em?"
"Yea, of course," astonished.

So they walked on to Rodney's home without much attempt at conversation. Rodney marvelling greatly. When they reached the pansy bed Sam stood gazing at them curiously. Rodney mechanically picked two of the handsomest and held them out to him. Sam took them, smelled them, fumbled around for a pin, pinned them elaborately on his shirt, grinned broadly at Rodney and chuckled. Rodney gave vent to precisely the same sort of a chuckle, glanced with a look of fresh recognition into Sam's eyes and was all at once curiously conscious that the world had grown wider.

"Who was that boy, Rodney?" asked his mother, after Sam had strolled off.
"O, he was a boy goes to our school," proudly, "one of the big boys."

His mother's eyes twinkled. "Is he one of the boys who used to plague you?"
"Well," hesitatingly, "p'raps he did used to—a little, easy."

"He looks like a nice boy."
"O, my stars, yea," eagerly, "he's first class! and say, mamma, he likes those little pansy brothers, too."—The Congregationalist.

Barlow.

FRANK DEALER.

I have a beautiful dog for a pet. An English setter. He is white with black ears and tan spots on his jaws and over his eyes. He is named Barlow.

He is not named for any great man. He is named for a knife. When we got him he was a little puppy. I asked papa to let me name him, and when he said I could, I named him after my new knife.

When he hunts, he stops still, and stands like a stone dog when he smells birds.

Every time the church bell rings he rings his bell. Every time the engine whistle blows he goes woo-oo-oo-oo-o-o.—Baptist Argus.

Little Ethel—Oh, mamma, I've got an awful pain! Won't you give me some of that medicine with sugar in it? Quick, quick! before the pain goes away!—Golden Days.

EDITOR, J. W. BROWN.
All communications for this department should be sent to Rev. J. W. Brown, Havelock, N. B., and must be in his hands at least one week before the date of publication.

Prayer Meeting Topic.

B. Y. P. U. Topic.—Beyond Remedy (vs. 16). Compare Jer. 37 : 9, 10.

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday, July 1.—Ezra 1. Cyrus for the Jews. Compare Isa. 45 : 1-4.
Tuesday, July 2.—Ezra 2 : 1-3, (4-61), 62-70. Registry of the returned ones. Compare II Kings 24 : 14-16.
Wednesday, July 3.—Ezra 3. Joy over the founding of the temple. Compare I Chron. 16 : 34, 41.
Thursday, July 4.—Ezra 4.—Racial patriotism for Jehovah (vs. 3). Compare Neh. 2 : 20.
Friday, July 5.—Ezra 5. Prophetic helpers (vs. 1). Compare Hag. 1 : 1; Zech. 1 : 1.
Saturday, July 6.—Ezra 6. A resplendent passover (vs. 19-22). Compare II Kings 23 : 22.

Prayer Meeting Topic—June 30.

Whatever : "I will strive to do whatever He would like to have me do." Jno. 15 : 7-16; Matt. 28 : 18-20.

Christ was passing with His disciples, from the upper room of the "Last Supper," to the Mount of Olives. On the way, they are all pressing about Him to listen to His teaching concerning the mystery of the Christian character. And so from the material idea of the wine, He passes naturally to the spiritual truth, illustrating this by the figure of the vine, growing by the way-side. "I am the true vine" to nourish, and "ye are the branches," to produce fruit. The "Whatever" then, depends upon our abiding, loving, obeying and serving Christ.

(1). Abiding in Christ : We abide in Christ by faith, a mysterious but vital bond. Apart from or cut off from Him we wither, and as useless branches, are burned. It is just so with all hypocrites, and false professors of religion. When Christ possesses us, we possess Him. We can ask then what we will, and it shall be done for us; because our willing will be according to His will; since we possess, and are possessed by His mind and spirit. The value of this "abiding," then depends upon two things, the willingness of Christ to nourish, and the confidence of the professed disciple to abide.

(2). Loving Christ : The love of Christ is as the atmosphere in which the disciple lives. Our relation to the Son corresponds with that of the Son to the Father. This love also corresponds with Christ's being, nature and work, and transcends all previous revelation or experience. It is this kind of love that we are to give to Christ. His love is unchanging and unequalled; it was a love whose strength was expressed by tolls, groans and blood. No higher expression of love could be given; indeed no other mode of expression was adequate. The strength of love can be measured accurately by the sacrifice made. In Christ we have a common measure.

(3). Obeying Christ : Obedience is not only a sign of love; but it also secures to us the enjoyment of Christ's love. The end of all Christ's commandment is love for one another and for him. After the pattern of the Master, who is the model, the support and source of love, we are to let our lives go out to others.

(4). Serving Christ : The service of Christ is love's expression, it is love's communion, and it is love's friendship. Only in serving can we be said to truly love, and only in loving can we be said to truly serve. The difficulties of service are made plain and easy by the overpowering mastery of a great affection. For service we need such heart culture and training, and such a tender spirit and affection. Now remaineth service, obedience, love and abiding, and they know no separation. HOWARD H. ROACH.

Annapolis Royal, N. S., June 12.

The Gift of the Holy Spirit for Service.

RNV. G. H. C. MACGREGOR.

Like all spiritual gifts, the reception of this great gift is subject to certain conditions, and the reason why so many Christians have not received it is simply that they have not fulfilled the conditions.

1. It can be received only by the obedient. The apostles have told us, Acts 5 : 32, that God gives the Holy Ghost to them that obey him. God will never endue us with divine power in order to do our own will. Divine power always goes in the line of divine purpose. The secret of possessing the power is to be in the line of the divine will. Therefore, until our consecration is complete, until our wills are yielded to God, until we have enthroned Jesus as Lord in our hearts, we cannot rightly claim, we cannot receive, the fulness of the Holy Ghost.

2. It can be received only that it may be used for the glory of God. Many have sought it, desiring, perhaps unconsciously, the power, the success, the fame, the

popularity which the possession might bring. No wonder they have failed to receive it. It is no part of the Spirit's work to glorify us. His great work is to glorify Christ. So again we see that until God is first in our lives, until we are wholly yielded to him, until we are empty of self, we cannot be filled with the Spirit.

3. It can be received only when we are content to claim it moment by moment, according to our need. As the possession of power for a holy life is dependent on never-ceasing faith in the Lord Jesus, so possession of power for service is dependent on unceasing reliance on the Holy Ghost. God gives us a store of power to be used when and where we think fit. He only can know what it is to work in the power of the Spirit who is willing to receive afresh the Lord's power as he goes to do the Lord's work.

These are conditions the fulfilment of which world fundamentally alter the lives of thousands of professing Christians. But if in your life these conditions are fulfilled, then remember that it is the blessed privilege of every believer to be filled with the Holy Ghost, and in this power to work for God. No doubt God is Sovereign, and it lies with him to determine the amount, the extent and the character of our work. It is ours ever to be ready to do whatsoever our Lord and King may appoint; it is our privilege to be filled with the Holy Ghost for the work to which God calls us. We have no right to look upon the fulness of the Spirit as a blessing open only to a few. As already said, God never gives life without intending that it should not only become full, but overflowing. "On the last day, that great day of the feast, Jesus stood and cried, saying, If any man thirst, let him come unto me and drink. He that believeth on me, out of him shall flow rivers of living water" (John 7 : 37, 38). This spake he of the Spirit which they that believe on him should receive. It is the Saviour's intention that all believers should be filled with the Holy Ghost.

But you say, "If this is so, why am I not filled with the Spirit?" Possibly because you have not fulfilled the conditions; you may be living a disobedient, self-seeking life. Possibly because you have never asked to be filled with the Spirit; you have not felt your need of him, or you have feared this blessing was not for you. Dear reader, if you desire this blessing, ask and you will receive. There are few gifts that the heavenly father has more directly pledged himself to bestow than this. "If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him?" Luke 11 : 13. Ask for him now; believe for him now; receive him humbly from the hand of the risen Saviour! Then joyfully go forth in the power of the Spirit to the life and the work that God has prepared for you, and you will find that the full life has become an overflowing life, that from you, poor and unworthy as you are and ever will be, rivers of blessing flow to all with whom you come in contact.

I have sought to set before you the way of holiness; to show that as the source of all holiness is God, so the secret of all holiness is faith in and fellowship with God. He who is the Holy One is the author of all holiness in us. The secret of self-knowledge and the lowly humility that springs from it, is to be searched by God; the secret of purity, is to be cleansed by God; the secret of continuance, is to be kept by God; the secret of a full life is to walk with God; the secret of an overflowing life is to be filled with the Spirit of God. This is the way of holiness; may God give us grace to walk in it. For it is a plain way, a safe way, and a way that insures a safe arrival in glory.

"A highway shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called the way of holiness; the unclean shall not pass over it; * * * and the ransomed of the Lord shall return, and come with singing unto Zion; and everlasting joy shall be upon their heads; they shall obtain gladness and joy; and sorrow and sighing shall flee away." Is. 35 : 8-10.—The Trumpet Call.

Chespening the Sacrifice.

The reason why some people despise the cross of Jesus is that they do not wish to bear their own cross. There are two definite teachings in the sacrifice of Jesus. He gave himself—that is very clear; he laid down his life for the sheep. "We ought to lay down our lives." The cross of Christ is not only an offence to the world, it is a rebuke to the world. Christ succeeded in doing what every true heart would like to, but cannot: he gave his life a ransom for others. There does not live a true father or mother who would not lay down life for a son or daughter, if such sacrifice could avail for salvation. But the spirit of his sacrifice can be ours. Do not chespen the sacrifice of Jesus by saying it was not necessary. "Thus it behooved him to suffer." And in the presence of his costly sacrifice we may find inspiration also to spend and be spent in his service. It is so strange that that which ministers to one's highest joy is often turned from as a cause of gloom. There is only one thing Christ ever takes out of life: evil!—Baptist Union.

Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR JUNE.

For our associations, that a great blessing may attend their gatherings and new interest and zeal be awakened in every department of our denominational work.

Notice.

The W. M. A. S. in connection with Western N. B. Association will hold their meeting at Lower Newcastle, Saturday, June 26th, at 2:30 o'clock.

The annual meeting of W. M. A. S. of P. E. I. will be held at Hazelbrook, on Monday, July 5th.

W. M. A. S. meeting in connection with Southern N. B. Association at Bloomfield in the Hall, at 2:30 p. m., on Saturday, July 6th.

We hope to see a large number of delegates at these meetings.

There will be meetings for Mission Band delegates and members at the N. B. Western and Southern Association. Will all Bands send delegates or report through letters sent to Mrs. Ida Crandall, Chipman for the Western and Rev. N. A. MacNeil, Hampton, for the Southern.

Many of our Sisters will hail with delight the prospect of a course of seven year's Mission studies. The following comprises the first year's work. They seem a little difficult for many of our W. M. A. S., but just the thing for parlor meetings. If our officers can unite in taking these lessons what a help and inspiration it will be.

A New Impetus to Mission Study.

The hundreds of thousands of women who, in various circles and clubs, devote a portion of each month to the study of missions will be glad to learn that the long-talked-of course of united study will formally begin with 1922. Miss Louise Manning Hodgkins, M. A., formerly professor of English literature at Wellesley College, will publish, under the direction of the Central Committee, a book which should prove the guide, philosopher and friend of all auxiliary presidents or programme committees. The title of the book is "An Introduction to the Study of Missions," furnishing outline studies covering the period from the Pauline missions to that of modern missionary endeavor. The general heads are as follows:

An Introduction to the Study of Missions. CHAPTER I.—PAUL TO CONSTANTINE

From the Apostolic Age to the Christianization of the Roman Empire. First to the fourth century.

CHAPTER II.—CONSTANTINE TO CHARLEMAGNE.

From the Christianization of the Roman Empire to the Establishment of the Christian Empire of the West. Fourth to the ninth century.

CHAPTER III.—CHARLEMAGNE TO BERNARD OF CLAIRVAUX.

From the Establishment of the Christian Empire of the West to the Crusading Church. Ninth to the twelfth century.

CHAPTER IV.—BERNARD OF CLAIRVAUX TO LUTHER.

From the Crusading Church to the Reformation. Twelfth to the sixteenth century.

CHAPTER V.—LUTHER TO WHITEFIELD AND WESLEY.

From the Reformation to the Foundation of Early European Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel. Sixteenth to the eighteenth century.

CHAPTER VI.—WHITEFIELD AND WESLEY TO CARRY AND JUDSON.

From the Foundation of Early European Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel to the Beginning of Nineteenth Century Missions. Eighteenth to the nineteenth century.

(We regret that this report was mislaid and therefore did not appear before.) The ladies of the M. A. Society of St. Stephen gave a very pleasant missionary social in the vestry. The meeting opened with singing, pastor occupying chair. After reading Scripture selection Rev. Mr. Harvey of Grand Manan was called upon to offer prayer. Miss Vaughan then gave a pleasing solo. The pastor, after a brief address, introduced to the congregation Mrs. J. W. Manning, the President of the W. B. M. U. of Maritime Provinces who was to address the meeting. A very in-

structive and interesting account of missions was given by Mrs. Manning, showing the needs of our sisters over the sea, pointing out so plainly their ignorant and darkened life, which can only be reached and helped through the gospel of Christ which we must send to them. Mrs. Rye gave a fine solo. Mrs. Manning, in behalf of the W. M. A. Society of St. Stephen, presented to one of the four surviving members of the first W. M. A. Society a certificate of life membership, which was purchased for the recipient, Mrs. Grover, by the Society of which she had long been such a worthy and helpful member. The male quartette then gave a selection which was followed by refreshments provided by the Society and served daintily by Miss Jeanette Robinson, Mrs. Bates and Mrs. Webber. This together with an informal talk brought to a close a missionary social long to be remembered. Offering \$21.

SECRETARY MRS. R. WILBER.

Amounts Received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U. FROM JUNE 3RD TO JUNE 15TH.

Port Maitland, F.M. \$5; Hebron, proceeds of public meeting and envelopes, H.M. \$18.26; Ludlow, F.M. \$6; Bridgewater, Reports, 25c; Sackville, F.M. \$3, H.M. \$2; Sackville, to constitute Miss Flora Clarke a life member, F.M. \$25, toward travelling expenses; Amherst, H.M. \$16; Belmont, F.M. \$3, H.M. \$1.10, 10c collection, F.M. \$1.35, H.M. \$1.35, Japanese work, \$3; Acadia Mines, F.M. \$6, H.M. \$4; Chester Basin, F.M. \$8; Midgie, Tidings, 25c; Upper Newcastle, F.M. \$4; Point de Bute, proceeds of an "At Home," H.M. \$22.35, Mite Boxes H.M. \$1.84; Fredericton, F.M. \$20; Wallace River, F.M. \$6.45; Petodiac, Tidings, 25c; Kewford, F.M. \$2.50, H.M. \$2.50; Alberton, F.M. \$2.50; Upper Cornwall, Tidings, 25c; Truro, Prince St. F.M. \$41.50 H.M. \$8.87; Steeves Mountain, H.M. \$1; Turtle Creek, Mrs Ruth L. Fillmore, F.M. \$1; Glace Bay, F.M. \$9.60; Doaktown, F.M. \$15.

MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U. Amherst, P. O. B. 513.

Foreign Mission Board.

NOTES BY THE SECRETARY.

Rev. I. C. and Mrs. Archibald, who have been home on furlough for the past two years arrived in St. John on the 17th inst, greatly improved in health. They are expecting to return to India this coming autumn. It is a great satisfaction to the Board and to all friends of missions to learn that these devoted workers feel that their health is so far recovered as to warrant their return. They expect to be present at the N. B. Western, the P. E. I. and the N. S. Eastern Associations in the interest of our Foreign Mission work.

We shall soon enter upon the last month of our Convention year and it is becoming a question with us as to our financial standing. At this writing our receipts from all sources have been nearly \$14,000 in round numbers and our expenditures have been nearly \$19,500 which does not include the deficit last year of nearly \$2,000. This expenditure pays the salaries of the missionaries to Sept. 30. It looks now as if our indebtedness in August will be largely increased on that of last year. Will the friends of missions bear in mind that there is special need of increased contributions for the work this year? The return of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald—if possible—the sending of Miss Flora Clark as a new recruit, and if Mrs. Higgins can make satisfactory arrangements for the care of invalids at home, she is anxious to join her husband in India,—all these make increased offerings for our work an imperative necessity.

Thus far there have been received from the Convention Treasurer for Nova Scotia \$1,304.78 and from the Treasurer for N. B. and P. E. I. the sum of \$1,307.25, from the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U. \$4,875, and under the head of 'Donations' \$2,828.04. The regular offerings from the churches are very small. Here is our weak spot. Is there no remedy?

The Treasurer would be glad to receive donations from any person or persons toward sending these missionaries back to their heaven-appointed work.

New Books.

THE BIRDS OF THE BIBLE. A Series of Sermons by Rev. Madison C. Peters, D. D.

Each of these discourses has for its subject a bird mentioned in the Bible. In these birds of the Bible the preacher has found highly suggestive subjects for sermonic discourse. The birds which render this service are the Eagle, the Dove, the Swallow, the Partridge, the Pheasant and the Hen. The treatment of the subject is attractive. The discourses are not profoundly thoughtful and perhaps not profoundly religious. But they evince a fine command of language and of illustrative literature and make pleasant and profitable reading. The publishers have given these discourses a very attractive setting.

Published by the Baker Taylor Company, New York. Price 50 cents.

WHY I BECAME A BAPTIST. By Rev. Madison C. Peters, D. D.

This little book of 78 pages is attractive both outwardly and inwardly. Its binding is neat and tasteful, and its paper and typography are almost luxurious in their excellence. "Why I became a Baptist" occupies only the second half of the book, and in it Dr. Peters has set

forth the familiar arguments in support of the Baptist position in a concise and interesting form. The first part of the book is occupied with an introduction by Dr. R. S. MacArthur, a biographical sketch of Dr. Peters, and a statement of experience and belief made before the council which recognized Dr. Peters as a Baptist minister. Dr. MacArthur writes in most appreciative terms of his friend. Dr. Peters is a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1859. His ancestors came from Germany in 1747. His father, dying at the age of 29, left three boys all of whom are in the ministry. Madison was the eldest, and has made his own way in the world since he was eight years old. At 14 he was in the grocery business on his own account, at 15 he was teaching school. Afterwards he went to college and to a theological seminary, graduating from the latter at twenty-one. He worked his own way through college, canvassing, lecturing, preaching, etc.—working on farms in his vacations, finding his gymnasium in harvest fields and behind the plow. This system toughened his fibre and gave him superb power of endurance. Dr. Peters entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church, and continued in that connection until Feb. 1900, when he felt compelled by his changed views on baptism to resign the pastorate of the Bloomingdale Presbyterian church, New York, and become a Baptist. He is now pastor of the Sumner Avenue Baptist church. Besides being a popular preacher and lecturer, Dr. Peters is also an author of some note. Published by the Baker and Taylor Company, New York. Price 50 cents.

THE CRISIS. By Winston Churchill, author of Richard Carvill, etc., with illustrations by Howard Chandler Christy.

If "Richard Carvill" secured for Mr. Churchill an enviable reputation, his latest work will certainly advance his position many degrees upon the ladder of fame. For we feel sure that it will be the almost unanimous popular verdict that the author of "The Crisis" is entitled to a place among the very first of American novelists. If all works of fiction were of equal merit in literary and moral character with that under consideration, there would be little reason to cry out against the production and consumption of fictitious literature. But such books, it must be confessed, are but the few scattered grains of wheat amid vast heaps of chaff and seeds of evil weeds. "The Crisis" is a story of the American Civil war; which does not mean that it is a war novel, dealing with the scenes and exploits of battlefields. It is rather, on its historical side, a study of the forces and principles which came to issue and expression in the war. The people who make up the personnel of Mr. Churchill's story belong to the typical classes which the war brought prominently into view, and St. Louis has been chosen as the principal scene of the story, because nowhere else perhaps could these various types be presented to ether with so much faithfulness to facts. Here we have, among others, representatives of the blue blood aristocracy and old time chivalry of the South and of the finest type of Southern womanhood. Then there is the far less noble type—less religious and more pleasure loving—not burdened with much knowledge and caring little for principles, but full of fight for "honor's" sake and bitterly hating the North. There is also the abolitionist with his intense hatred of slavery, and the conservative northerner who hates slavery but loves the Union more, the Southern Unionist too sadly distracted between the sense of duty to his country and sympathy with his misguided people. And there is the Yankee of the shrewd, unscrupulous kind, who has no use for principles, and who calculates to turn something to his own account, whatever be the issue. Ulysses Grant and William T. Sherman come within the novelist's range of vision. The former appears first upon the scene as a seller and hauler of wood by the wagon load in St. Louis, and the latter as president of a line of street cars. And then there is another figure which towers above them all, it is the strange, uncouth, but wonderful figure of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Churchill's picture of Lincoln is drawn by a master hand, and though there is comparatively little in the book which concerns itself with him directly, yet the influence of his personality dominates it all. "The Crisis" perhaps we should add does not deal merely with principles and parties and great political events, it is a story of love also and for many readers its strongest interest will be concerned with the personal relations of those who compose its dramatic personae.

Published by the Copp, Clark Company, Toronto.

Run Down

That is the condition of thousands of people who need the stimulus of pure blood—that's all.

They feel tired all the time and are easily exhausted.

Every task, every responsibility, has become hard to them, because they have not the strength to do nor the power to endure.

William Ross, Sarnia, Ont., who was without appetite and so nervous he could not sleep, and Leslie R. Swink, Dublin, Pa., who could not do any work without the greatest exertion, testify to the wonderful building-up efficacy of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It purifies the blood, gives strength and vigor, restores appetite and makes sleep refreshing.

It is the medicine for all debilitated conditions. HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation. Price 25 cents.

Rev. Baptist ed his c is well l success We w from D Scotia. Though al inter country for his r est in it lately have ap which measure Mr. and better it will be ations. Rev. June 17, ship of —and of the Glasgow way. Estabro boro is surpris struck The woma to liter Lord B an exc violent sion L concern a fool, woman and fo mother time, v her leat The ver-ton was no sible liv tional Wesley of the cown the he has w is wort TE A cur very clear upon a pecially "How colonel of my fa "One the cura understa The co at the b won't sa very well you stole "Sir," from out indignat of stealin laboring ting you apologiz The o he said : mistake. sure." Going massive most for ain pag came up the curat "I apolo all, for I sir; my The L not here subject, ly cabed concede of this comman peace viv Mr. Krug sultation Ford Kit week. A C P imprisonment He was throwing employe

Personal.

Rev. W. S. Martin the pastor of the Baptist church in Woodstock, has resigned his charge of that church. Mr. Martin is well known in these Provinces as a very successful evangelist.

We were pleased to have a call last week from Dr. Lewis Hunt, formerly of Nova Scotia, but now of Sheffield, England. Though Dr. Hunt has identified his personal interests with those of the mother country, he has by no means lost his love for his native land, but feels a deep interest in its welfare and its progress.

Rev. I. C. and Mrs. Archibald have lately returned from Colorado, where they have spent some time in quest of health, which we are glad to report that, in a measure at least, they have found. Both Mr. and Mrs. Archibald are looking much better for their rest and change. They will be present at a number of our Associations.

Rev. D. A. Steele writes us from Canoe, June 17, that the church under the leadership of Rev. O. N. Chipman is advancing—and waiting for fresh manifestations of the Divine favor, also that New Glasgow church is holding on its way, under the guidance of Pastor Etabrook. Rev. Osgood Morse, Guysboro is a marked man and it would not surprise us to learn that he has been attracted to a larger sphere.

A GOOD MOTHER.

The mother of Walter Scott was a woman who was noted for her devotion to literature and to art. The mother of Lord Byron was a most eccentric, but an exceedingly gifted woman, of very violent temper, and when on one occasion Lord Byron was asked something concerning his mother, he said she was a fool. The mother of Bonaparte was a woman that was noted for her beauty and for her tremendous energy. The mother of Bacon, the wisest man of his time, was a woman who was noted for her learning and for her deep research. The mother of Patrick Henry, the silver-tongued orator of the Revolution, was noted through all the region where she lived for her marvelous conversational powers. The mother of the Wesleys—she was called "the Mother of the Wesleys"—perhaps no greater crown of honor could ever be laid upon the head of any woman. Some one has well said that an ounce of mother is worth a pound of clergy.—Sel.

THE COLONEL'S APOLOGY.

A curate up North, having preached a very clever sermon on the Sunday, called upon a certain colonel on the Monday especially to ask his opinion.

"How did I like the sermon?" said the colonel. "Very much, indeed. It's one of my favorites."

"One of your favorites?" stammered the curate, slightly puzzled. "I do not understand."

The colonel regarded him with a twinkle at the back of his eyes. "Of course, I won't say a word," he said, "but I know very well that you stole it, and also where you stole it from."

"Sir," said the curate, and he spoke from out the whirlwind of his righteous indignation. "I am not in the habit of stealing my sermons. I fear you are laboring under a mistake, and—forgetting yourself, sir, I must ask you to apologize."

"The colonel was silent a moment. Then he said: "It may be that I have made a mistake. Wait a moment. I will make sure."

Going to his bookcase, he took down a massive tome of sermons—a rare and almost forgotten work. He turned to a certain page, and an apologetic, humble look came upon his face as he glanced up at the curate. "I beg your pardon," he said. "I apologize. You did not steal it after all, for I find it is still here. My mistake, sir; my mistake."—Modern Society.

The London Sun, which, however, has not heretofore been over reliable on this subject, hears that Mr. Kruger has actually cabled to General Botha declining to concede anything, and that, in consequence of this decision, General Botha and the commandants who agree with Botha's peace views, have decided to repudiate Mr. Kruger's authority, and a further consultation with Botha's representative and Lord Kitchener will be arranged for next week.

A C. P. R. striker has been sentenced to imprisonment for one month in Ottawa. He was charged with intimidating and throwing stones at one of the trackmen employed at L'Ange Garden.

The department of finance at Ottawa has received the sum of \$1,000 conscience money deposited through a priest, in the Band of Montreal.

Thomas Sloan of New York City, the colonel of the Old Guard, was drowned in a yachting accident in South Norwalk Conn., harbor Sunday.

While Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Willet were driving along the canal bank at Chambly Basin, Ont., the horse jumped into the canal and Mrs. Willet was drowned.

Bella McLeod, a resident of Toronto, originally of Dartmouth, N. S. died at an hospital at Toronto Sunday. It is said that a criminal operation had been performed.

Saturday night two sons of B. Drochers, teamster of Sherbrooke, Que., were in the hay loft, when one fell, overturning a lantern and causing a fire. The other perished in the flames.

Bradford F. Dorrance a young lad residing at Attleboro, Mass., was found tied to a tree near that place yesterday. He had been invited by a friend to go shooting and the boy from whom he received the invitation robbed him.

The main office of the Boston and Albany Railway have been removed to New York for economic reasons.

Seventeen bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the explosion which occurred at Paterson, N. J., on Friday.

Three lives were lost in a rain storm accompanied by thunder and lightning which passed over Pittsburg, Pa., Sunday.

A leather pouch containing \$260 in bills was found on the body of Mrs. Nellie M. Allen found in the Androscoggin River, Me., Sunday.

It is said the war office has agreed to extend Gen. O'Grady-Haley's term as commanding general of the Canadian Militia to Sept. 3rd.

King Edward has intimated both to the cabinet and to the authorities in all portions of his empire, and particularly in Ireland, that he is strongly opposed to any notice being taken of attacks upon him in print. He is entirely indifferent to any hostile comment either about his deings or about his personality, and declares that he is "content to leave himself entirely in the hands of the public," whom he is convinced will deal fairly and justly with him.

From late Alaskan advices it is evident that a trans-Alaskan railroad will be constructed in the near future. Briefly stated, it is proposed to build a steel highway from Iliamna Bay, on the southern shore of the Alaskan Peninsula, to Nome, Teller City, and Behring Straits. The preliminary surveys have just been completed by Norman K. Smith; the heavy financial backers of the undertaking are said to be Eastern capitalists. The line will cover about eight hundred miles and will run through the very heart of the Alaskan gold belt.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, at a Conservative banquet in London, made a strong protest against all who countenance the pro-Boer movement, thereby prolonging the war, and adding to the already great difficulties and sufferings. "It is a scandalous and shocking thing," said Mr. Balfour, "that such men should, before the whole world, accuse their fellow-countrymen and soldiers of carrying on a war by barbarous methods."

Notices.

Cape Breton Quarterly Meeting will convene with Homeville church on Monday, July 1st, at 7.50 p. m. All the churches on the island are requested to send delegates. A good programme is being prepared which we trust will be helpful and profitable to all that can attend. M. W. Ross, Secy. and Treas. North Sydney, June 13th.

Centennial exercises of the Norton Baptist church will be held at the close of the meetings of the Southern N. B. Association. All former pastors of the church are hereby cordially invited to be present in person or by word of greeting. Delegates to the Association will confer a favor if they notify John T. McVey, Bloomfield St., or N. A. MacNeill, Hampton, whether they intend coming by train or private conveyance, that arrangements for entertainment may be made. Come praying that God's blessing may be upon the churches represented. N. A. MACNEILL.

Acadia Seminary.

It is expected that the Board of Governors will shortly be able to announce the name of the successor to Mr. MacDonald as Principal of the Seminary. In the meantime the correspondence connected with the School will be in the hands of Professor Sawyer. Persons who desire calendars or any information respecting the School are accordingly requested to address their enquiries to Professor Everett W. Sawyer, Wolfville, N. S.

N. S. Eastern Association.

The N. S. Eastern Baptist Association will convene at Isaac's Harbor in its fifty-first annual session on Friday, July 12th, at 10 o'clock a.m. Church letters and forms have been sent. Please note the circulars enclosed, and return church letters to me on or before July 1st. The usual reduced rates of travel have been secured on the I. C. R. If ten or more certificates are secured at the starting point the return will be free—if less than ten first-class tickets are purchased going, return tickets will be issued at first-class half fare. All delegates travelling by the I. C. R. will go to Yantagonish Station.

T. B. LAYTON, Secretary. Middleton, N. S.

Western N. B. Association.

The New Brunswick Western Association will convene with the Lower Newcastle Baptist church, Queens county, June 28, at 2.30 p. m. All the churches are urgently requested to be particular in filling out the statistical part of their letters.

C. N. BARTON, Clerk.

All delegates coming to the Western N. B. Baptist Association to be held at Lower Newcastle church, Queens county, beginning June 28, are requested to forward their names to D. J. Bailey, stating the way they intend to come by carriage or steamboat. D. J. BAILEY. Newcastle, May 30.

N. B. Western Association Travelling Arrangements.

Arrangements have been made with the Canada Eastern Railway, the Star Line of Steamers, and the agent of the steamer May Queen, to carry delegates to the association at one fare return free on presenting certificate signed by secretary. M. S. HALL, Chairman of Com.

P. E. Island Baptist Association.

The 34th annual meeting of the P. E. Island Baptist Association will be held with the Hazelbrook church, commencing on Friday, July 5th at 10 o'clock, a. m. All church letters to be sent to Rev. J. C. Spurr, Pownal, two weeks previous to the date of meeting.

ARTHUR SIMPSON, Sec'y. of Asso. Bay View, May 20th.

Delegates intending to be present at the P. E. Island Association to be held at Hazelbrook will kindly forward their names to the undersigned on or before the 29th of June. Parties wishing to be met in Charlottetown will signify the same. Pownal, June 13. J. C. SPURR.

N. B. Southern Association.

The N. B. Southern Baptist Association will convene with the Norton church, Norton, N. B., at 2.30 o'clock on Saturday, July 6. Will the clerks of the different churches in the association kindly see that their letters are sent in to the undersigned not later than June 29.

J. F. BLACK, Clerk.

The N. B. Southern Association B. Y. P. U. will convene with the Norton church, Norton, N. B., on Friday, July 5th. A public meeting will be held at 8 p. m., at which addresses will be delivered by Revs. J. D. Freeman and A. White. Will the Secretaries of the different Unions in the Association see that the printed cards sent to them are returned to the undersigned not later than June 29th. PERRY J. STACKHOUSE, Sec. St. John, N. B.

N. B. Eastern Association.

The N. B. Eastern Baptist Association will convene with the Havelock church, Havelock, N. B., at ten in the forenoon of Saturday, July 20th next. All delegates and members of their families attending said association will be entitled to free return tickets over the High and Havelock railroad and the N. B. and P. E. I. railroad, on producing a certificate signed by the Clerk, and over the I. C. R. If ten or more procure Standard Certificates, and over the Salisbury and Harvey railroad on having their Standard Certificates signed by the Clerk. In travelling over the I. C. R. and the Salisbury and Harvey railroad delegates will be sure and get the Standard Certificates at the time they purchase their tickets. All clerks of churches belonging to said Association are requested to forward their church letter to the undersigned, F. W. Emmerson at Sackville, N. B., not later than July 1st.

H. H. SAUNDERS, Moderator, F. W. EMMERSON, Clerk. Rign, May 22.

Delegates intending to be present at the N. B. Eastern Association to be held at Havelock will kindly forward their names to the undersigned on or before the 10th of July, so provision can be made for their entertainment. Please state whether you will come by train or drive, as it will assist us to locate you.

WILFORD L. CORRY, Church Clerk, Havelock, June 12th.



Radway's Ready Relief cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one suffer with

Aches and Pains

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

A Cure for All

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Frostbites, Chills, Headaches, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

Cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one suffer with pain. Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure for every pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest and Lungs.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

Stops pain, allays inflammation and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by Radway's Pills, so quickly as Radway's Ready Relief.

25 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Radway's Pills

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Constipation, Piles.

SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

ALL DISORDERS OF THE LIVER.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness or weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, shaking or vibrating sensation when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or wicks before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the sides, chest, limbs and sudden flashes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above-named disorders. Price 25c a box. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., Lock box 265, New York for Book of Advice.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. Only One Night

ON THE ROAD TO PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Lv. St. John, 5.15 p. m. daily except Sunday. Ar. Montreal 8.35 a. m. " Monday. Ar. Toronto 7.00 p. m. " Sunday. Ar. Buffalo 10.30 p. m. daily.

All tickets good via Niagara Falls and good to stop over at that point. Double berth St. John to Montreal, \$2.50. Parlor seat Montreal to Buffalo, \$1.50. \$20.50 ROUND TRIP.

Tickets on sale until June 30, good for return fifteen days from date of issue and good to stop over at Montreal and west thereof. All agents issue via St. John and Canadian Pacific Short Line.

For tourist tickets good to stop over and to return until November 1st, also, for rates going one way returning another, and information in reference to train service, hotel, etc., write to A. J. HEATH, D. P. A., C. P. R. NEW ROUTE TO QUEBEC via MEGANTIC.

Lv. St. John 5.15 p. m. daily except Sunday. Ar. Quebec 9.00 a. m. " Monday. Through sleeper and coach.

A. J. HEATH, D. P. A., C. P. R., St. John, N. B., or W. E. C. MACKAY, Agent C. P. R., St. John.

The King of Italy instituted a new order to be known as the Knights of Labor, the gold cross of the order being given to those who have helped the progress of the working classes, and which have invented improvements to assist skilled labor.

Constipation

Does your head ache? Pain back of your eyes? Bad taste in your mouth? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, headache, dyspepsia.

25c. All druggists.



Society Visiting Cards

For **25c.**

We will send

To any address in Canada fifty finest Thick Ivory Visiting Cards, printed in the best possible manner, with name in Steel plate script, ONLY 25c. and 2c. for postage. When two or more pkgs. are ordered we will pay postage. These are the very best cards and are never sold under 50 to 75c. by other firms.

PATERSON & CO.,
107 Germain Street,
St. John, N. B.

Wedding Invitations, Announcements etc., a specialty.



DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS,

The original kidney specific for the cure of Backache, Diabetes, Bright's Disease and all Urinary Troubles.

Don't accept something just as good. See you get the genuine

DOAN'S.

GRANDMOTHER used it,
MOTHER used it

I am using it,

And we have never had any to give better satisfaction than

WOODILL'S GERMAN.

This can be said in many Households.



Wanted Everywhere

Bright young folks to sell Patriotic Goods. Some ready, others now in preparation in England.

Address to-day the
VARIETY MF'G CO.,
Bridgetown, N. S.

The Home

NIGHT TERRORS OF CHILDREN.

To be the subject of these phenomena is to say that something is wrong in the physical condition. It may be safely laid down as a rule that no child suffering from night terrors is entirely well. Some signs of delicate health or excitable nervous symptoms will be found. The child is anaemic, has indigestion, is rickety, has some point of irritation which reflexly induces the nervous outbreak. Weak digestion or the taking of improper food may be said to be a frequent cause. In rarer cases I have known the disease to be due to enlarged tonsils, chronic bronchial troubles, ear disease, worms, or sometimes delayed or painful dentition. Nervous shocks or frights during the preceding day are often responsible for the occurrence. Thus there is an example on record of their occurring in a child who was bitten by a parrot during the day, and another who was frightened by the barking of a dog. And in some instances they have been known to follow the relation of harrowing stories during the evening.

There is a serious aspect of this condition. It is the question of the relation between this disease and more grave brain affection. Of these, the first and most important one is epilepsy, and the only one we may consider here. While most of the instances of night terrors recover, certainly in some rare cases they may mean the early symptoms of this terrible disease. When a child having a bad family history, who is nervous and in a reduced state of health, develops night terrors, they should at once be the occasion of exciting the suspicion of the parent, who should then exercise the greatest care in the treatment. They sometimes, I repeat, foreshadow epilepsy and may for months be the early manifestation of this disease. If appropriate treatment is immediately instituted, it may be possible to avert a terrible future for the child, from which one afflicted with epilepsy cannot escape. It is always fatal to allow the nervous system to cultivate a habit of nerve explosions. It is so easy a thing to establish, and such a difficult one to break up.—Dr. John Rhein, in Harper's Bazaar.

SHADELESS HATS.

A hint given by Vogue in the interest of little school girls is so suggestive and well-timed that I quote for the benefit of any reader of this column:

"A company of school children trudging home from luncheon on a bright day, the sun shining in their little faces, constitutes a pretty picture, or a painful one, according as the observer is gifted with perception or is lacking in that useful quality. It will be noticed that the fond mamma, almost without exception, delight in supplying the little ones with headgear that leaves the whole of the child's face exposed. The result is that every nice children out of ten may be seen going about with the skin on their foreheads, and also of that surrounding the eye, wrinkled to the utmost possibility of the soft skin of childhood. In the case of some little girl of ten whose skin is of the dry and ill-nourished kind, the network of wrinkles is as elaborate as that seen on weather-beaten faces three times the child's age. When one considers the enormous sums expended by young girls and women on cosmetics, it seems peculiar, to say the least, that ounces of prevention are so universally neglected."—Ex.

A COUPLE OF ICED DRINKS.

Iced tea is no new thing, and those who have enjoyed its refreshment on a hot afternoon will not fail to try it again. But rather a new idea in regard to it, to make the tea, as recommended by a Southern woman, of cold water. Take the portions of tea and cold water—instead of hot—as usual, and let it stand in a porcelain dish from four to six hours. Add the ice, sugar and lemon slices, as to the hot tea, just before serving.

The other suggestion is concerning

lemonade; that it is much better made of boiling instead of cold water. The formula as given in two or three journals is as follows:

The juice of three large or four small lemons and the rind of one. Two ounces of granulated sugar—more or less according to taste—and four cups of boiling water. When cold chill on ice. To some tastes a few very ripe strawberries makes a delicious addition.—The Examiner.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

Whether the "garden" be a two-acre plot or a city back yard twenty or thirty feet, there are certain things that should be planted for the infinite comfort derived through the summer from each provision. Herbs come first, that garnishings and soup or sauce flavoring may always be at hand.

If besides the place for herbs there be space for a fair-sized garden, let preference be given to cucumbers, which are good only when freshly picked; tomatoes, and about three plantings, two weeks apart, of lettuce and radishes, which are wholesome only when fresh. If more space still be at command, give the next choice to green beans of the stringless variety, and corn, both of which are so much better if freshly gathered; then peas, carrots (a most delicate vegetable when small), beets and okra.—Ella Morris Kretschmar, in the Woman's Home Companion.

"We Can Do No More"

SO SAID THREE DOCTORS IN CONSULTATION.

Yet the Patient Has Been Restored to Health and Strength Through the Agency of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Among the many many persons throughout Canada who owe good health—perhaps even life itself—to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Mrs. Alex. Fair, a well known and highly esteemed resident of West Williams township, Middlesex Co., Ont. For nearly two years Mrs. Fair was a great sufferer from troubles brought on by a severe attack of la grippe. A reporter who called was cordially received by both Mr. and Mrs. Fair and was given the following facts of the case: "In the spring of 1896 I was attacked by la grippe for which I was treated by our family doctor, but instead of getting better I gradually grew worse, until my whole body became racked with pains. I consulted one of the best doctors in Ontario and for nearly eighteen months followed his treatment but without any material benefit. I had a terrible cough which caused intense pains in my head and lungs; I became very weak; could not sleep, and for over a year I could only talk in a whisper and sometimes my voice left me entirely. I came to regard my condition as hopeless, but my husband urged further treatment, and on his advice our family doctor, with two others, held a consultation, the result of which was that they pronounced my case incurable. Neighbors advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but after having already spent over \$500 in doctor's bills I did not have much faith left in any medicine, but as a last resort I finally decided to give them a trial. I had not taken many boxes of the pills before I noticed an improvement in my condition and this encouraged me to continue their use. After taking the pills for several months I was completely restored to health. The cough disappeared; I no longer suffered from the terrible pains I once endured; my voice became strong again; my appetite improved, and I was able to obtain restful sleep once more. While taking the pills I gained 37 pounds in weight. All this I owe to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I feel that I cannot say enough in their favor for I know that they have certainly saved my life."

In cases of this kind Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will give more certain and speedy results than any other medicine. They act directly on the blood thus reaching the root of the trouble and driving every vestige of disease from the system. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

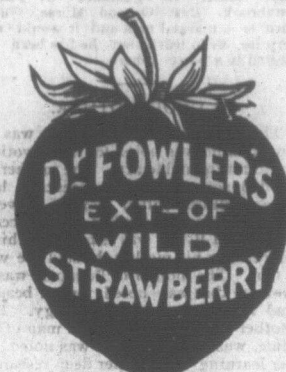
Parsons Pills

Doctors recommend them for Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, all Liver and Bowel Complaints. They cleanse the blood of all impurities. Mild in their action. Of great benefit to delicate women. One pill is a dose. Thirty pills in a bottle enclosed in wood—25 cents; six bottles, \$1.00. Sold every where or sent post-paid.

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Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cramps, Colic, Sea Sickness and all Summer Complaints.

Its prompt use will prevent a great deal of unnecessary suffering and often save life.

PRICE, - 35c.

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

Real Estate

For sale in the growing and beautiful town of Berwick.

I have now for Sale several places right in the village in price from \$700 to \$3,500. Some of them very desirable properties. I have also a number of farms outside on my list. Some of them very fine fruit farms, from \$1,500 to \$7,000. Correspondence solicited and all information promptly given. Apply to—

J. ANDREWS,
Real Estate Broker, Berwick, N. S.
March, 1901.

FITS
Lieber's Fit cure for Epilepsy and kindred affections is the only successful remedy, and is now used by the best physicians and hospitals in Europe and America. It is unconditionally recommended to the afflicted.

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LIEBER'S FIT CURE FOR EPILEPSY AND KINDRED AFFECTIONS IS THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL REMEDY, AND IS NOW USED BY THE BEST PHYSICIANS AND HOSPITALS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA. IT IS UNCONDITIONALLY RECOMMENDED TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE LIEBER CO., 77 KING STREET

In the long line of portraits of the Doges in the palace at Venice, one space is empty, and the semblance of a black curtain remains a melancholy record of glory forfeited. Found guilty of treason against the state, Marino Falleri was beheaded, and his image as far as possible blotted from remembrance. As we regarded the singular memorial, we thought of Judas and Demas, and then, as we hear in spirit the Master's warning word, "One of you shall betray me," we ask within our souls the solemn question, "Lord, is it I?"—Spurgeon.

The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes.

Third Quarter, 1901.

JULY TO SEPTEMBER.

GOD THE CREATOR OF ALL THINGS.

Lesson I. July 7. Genesis 1:1-2:3.

GOLDEN TEXT.

In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.—Gen. 1:1.

EXPLANATORY.

I. THE STORY OF CREATION.—Vs. 1-25. Here we have the great foundation fact that God is the creator of all things. The whole universe has its origin in God. This is the first great teaching, a fitting preface for the Word of God, the basis of knowledge, of religion, and morality. Nature is not self-existent. It has a beginning. God is the first cause. Professor Guyot has called attention to the fact that the word "create" is used three times, and only three, in this chapter: (1) for the origination of matter, vs. 1; (2) the origination of life, vs. 21 (the summary of the fifth day); and (3) the origination of soul, vs. 27 (thrice repeated.) This is the same in the Hebrew as in our translation. Now, it is remarkable that these are exactly the points where Nature has said to science, "Thus far and no farther." All the powers of modern science have failed to originate matter, or life, or soul. After they have these, men can go on developing, but they cannot create. There is only one God. The unity of creation proclaims the unity of God. So far as the telescope and spectrum analysis, which have marvelously widened our knowledge of late years, can tell us, all parts of the universe are constructed on one plan and of the same materials. The same light shines everywhere; the laws of gravitation act everywhere. There is an orderly progression in creation. The terms "day" and "evening and morning," as well as the succession of days, show that there was a development. There is no theory given, but the simple facts; but there is room in Genesis for the doctrine of evolution with God in it, with occasional new impulses as well as general control.

II. THE SECOND STORY OF CREATION.—2:4-25. It is evident that here begins another account of creation. It is equally evident that it is not a parallel with the other account. It is rather an account whose central point is the creation of man, and is presented from that standpoint, and not as a review of the whole. Authorities agree that man appears at the close of some one of the glacial periods. The great ice age, with ice sometimes a mile thick, with our present arctic conditions ("Greenland is at the present time a glaciated continent") must have swept away all life from the portions over which it extended. This story of creation gives a simple and natural account of the restoration of the plants and animals to this region, and the creation of man.

This can be made to contradict the former account, only by confounding two different things, by insisting that the last account states the order of creation which it does not pretend to do, but simply states the fact that God created all things.

III. THE CREATION OF MAN.—Vs. 26-31; 2:1-7, 21-24. AND GOD SAID, Expressing the fact that God planned beforehand, and now executed his plan. MAN. Adam, meaning either red, or

formed, builded, created (see Hastings' new Bib. Dict.) IN OUR IMAGE, AFTER OUR LIKENESS. "Image and likeness, two words of nearly the same import, are used to express the thought more fully and strongly than could be done by any single term." "This likeness cannot refer to physical likeness, because God is a spirit, and no physical likeness can exist of God. Man is like God as a candle is like the sun, which kindles it from its own light." So (and) GOD CREATED MAN. Here it is stated that God actually did what in the previous verse it is said that he proposed to do. Man is formed out of the dust; but in his essential nature he was created.

MALE AND FEMALE CREATED THEM. The plural pronoun is used in order to show that the creation of man included the woman, who was also made in the image of God. Hence GOD SAID UNTO THEM, BE FRUITFUL, AND MULTIPLY. In this he BLESSED THEM. He gave them his favor, his care for their prosperity and their good, so that it would be a blessing, a happiness, to live. AND HAVE DOMINION OVER THE FISH... AND... EVERY LIVING THING. These are by nature subordinate to man; and by his higher nature man would have the power to benefit the lower animals, supply them with food and care, and give them a larger usefulness and a higher and happier life than they could have without man. AND SUBDUED IT. "Bring it under cultivation, master all its forces, possess themselves of its resources, subject it and all that it contains to their use. This man is gradually learning to do in the advancement of knowledge and the progress of science and the arts."

BEHOLD, I HAVE GIVEN YOU. The word "is a divine gift to man, valuable, and increasing in value, expressing God's love, teaching his truth, sustaining his life, ministering to every sense." TO YOU IT SHALL BE FOR MEAT, for food. Vegetables and fruits were the natural food of man. AND TO EVERY BEAST OF THE EARTH. "The support of the whole animal kingdom is based on vegetation." AND BEHOLD, IT WAS VERY GOOD. Each part of creation was good, but the sum total, the whole complex universe, was very good—good in itself, good as showing God's love to his creatures, good as the expression of God's nature and character. AND THE EVENING. The dark time when all these things were absent. AND THE MORNING. The dawn of these created things into existence, growing unto the perfect day. Gen. 2:1-3. THUS (and) THE HEAVENS, etc. There should be no division of chapters here, but at vs. 4. AND ON THE SEVENTH DAY GOD ENDED (finished, completed) HIS WORK OF CREATION. The world was done, so far as creative energy was concerned. He still exercises his providence, his guiding, his developing, sustaining care. But nothing since the advent of man has required the exercise of creative power. AND HE RESTED ON THE SEVENTH DAY. Not because he was weary, but because the work planned was done. AND GOD BLESSED THE SEVENTH DAY, AND SANCTIFIED IT. Hallowed, made it sacred. The whole period of the seventh day, so far as it relates to man, is devoted to the providential care and religious development and training of man, as the whole history of the race shows. The Sabbath is the opportunity for caring for the spiritual nature, the highest and noblest part of man. This is its wisest and best use. It is as necessary for the soul as food is for the body. We should keep it in the manner shown in God's own example. Rest from daily toil and labor, but using the necessary labor for preserving our bodies in a fit state for spiritual improvement. Spiritual activity for ourselves and others.

WHOSE HAPPINESS? The small boy was drawing his still smaller neighbor along the walk in his little wagon. He looked up beaming, when a watchful face appeared at the doorway. "I'm trying to make Fanny happy, aunt," he said. "What a beautiful spirit for the child to have!" exclaimed the admiring aunt, as she closed the door. But presently as she gazed from the window, it seemed to her that the effect, however commendable, was not very successful. Wee Fannie was evidently afraid to ride, and was much more inclined to climb out of the wagon and draw it herself. This Master Robbie stoutly resisted. "She doesn't like riding, Robbie" explained the aunt. "You must let her be horse if you want to make her happy." "But I want to draw it myself. I want to make her happy doing things I like her to do," answered Robbie, with a very unamiable scowl. Poor little boy! It was selfishness after all—Wellspring.

SUB-TROPICAL RAMBLES. The Author's Experiences. U. S. Consul Pike, of Port Louis, Mauritius, has written a charming book upon this gem of the Ocean, the home of Paul and Virginia. Col. Pike, whose New York address is 43 Exchange Place, had a curious experience with coffee and the beverage almost destroyed his eyesight. He says, "Speaking of coffee, my first warning against its use was insomnia followed by depression, and despondency. The nervous system was in such a condition that I could not attend to business, and to my distress I discovered that my eyesight was becoming more and more imperfect every day. From my knowing, I concluded to leave off the coffee and take up Postum Food Coffee in its place. The results were astonishing. Gradually my eyesight recovered, and the nervous condition and depressed feeling disappeared. I have now been using Postum in place of coffee for several years and am in perfect health. My family of six persons discarded coffee some time ago and use Postum I would not be without it. It is a most valuable addition to the breakfast table and should be in every household."

FIVE-YEAR-OLD FAITH. In the family of several children, one little five-year-old was busily watching all the rest at play. Mamma was sick and all the children were playing with rag dolls except Neddly—there wasn't one for him. Going to his mamma he asked her permission to use the telephone. After ringing, he says: "Hello, exchange!" "Hello!" came back the answer. "Please give me heaven!" There was great surprise in the exchange office for a moment, and then the answer was shouted back: "All right; connected with heaven!" Neddly then said: "Dear God, please make my mamma well, and send us another rag baby for we are one short, and I can't play with the children." This is an actual fact.—Child's Gem.

THE GINGHAM NEST. "Mamma," said Ellie, coming in from school, "our teacher wants each of us to bring her a piece of one of school dresses, to put into a quilt. Can't I give her a piece of this new gingham dress?" "Yes, certainly," said mamma; "and I know another place where some of your dress might be welcome. Some very little bits." "Where?" "Mrs. Robin Redbreast is building a nest in the pine-tree; and, if you take this handful of clippings and scatter them about under the tree she may be glad to weave them in."

A CHEAP RUG. For a cheap rug nothing is so serviceable as a body Brussels. We have a large piece that has been in constant use for sixteen years, and does not show a bare spot. It has been in the hall, dining-room, a bedroom, and now on the middle of the sitting-room floor. A thorough washing with wool soap did not seem to dim a color. We have a large family, so its wearing qualities have been well tested. Brussels is firm and heavy enough to lie flat, so that it does not need the frequent sprays out that is required for an ingrain or Smyrna.—Good Housekeeping.

Mrs J. J. Redpath, one of Montreal's society leaders, lies dead in a handsome residence on Sherbrooke street, and her son, Clifford Redpath, is dead at Victoria hospital. About six o'clock the household was startled by the noise of two revolver shots from Mrs. Redpath's room. On running in, the servants were astonished to find Mrs. Redpath and son lying on the floor, both unconscious. Mrs. Redpath has been ill for some time, suffering greatly from insomnia. The surmise is that while temporarily deranged Mrs. Redpath tried to end her life, and in attempting to prevent her the son was shot. The unfortunate lady then completed her undertaking. Later accounts intimate that the young man who was one of distinguished habits, shot his mother and then took his own life.

A FEW FACTS About the New Catarrah Cure. The new Catarrah Cure is a new departure in so called catarrah cures because it actually cures, and is not simply a temporary relief. The new Catarrah Cure is not a salve, ointment, powder nor liquid, but a pleasant tasting tablet containing the best specifics for catarrah in a concentrated, convenient form. The old style of catarrah salves and ointments are greasy, dirty and inconvenient at the best; the new preparation being in tablet form is always clean and convenient. The new Catarrah Cure is superior to Catarrah powders because it is a notorious fact that many catarrah powders contain cocaine. The new Catarrah Cure is called Stuart's Catarrah Tablets, a wholesome combination of blood root, beachwood tar, guaiac and other antiseptics, and cures by its action upon the blood and mucous membrane, the only rational treatment for catarrah trouble. You do not have to draw upon your imagination to discover whether you are getting benefit from Stuart's Catarrah Tablets; improvements and relief are apparent from the first tablet taken. All druggists sell and recommend them. They cost but 50 cents for full sized packages, and any catarrah sufferer who has wasted time and money on sprays, salves and powders, will appreciate to the full the merit of Stuart's Catarrah Tablets.

Seven Years Afflicted With Fever Sore, Permanently Cured by Gates' Nerve Ointment.

C. GATES SON & CO. DEAR SIRS:—As the result of an accident my hip was injured so as to cause a FEVER SORE for which I was under treatment for seven long years but could get nothing that did it much good. At last I obtained your Nerve Ointment which has made a complete cure, and I believe, had I not got it I would have been a cripple yet. I also know of two similar cases which your Ointment has cured, one of which was PRONOUNCED INCURABLE by doctors in the States. My own cure is permanent as it is several years since it was effected. Yours sincerely, JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, Medford, N. S. Sold everywhere at 25c. box.

GAINED 9 1/2 LBS. BY USING MILBURN'S PILLS. VICTORIA, B. C., March 8, 1901. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Dear Sirs,—Some time ago my daughter, aged 19 years, was troubled with bad headaches and loss of appetite. She was tired and listless most of the time, and was losing flesh. Her system got badly run down, so bearing your Heart and Nerve Pills highly spoken of I procured a box, and by the time she had used them she had gained 9 lbs. in weight and is now in perfect health. Yours truly, MRS. P. H. CURTIS.

Baptist Headquarters, 120 Granville Street, Halifax, N. S. Sunday School's opening July 1st will need to order from us now Lesson Helps for 3rd Quarter. LIBRARY BOOKS We are pleased to assure you that the same protection is given in the selection of books as in the past. A Sunday School Library may be obtained from our shelves, discounts ranging from 15 per cent. to 50 per cent. A List of books sent to you, when selection is made return balance. Also commend the following sets at prices same as publishers, viz: The New Century Library, 60 vols., \$25.00 The Present " 60 " 25.00 The Royal " 50 " 15.00 The Star " 50 " 17.50 Primary Class No. 1 " 50 " 7.25 Primary Class No. 2 " 50 " 7.00 Add 70c. additional to the first four sets to cover importation charges, including customs entry, blank forms, etc., etc. If desired a liberal number of Baptist Pamphlets or Tracts will be sent FREE. We ask a kindly favor, with the above order please regard our terms—CASH WITH ORDER. If time allowance is needed write us GEO. A. McDONALD.

PRESIDENT LOUBET TO AMERICANS. The first magazine article written by M. Loubet since he became President of the French Republic will appear in The Saturday Evening Post for July 13th. This important paper, entitled Young Men and the Republic, after touching upon our pleasant relations with the French Republic, continues with a significant reference to the attitude of France toward the other Powers. The masterly summing up with which the article concludes is a fine expression of the strong republican spirit which reigns in France to-day. Young Men and the Republic was written expressly for The Saturday Evening Post, and will appear in no other magazine. The illustrations are reproductions of private photographs taken by President Loubet's son.

Wills for Difficult Situations, all sorts. They impurities, great benefit. It is a dose, enclosed in a B.O. Sold at Boston, Mass.

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Cholera, Infant Sea Sickness, Complaints. prevent a necessary sufferer.

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veral places right from \$700 to \$3,500. desirable properties. farms outside on a very fine fruit 500. Correspondence promptly

WREWS, Berwick, N. S.

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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 to A. Cohoon, Wolfville, N. S.

NORTH RIVER.—Three sisters and one brother were baptized this morning. Others are soon to follow.
JUN 16. ADDISON F. BROWNE.

NORTH GREENVILLE, N. S.—As the result of a few special meetings at North Greenville, one of our out stations, I last Sunday baptized three young sisters. Our membership there is very much revived. We began special services this week at Westchester. Already there are evidences of the Spirit's work. The outlook in the Greenville church is better. Brethren and sisters pray for us.
J. G. A. B.

CAMBRIDGE, N. S.—On Lord's day, June the 9th, I had the privilege of receiving three persons into the fellowship of the church at Waterville, after baptism, and yesterday, the 16th, two others by letter. These we trust will all be useful members. At present our church building at Cambridge is undergoing extensive repairs, which we hope will soon be completed.
E. O. READ.

HOPEWELL, N. B.—We used our new communion set for the first time Sunday, June 16th, at Albert. It is the individual cup. One sister has been received here by letter since last reporting. Miss Mary Colpitta who took the Rhodes medal for painting at the closing exercises of Acadia Seminary belongs to Albert and not to Elgin as reported in the press. She is also a member of the Hopewell church.
F. D. DAVIDSON.

TRYON, P. E. I.—Four candidates followed their Lord in baptism on June 16th, and were welcomed into the church the same day. Three, received by letter, were given the right hand of fellowship on the previous Sabbath. It is hoped that others will yet unite with the Lord's people. After a long and hard winter's work I greatly needed rest and change. The kind friends readily granted me three Sabbath's vacation and means to travel with. Am now in full work again.
J. CLARK.

GUYSBORO.—We recently enjoyed a visit from Mrs. W. F. Armstrong and family just before sailing for their work in Burma. At our Sunday evening service Mrs. Armstrong and her daughter spoke to a large congregation of their work in Burma. After nearly four years' service, Pastor Morse has resigned to accept the call to the pastorate of the church in Chester. The church, like most others, has both encouraging and discouraging features.
R. OSOOND MORSE.

NEWPORT STATION AND THREE MILE PLAINS, N. S.—The Master is blessing our labor in this part of his vineyard. When I came to the Newport churches about three weeks ago I was almost discouraged when I saw the hard labor which was before me in preaching three times a Sunday and attending prayer meeting through the week. But how true those words are, "We are able to do all things through Christ who strengthens us," and "Not by might nor by power but by my spirit, saith the Lord, that the work is done." The Master is wonderfully blessing us by pouring out his spirit upon this place. The Sunday School work is encouraging and we have a very good attendance at the weekly prayer meeting. We trust that before the summer is ended we shall see many precious souls born into the kingdom of God. Brethren pray for us.

BLUE MOUNTAIN, KINGS COUNTY, N. S.—Lord's day, June 9th, was one of peculiar interest to the people of this section, being the first occasion on which in this place they had the privilege of meeting in the sanctuary to worship the Lord Jehovah. It fell to my lot to be with them and to deliver the first sermon in the new meeting house. It is comfortable, light, and pleasant to speak in, and it is hoped will soon be ready for dedication. When we consider the financial ability of the people and the fewness of their numbers, this building speaks to us of earnestness of purpose and the self-sacrificing spirit of its

builders. My predecessor on this field is to be commended for his untiring zeal in this work, and the generous help given by friends in and around Kentville, Wolfville and other places is not forgotten. As my work on this field closes it is hoped the Board will find a suitable man to carry on the good work here.
GEO. TAYLOR.

TABERNACLE, ST. JOHN, N. B.—I am expecting to take a theological course this fall either at Chicago or Rochester. I have already tendered my resignation in order that the church may settle a pastor before I leave in September. The church is in splendid working order at the present time. The finances are in a healthy condition. Last year we raised over \$3,500 for local purposes. We have an average evening congregation of 400, the largest in the history of the church. There are no dissensions among the members. Our resident membership has increased in the last two years from 70 to 150. We have a beautiful church building facing the Haymarket Square, with a seating capacity of over 500. Under right leadership there is every prospect of the church becoming one of the strongest churches numerically in the city. On account of the heavy sacrifices made by the people this last year they will not be able to offer a very large salary the first year. We should be very glad to hear from any ministers who would like to look over the field. Correspondents may address either A. H. Patterson, Brindley Street, or the undersigned.
PERRY J. STACKHOUSE.

HARVEY, ALBERT COUNTY.—The end of this month will see the close of our first year as pastor of this church. Congregations are large on all sections of the field, harmony prevails, and the prospects for next year are encouraging. Two sections, New Horton and Midway, are preparing to build houses of worship. The Harvey section has a vigorous Mission Band and W. M. A. S. It has paid off a debt and is about to put a good iron fence round the church. The choir has supplied itself with new hymn and tune books and the singing is greatly improved. One church difficulty of a year's standing has been amicably settled with the aid of a council. If all councils took the trouble to get to the bottom of the facts that this took, councils would be much more helpful and popular than they at present are. After long and patient labor the church has been regretfully obliged to exclude two members. Although this has been a painful experience for pastor and people we feel that it is proving a source of blessing to the church. Last Sunday morning we had the joy of baptizing seven candidates, Mrs. H. Smith, Misses Bessie Tingley, Agnes Connan, Edith Copp, Messrs. F. Coonan, F. Berryman, E. Doucett. We are hoping that the people will make it possible for us to remain with them, as the prospects for next year's work are full of promise.
M. E. FLETCHER.

Quarterly Meeting.

The Lunenburg county Quarterly Meeting convened at Chester Basin, June 17th, 18th. The first session began at 7.30 with devotional exercises conducted by Pastor H. S. Erb. Pastor J. Webb who has settled with the New Canada and Chelsea churches during the quarter, preached an excellent gospel sermon on "The Cross of Christ." We are glad to welcome those to our county who appreciate and preach a gospel that is "the power of God unto Salvation." Soon all the churches in the county will have pastors as Chester has called Rev. R. O. Morse and Chester Basin, Rev. M. B. Whitman. In these we feel assured we will find valuable co-workers.

Tuesday at 9 a. m., Rev. Geo. Taylor opened the meeting with devotional exercises, many earnest prayers were offered for the divine counsel and blessing, which we realized throughout the entire day. In the absence of the president, Pastor H. S. Erb was called to the chair. All the churches of the county were represented except Pleasantville and New Germany. The reports that were given were very encouraging; as some of the churches during the quarter have been greatly blessed. Rev. H. N. Parry, a former pastor of Chester, being present was invited to a seat with us. He expressed his pleasure in meeting with us and rejoiced to hear of

the prosperity of God's cause in the county. Pastor C. R. Freeman followed with a very thoughtful and timely address on "Causes for Carelessness on the part of the Young." It was evident from his presentation of the subject that he comprehended the evils that produce such results. Pastor Webb, Dea. John Mader, Bro. Chas. Smith and Pastor Bezanson took part in the discussion that followed.

At 2 p. m. Pastor A. Whitman led a short devotional meeting, after which Mrs. W. B. Bezanson took charge of the W. M. A. Not many of the Societies of the county were present, but the meeting was very interesting and enjoyed by all. Our W. M. A. work in the county is suffering the need of a County Secretary, and we hope that some efficient person will be appointed to this important office.

Church Organization.

At 3 p. m. the council that was called to organize the "Chester Basin Church" was formed by appointing Rev. J. Webb chairman and Rev. W. B. Bezanson, Sec'y. The following churches were represented: Bridgewater, Mahone, Lunenburg, New Ross, and New Canada, Rev. H. N. Parry and Rev. Geo. Taylor were invited to seats in council. The new church comprised about 40 members who had received dismission from the Chester Church, and there are many more who will unite with it in the near future. At 7.30 p. m. a large congregation gathered to the recognition service. Rev. H. S. Erb preached an able sermon on "The Mission of the Church and how to realize it." This was an instructive and fitting discourse for the New Church. Rev. Geo. Taylor gave a faithful charge to the Church urging its members to accomplish their mission in the world. Rev. J. Webb conducted a very stirring after meeting. Many earnest testimonies were given and seven requested prayer. The outlook of the new Church is inviting. Rev. M. B. Whitman will find a kind and loyal people and Chester Basin an "ideal" spot.

W. B. BEZANSON, Sec'y.

Forward Movement Fund.

Samuel Simpson, \$1.25; Mr and Mrs S. Mack, \$1; Rev H E Daley, \$12.50; John C Morash, \$2; Capt Wm McMillan, \$4; Bev H Beel, \$2; E H Kirby, \$5; Mrs A E Hodson, \$1; A Chipman Giffin, \$2.50; W H Davidson, \$10; A K Sattis, \$2; Alex W Reid, \$2; D C Flemming, \$1; Robert Mills, \$1; D R Mills, \$1.25; W D Howatt, \$1; S H Keizer, \$50; Hilbert Hubley, \$1; Geo A Clark, \$3; Jas McCutcheon, \$1; David Dickson, \$2.50; Jas H Jollet, \$2; John Jollet, \$1; Miss Grace D Dickson, \$1; Pulpit Supply, \$6.27; J W Seaman, \$75.
We thank all who have sent aid in the work and kindly ask others to do likewise.
Yours truly,
WM. E. HALL.

93 North St., Halifax.

P. E. Island Conference.

The P. E. Island Baptist Conference held its quarterly session with the church at Marshfield (St. Peter's Road) on Monday and Tuesday, June 10 and 11. A public platform meeting was held on Monday evening and was quite largely attended. The chairman, Rev. J. Clark, of Tryon, presided. Rev. J. C. Spurr presented, in a carefully prepared address, a historical sketch of the work of our Home Mission Board. Rev. J. W. Gardner, of East Point, spoke of the glory and power of the Gospel in the world, dwelling especially upon the victory of the Gospel in heathen countries during the last century. We were all glad to meet Bro. Gardner in our conference for the first time and enjoyed his address and fellowship. The chairman presented the claims of our institutions of learning very faithfully.

On Tuesday morning the conference assembled for business, and the following ministers were present: Revs. J. Clark, J. C. Spurr, A. F. Browne, A. E. Hooper, J. W. Gardner, E. P. Calder and G. P. Raymond. Devotional exercises were conducted by Pastor Hooper. A letter from Rev. E. A. McPhee, of Argyle, Yarmouth County, was read, and after remarks by Pastor Browne concerning the conditions at Publico Head, the appeal which Pastor McPhee is sending to our churches was endorsed by motion, and it is hoped that all our churches will respond by sending the two dollars asked for. Considerable time was spent talking about the raising of our share of the 20th Century Fund, but no definite conclusion was obtained. The question will probably be settled at the Association.

At the afternoon meeting reports were

presented from the churches which for the most part were more than usually encouraging. We were all sorry to learn from Pastor Hooper that he was leaving the churches of Cavendish, Rustico and Marshfield. Much regret was expressed because of this as our brother was just beginning to get acquainted with the people and God was blessing his labor—especially at Rustico Road, where a gracious revival had been enjoyed during the past month.

Rev. E. P. Calder of Summerside, read an excellent paper on "Christian Stewardship," which was much enjoyed because of the clear and vigorous style in which it was written and read. Rev. J. W. Gardner followed with a good paper on "Methods of raising Denominational Funds" and although the writer of this paper did not fully agree with all the thoughts expressed by Pastor Calder, yet the paper was none the less enjoyable.

At the evening meeting a large audience gathered to hear Rev. A. F. Browne of North River, who had been previously advertised as the preacher of the evening. His text was "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord," and the sermon was much enjoyed and helpful to all.

A collection of \$342 was taken for denominational work.

The next session of the Conference will be held at Murray River on Sept. 9 and 10.

G. P. RAYMOND, Sec.

LIBEL IN A DICTATED LETTER.

(Chicago Tribune.)

Persons who are inclined to write slanderous or abusive letters will do well hereafter not to dictate such utterances to stenographers. The Maryland court of appeals has handed down a decision—the first in which any state court of last resort has passed upon this point—declaring that a slander, when dictated to a stenographer, is "published" as effectively as if it had been published in a newspaper, and hence the writer becomes liable to punishment under the libel laws. The confidential nature of the stenographer's position does not alter the case. The theory that the amanuensis who receives a libelous dictation and reduces it to typewriting is a mere impersonal machine is set aside by the Maryland court. By a long-established principle of common law, the act of publication does not depend upon the number of persons to whom the matter is communicated. Blackstone says the communication of a libel to one person is a publication in the eye of the law. Another old definition is to the effect that the publication of defamation consists in communicating it to a third person. The laws of the different states vary somewhat in their definitions of libel, but it is probable that the supreme court of Illinois or any other state would reach the same decision as that of the Maryland court on this point. The principle laid down is sound. The widespread employment of stenographers makes the legal point one of importance. The Maryland decision should have a deterrent effect upon everybody who is tempted to write scurrilous letters through the medium of an amanuensis. It will be safer for the offender to write such letters with his own hand, or, better still, not to write them at all.

A despatch to the British Foreign office from the consul general of Smallland says that the Mad Mullah expedition had heavy fighting May 28. The flying column of mounted infantry, under Captain Meriwether, struck the Mullah's supply camp during a night march and captured another, covered 100 miles, fought a sharp action and returned to its base, all in 24 hours. The main force of the British, under Colonel Swayne, departed for Eldab, June 2, leaving Captain M. H. Neill with 300 men to guard Zariba. Swayne's column advanced against the Mullah's base. In the meantime the Mullah, with 3,000 followers, attacked Zariba three times. He was finally driven off by McNeill with a loss of 500 men. The British in Zariba had ten men killed and nine wounded. The Mullah is now cut off from his base and a decisive action is imminent.

HIS OWN FREE WILL.

Dear Sirs,—I cannot speak too strongly of the excellence of MINARD'S LINIMENT. It is THE remedy in my household for burns, sprains, etc., and we would not be without it.

It is truly a wonderful medicine.
JOHN A. MACDONALD.
Publisher Arnprior Chronicle.



Nothing

What you spend for **PEARLINE** is nothing to what you save with it. Everything that's washed with **PEARLINE** lasts longer. It saves clothes from wear and tear—keeps them and you looking fresh and new. **PEARLINE** economy is known to millions of women. Ask about it. They will say—better than soap or ordinary washing powders. 637

MARRIAGES.

PURDY-FRASER.—June 12th, at the residence of the bride's father, Williamsdale, Cumberland county, N. S., by the Rev. J. G. A. Belyea, A. B. Des. Chas. A. B. Purdy of Millvale, N. S., and Mrs. Sophie Fraser of Williamsdale.

WRIGHT-MURPHY.—At Perth Centre, Victoria county, N. B., June 19th, by S. D. Ervine, James E. Wright to Edith M. Murphy, both of the Parish of Gordon, Victoria county, N. B.

STEVES-MELVIN.—On May 29th, at the parsonage, Hillsborough, by the Rev. C. W. Townsend, Atsall W. Steeves of Hillsborough, N. B., to Lizzie Melvin of Hillsborough.

BISHOP-STEVES.—On June 13th, at the residence of the bride's brother, Hillsborough, N. B., by the Rev. C. W. Townsend, E. Chipman Bishop of Surrey to Florence C. Steeves of Hillsborough.

GIFFIN-MARTELL.—At the Baptist church, Sydney, June 18th, by A. J. Vincent, Stanley Giffin of Goldboro, Guysboro county, to Phoebe Martell of Mira, C. B.

STEVES-DUNCAN.—At the Baptist parsonage, Elgin N. B., June 12, by Rev. H. H. Saunders, Judson Steeves of Pollet River and Jessie Duncan of Calais, Maine.

HARMON-PERKINS.—At the residence of Mrs. A. O. Miller, sister of the bride, Hartland, N. B., June 12, by Rev. J. D. Wetmore, Archie B. Harmon of Fort Fairfield, Maine, to Myrtle E. Perkins.

FISHER-LIBBY.—At the Carlysle Hotel, Woodstock, N. B., June 18, by Pastor Martin Harry G. Fisher of Smyrna, Maine, to Fostina Libby of Merrill, Maine.

MACKENZIE-AITKEN.—At Halifax, June 12th, by Rev. A. C. Chute, D. D., George S. MacKenzie of Moncton, N. B. and Bessie G. Aitken of Halifax, N. S.

CREASE-HAYS.—At the North Baptist church, Halifax, June 19th, by the Rev. A. C. Chute, D. D., Albert James Crease of Amherst and Mary Maude Hays of Halifax.

DEATHS.

BROWN.—At Truro, June 9th, Lola, eldest daughter of Charles Brown, aged eight years.

WILSON.—At Goshen, N. B., June 12, Adelbert Wilson, aged 20 years. Our brother was a member of the Elgin Baptist church. During his illness, he gave evidence of his trust in Christ Jesus.

LEBINS.—James Lebins, aged 59 years, died at Blackville, June 10, in full assurance of a blessed immortality. Our brother leaves to mourn their loss a sorrowing widow, three sons and six daughters.

LANTZ.—At Chester Basin, Parker Lantz, aged 14 years. He came from school on Thursday and complained of feeling sick, and on the following Sunday, June 9th, he died, of scarlet fever. The bereaved family have the sincere sympathy of all the people in the community.

JONES.—At Pollet River, June 9, Lottie, aged 3 years and 4 months, little daughter of John and Minnie Jones. While the mother was busy at work, in some unknown way the little one's clothing caught fire, she was so badly burned that she only lived a few hours. Our brother and sister have the sympathy of all, and a trust in him who is the great comforter.

HOAR.—With sorrow we announce the death of Gertrude Hoar, youngest daughter of Mrs. Catherine Hoar, of Truro, N. S., who passed away after a severe illness, on the morning of June 1st. Gertrude was a most amiable young woman, who won hosts of friends everywhere. Last December she was baptized into the membership of Immanuel church, Truro, and since lived a consistent and devoted Christian life. To the mother, brother and sister who survive, we extend our sympathy in their bereavement.

RICHARDS.—Wm. W. B. Richards of Bolstown died at Montreal, June 15, in his 44th year. His remains were brought to Bolstown and laid to rest amid the sorrows of the community. The family have the heartfelt sympathy of all the people in their great bereavement.

ROBBINS.—June 15, at her late residence Forbes street, Yarmouth, N. S., after a short and sudden illness, Mrs. Lucy Robbins, aged 77 years and 8 months, widow of the late Dennis Crosby, fell asleep in Jesus. Two sons and one daughter mourn the loss of a loving and faithful mother and Temple church, uniting in their sorrow, records the loss of one of its most consistent members. Psalm 116 : 15.

SCOTT.—At the hospital, Charlottetown, of appendicitis, June 16, Ella J. Scott, oldest daughter of Deacon Peter Scott of Cornwall. Ella was a member of the North River Baptist church, having been baptized by Rev. A. F. Brown a little over three years ago. She was treasurer and a life member of the Mission Band, also an active member of the Sunday School. Although only seventeen years old, her Christianity was of a most practical and encouraging character. At her funeral the members of the Mission Band stood around her casket and sang "There'll be no dark valley when Jesus comes." The children also walked in front of the hearse to the cemetery, led by the pastor and Rev. Mr. Emory, who took part in the service. She leaves a father and mother, three brothers and one little sister, all but the young sister are members of the church, her youngest brother being baptized on the day of his sister's transition. Her faith continually brightened through her sickness and at the last revealed the Christian's final victory.

PURSUED BY ZEAL.

The most remarkable examples of zeal are found in the records of the early itinerant ministers. Richard Nolley, one of these, come upon the fresh trial of an emigrant in the wilderness, and followed it till he overtook the family. When the emigrant saw him he said: "What, a Methodist preacher! I quit Virginia to be out of the way of them; but in my settlement in Georgia I thought I should be beyond their reach. There they were; and they got my wife and daughter into their church. Then I came here to Choctow Corner, find a piece of land, feel sure that I shall have some peace from the preachers; and here is one before I've unloaded my wagon!" The preacher exhorted him to make his peace with God, that he may not be troubled by the everywhere-present Methodist preacher.—Dickinson's Dictionary.

Dr. William Clifford Macdonald, a wealthy citizen of Lynn, Mass., has been missing two months.

The Pan-American Canoe races commenced at Buffalo to-day and will be continued to-morrow. Many Canadians are competing.

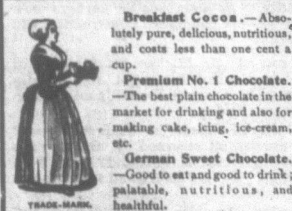
Adelbert S. Hay, son of United States Secretary Hay, fell sixty feet from a window of a New Haven, Conn., hotel on Saturday night and was instantly killed. He was the United States Consul at Pretoria during the war and represented British interests there.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900.

Walter Baker & Co.'s

PURE, HIGH GRADE

Cocoas and Chocolates.



WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1780.
DORCHESTER, MASS.
BRANCH HOUSE, 12 and 14 St. John St., MONTREAL.
TRADE-MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.

Breakfast Cocoa.—Absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup.
Premium No. 1 Chocolate.—The best plain chocolate in the market for drinking and also for making cake, icing, ice-cream, etc.
German Sweet Chocolate.—Good to eat and good to drink; palatable, nutritious, and healthful.

Ostermoor Patent, Elastic Felt Mattress



is the perfect
Mattress of to-day.

Patent Elastic Felt is made from purest selected cotton, specially made into light, airy, fibrous sheets of wonderful elasticity; an unrivalled mattress filling. The process of interlacing the felt secures absolute uniformity in thickness and softens every square inch, exactly duplicating the other, thus giving a mattress that will never mat or pack.

The Ostermoor Patent Elastic Felt Mattress

is on sale in our Furniture Department at \$16.00 for 4 feet (6 inches wide); 4 feet wide, \$14; 3 feet 6 inches wide, \$12.50; 3 feet wide \$11.00.
Send for booklet, "All about the Ostermoor Mattress."

Manchester Robertson & Allison

BEARING ANOTHER'S BURDEN.

In the great revival in London many noble men and women were doing special Christian work. One of these highborn men was standing in front of the great evangelistic hall and spoke to a cabman saying, "Can you not go to the meetings?" "No," he replied, "I have to sit on the box and can't go." "Will you go if I sit on the box till you come back?" "Why, yes, I would be a thousand times obliged to you, but I would not ask you to." But the man took the horses and the reins and sent the cabman in and he remained until the man came out with a shining face bedewed with tears. He had found the Lord. The nobleman had been bearing another's burden and so fulfilling the law of Christ.—Sel.

Gibraltar is to be strengthened by a breakwater on the east, where battleships can coal under complete shelter by means of a light railway through a rock tunnel.

Since the Louisiana and Texas farmers learned to raise rice by irrigation they have invested \$5,000,000 in 1,500 miles of canals, capable of flooding 300,000 acres, and spent \$1,700,000 in building thirty modern rice mills. Under the new system rice lands pay a net profit of \$15 an acre.

"Women are addicted to many pernicious habits," said a cynical doctor the other day, "but I can't conceive of one more idiotic than the placing of coins in the mouth while the purse is being opened. Most women do this, especially in street cars. I have often watched them and have been very strongly tempted to utter an admonishing word. But I dare say I would only be frowned upon for my pains and would probably be told to mind my own business. I saw a beautiful girl the other day give the conductor a dime. Sitting opposite her was a man whose hands looked as if they hadn't been washed for a year. He gave the conductor a nickel and the conductor handed it over to the young woman in change for her dime. She placed it between her lips while she took her purse from her pocket and opened it."

The division in the house of commons on motion made by Mr. Lloyd-George (Welsh Nationalist) to adjourn the house on the question of the treatment of Boer women and children, which was rejected by a vote of 253 to 134, served to accentuate the split in the Liberal party on the government's war policy. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, supported Mr. Lloyd-George in denouncing the policy of concentrating women and children in camps and with Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal, and the Right Hon. William Bryce, Liberal, voted in the minority on Mr. Lloyd-George's motion. About 50 Liberal Imperialists, led by the Right Hon. M. A. Arquth, advanced Liberal, and Sir Edward Gray, Imperialist Liberal, abstained from voting as a protest. The Daily News and the Chronicle display the greatest irritation at this open split in the Liberal party.

Messenger and Visitor

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

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

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

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

HONORED AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The only Institution in the MARITIME PROVINCES in affiliation with the BUSINESS EDUCATORS' ASSOCIATION, of Canada, and the INSTITUTE of CHARTERED ACCOUNTS, of Nova Scotia, is the

MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGE,

HALIFAX, N. S.
KAULBACK & SCHURMAN,
Proprietors.

Cough! Cough! Cough!

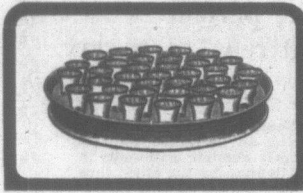
Do not cough any more but use a bottle of **PUTTNER'S EMULSION**, the old established favorite remedy. Whether your cough is of long standing, or from recent cold, **PUTTNER'S** will do you good. It will allay irritation, attack and dispel the germs of pulmonary disease, tone up your system and help to cure you. Your doctor will tell you so. Your neighbors will say so too. Thousands have been cured by it.

Be sure you get **Puttner's**, the original and best Emulsion. Of all druggists and dealers.

NOTICE.

"Christians' Evangelistic Paper and Envelopes" have been in use for some time. Surely every pastor, Christian worker and all Christians should use them in corresponding or at least drop a card for samples. Address **GRO. H. BRAMAN**, Albert, Albert County, N. B.

INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION SERVICE



The tray holding 40 glasses is made of ALUMINUM. After careful research it has been impossible to find a material more desirable.

Baptist Churches using the Individual Communion Service in the Maritime Provinces:

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|-----------------------|-----------|
| Germain Street, | St. John. |
| Brussels Street, | " |
| Leinster Street, | " |
| Main Street, | " |
| Carleton (West Rnd), | " |
| Fairville, | " |
| Moncton, N. B. | |
| Sussex, N. B. | |
| Harvey, N. B. | |
| Amherst, N. S. | |
| Parabro, N. S. | |
| New Glasgow, N. S. | |
| Tabernacle, Halifax. | |
| Hantsport, N. S. | |
| Paradise, N. S. | |
| Dorchester, N. B. | |
| Forest Glenn, N. B. | |
| 1st Baptist, Halifax. | |
| Nictaux, N. S. | |
| Temple, Yarmouth. | |

"We have used the Individual Communion Service now for a few months and with pleasure I would express my satisfaction with the same. Apart from hygienic claim made by advocates of individual cups—and this to some people means very much—I like the service because it enables us to observe the "Communion" in a more uniform and what might be regarded orderly manner. The testimony of a visitor who had been for years carefully considering this question and saw how the Memorial Service was conducted by us, "I had no idea it could be made so solemn." I am quite certain our people more and more heartily approve the change made by us, though not until it had been carefully considered."

Yours cordially,
G. O. GATES,
ex-Pastor Germain Street, St. John.

"Those who at first questioned concerning introducing the Individual Communion Service are the heartiest in its praise. The spiritual as well as the fastidious find it a change for the better."

Yours truly,
H. F. WARING,
Pastor Brussels St. church, St. John, N. B.

I am pleased to say that the Individual Communion service has been used by the Leinster Street Baptist church for five months and is giving general satisfaction.
IRA SMITH,
Pastor Leinster St. Church,
St. John, N. B., October 29, 1900.

If space allowed this list could be many times multiplied, including many churches in all the New England States and the Maritime Provinces.

The Outfit is not expensive.
Write us for full particulars.
American Baptist Publication So.,
256-258 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
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News Summary

France has the most expensive parliament. It costs £300,000 a year.

Henry Massington, writing in the Daily News, says that 6,000 Cape Colonyites have already joined the Boers.

The earnings of the railroads of Alabama for the year 1900 were \$20,867,853, an increase of \$3,024,853 over the previous year.

The government has appointed three new judges for Quebec, Desmarais, M. P., Trenholme, K. C., Montreal, and Rocher, Hull.

Richmond county, Que., voted on Thursday on the question of the repeal of the Dunkin temperance act. The result was 504 majority for repeal.

Gen. Francis M. Drake, of Des Moines, founder of Drake University in that city, has renewed his offer to give \$75,000 for every \$25,000 the university can raise for the endowment fund.

Steamer Kentigern, Capt Parker, which took a cargo of hay from this port to South Africa, is coming back for another load. She left East London via St. Vincent for that purpose on the 6th. C. McL. Troop is on board the ship.

A new fence is being completed round the industrial school grounds at Crouhville. It is being built of planking, and exceptionally high, with a view toward preventing escapes from the institution. The gates are yet to be swung.

Hebert H. Asquith, speaking at a Liberal dinner, protested against the pro-Boer resolutions adopted at Queen's Hall on Wednesday. He declared Boer independence was impossible, and said the Liberals favored a free, federate South Africa, on the lines of Canada and Australia.

At the auction of Adeline Patti's Welsh castle the property was bought in by the auctioneer, the reserve price of £50,000 not being reached. A bluff bid of that amount was made, but the bidder said he did not mean his offer to be taken seriously.

Queen Alexandra was not included in the first census of her husband's reign. She was in Denmark. This was the first census, for at any rate sixty years, in which the Queen of England has not figured. Queen Victoria was not once out of the kingdom on census week.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The preacher who is coming to this country to take the place of the late Dwight L. Moody will land in New York this week. It may incidentally be remarked that the way of the successor is hard. The nation is still looking for Henry Ward Beecher's successor.

It was decided by the pressmen at Washington on Tuesday that the printing pressmen would not hereafter join any State National Guard organization, on the ground that they do not believe in utilizing that power in strikes and that they have no sympathy with state interference in labor troubles.

Pierre Pascale, an Indian, who was arrested and handcuffed in New Mexico, escaped from his captor and disappeared. Next day he sent a messenger to the sheriff, offering to return the handcuffs upon receipt of the key to unlock them. The request was granted and all hands seem satisfied.

The King of Sweden and Norway is noted as an admirable linguist. When the Oriental Congress met at Stockholm some years ago, he addressed the assembled scholars in the language of the nationalities to which they respectively belonged, and spoke with equal fluency in English, French, German, Italian, Russian and Spanish.

Robert Glock, secretary of the Ontario Labor Bureau, Wednesday received a letter from a labor organization in Winnipeg in which it was stated that laborers and asphalt layers were being brought from New York to work on the streets. The labor organization is of the opinion that all men necessary could be secured in Canada. The matter will be brought to the attention of the authorities in Ottawa.

The oil boring still continues briskly at Memramcook. On Monday a night shift was put on, and the yielding well is now bored to 285 feet. The flow of oil has materially increased since last week, and the daily incidental yield, without any pump, is five barrels. The estimated yield before was three barrels. The quantity also continues unimpaired, with an apparent improvement in quality. The oil is now lighter and finer in quality than that first yielded. It is a well-known experience in oil boring that when the oil sands proper begin to flow the quality of the oil improves. The first shipment of oil was, as stated, to Senator King, and now a barrel has been sent to Mr. A. P. Barnhill, of St. John, to be exhibited to the Board of trade there. Enquiries are being received from all parts of the country referring to the discoveries.—Transcript.

A California Syndicate

Purchased 40,000 shares in the "Union Consolidated Oil Co." last week.

When people on the spot invest in the stock, we consider it a strong indorsation.

By July 1st we will have 16 wells, producing 6,500 barrels monthly, with less than 10 acres developed out of 20,000 acres.

Present earnings exceed three per cent. monthly on sum invested.

Regular dividends are now being paid, and an equal sum is set aside monthly for extra dividends.

Nearly 200,000 shares are owned in the Maritime Provinces by prominent merchants.

\$25.00 buys 100 shares, full paid and non-assessable, per value \$100.00.

Stock is being sold for development purposes only. Capital stock is pooled in Knickerbock Trust Co.

Very little more stock will be offered.

Full particulars promptly furnished.

W. M. P. McLAUGHLIN & Co.,
The McLaughlin Buildings, St. John, N. B.
Canada Managers:
DOUGLAS LACEY & CO., Bankers.

Emperor William has ordered the squadron commanded by Prince Henry of Prussia to proceed to Cadiz to meet the German squadron returning from China.

While the Crown Prince of Germany was on his way from Minden to Bonn, on Wednesday, a drunken individual approached his carriage and made a blow with a stick at the window at which the Crown Prince was seated. The individual, who described himself as a clerk, was arrested. He said he merely desired to see the Crown Prince more clearly.

Premier Roblin, of Manitoba, has made arrangements with the C. P. R. for the extension of the C. F. R. branch lines forty-two miles northwest from Brandon, eighteen miles west from Weakada, ten miles east from Snowflake, and ten miles west from Wellwood. The government grants a cash bonus of \$75,000 to the C. P. R.

A meeting of those interested in the Musquodoboit Railway Co. and the Nova Scotia Eastern Railway Co. was held at Montreal on Wednesday, when it was decided to amalgamate the two companies and build both roads under the same management. As soon as the surveys now under way are completed construction will be begun.

A son of Mr. Michael McMahon, of Bartibogue, had his right foot badly lacerated by a saw in Russell's mill, Bartibogue, on Friday.

"Guilty of murder in the first degree" was the verdict returned by the jury in the Grafton case at Portland, Me., Monday, after just two hours and ten minutes deliberation.

Monday afternoon a man named McCaskell, belonging to P. E. Island, while working on a scow at Nelson, Westmorland county, fell into the river and was drowned. He was twenty-two years old. The body was recovered.

Mrs. Newbride (who has been baking)—I wonder who first invented angel cake? Mr. Newbride (who had to sample the baking)—I don't know, but I fancy it was one of the fallen angels.—Philadelphia Record.

It is the intention to bring the matter of title of the friars in the Philippines to a determination by a trial in the supreme court of the Philippines.

Mr. Bingo, the junior member of the firm, had a peculiarly irritating sneeze. It began with an elaborate and terrifying series of facial convulsions, and ended with a most lame and impotent paroxysm that always disappointed the expectant observer.

"Your sneeze," said Mr. Gringo, the senior partner, after watching him through one of his stertutations, "is a regular circus."

"A circus?" said Mr. Bingo.
"Yes, sir," was the rejoinder. "The performance never comes up to the advance notices."—Youth's Companion.

Why Croup is Fatal.

When croup attacks your child you must be ready for it. It comes as an accompaniment to an ordinary cough, or it may attack without warning. All fits of children develop quickly, and when any kind of cough appears there should be something at hand to stop it with promptness. Many a child has choked to death with croup because the right remedy was not convenient. Every one should know that the right safeguard for a child's cough or any cough is Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam. With this soothing compound in the house, croup is always easily checked and relieved.

To give a child a "cough mixture" containing a narcotic is a very serious matter, yet most preparations contain something of this kind. Adamson's Botanic Balsam is prepared from the purest extracts of herbs and roots and gums of trees, and is health-giving in every component part of it. Wherever it touches an inflamed surface, it heals and soothes it. Nothing ever compounded for cough is so harmless and nothing so efficacious. Adamson's Balsam is an old remedy and it has never lost a friend through failure to help. Keep it in the house. Try it on your own cough and do your child a good turn by being ready for any emergency. Price 25c. at any druggist's.

CULTIVATION

The cultivation of the soil is a neglected art. The farmer who sows his seed and waits for the crop to grow, without any care for the soil, is a failure. The soil must be kept in good condition, and the farmer must be careful to use the best methods of cultivation. The soil must be kept in good condition, and the farmer must be careful to use the best methods of cultivation. The soil must be kept in good condition, and the farmer must be careful to use the best methods of cultivation.

The best way to keep the soil in good condition is to use the best methods of cultivation. The soil must be kept in good condition, and the farmer must be careful to use the best methods of cultivation. The soil must be kept in good condition, and the farmer must be careful to use the best methods of cultivation.

Creep. T. A little mother Nuts For her where she who was his phy much g day wit used the 15 pound turned the fau My li after be pepala weeks came s handle to lose urged a little w Well began ment e well an and on Som were st time, could food b thing e We has do

The Farm.

CULTIVATING THE YOUNG ORCHARD.

The cultivation of a young orchard insures better trees and quicker growing ones, so that of two orchards the one that is stimulated in its early stages will always show a marked superiority over the neglected one. Cultivation of the orchard means something more than the mere stirring of the soil and the turning under of weeds and plant growth. There should be some crops planted in the young orchard regularly, not for the purpose of raising crops therefrom, but for turning under to increase the fertility of the land. There is no better crop for the young orchard than cowpeas. These should be planted freely and turned under the following spring. In planting and cultivating it should be remembered that early cultivation is the best. Cultivation later than the first of July is dangerous. Up to this time any crop can be cultivated among the young trees, but after that the soil should be left alone.

By properly planting crops and turning them under when the orchard is young we store up fertility for future use that will pay. The young trees may not be able to absorb and use up all the fertility stored there by an annual crop of cowpeas or clover, but in time the roots of the trees will spread and find this stored up energy. Thus some orchards get a splendid start in this way, and continue to develop through long years of after neglect. It is because the soil was made so rich by early cultivation that it takes years to use it all up. If a little cultivation is given to such an old orchard the life of the trees will be greatly prolonged.

As a rule we do not pay sufficient attention to the cultivation of our orchards, contenting ourselves in many instances in merely adding a little fertilizer or grass around the trees. It is only by enriching all the land between the rows of trees that we assure to ourselves successful trees and crops. When we do this systematically and continuously we cannot fail to be gratified with the results. The trees will be stronger and healthier, the fruit larger and finer and the annual harvest heavier throughout.—James S. Smith, in Germantown Telegraph.

USES OF LIME.

The best disinfectant for ordinary use about the sewerage is chloride of lime of the best quality. Common lime is also a very good disinfectant. A coat of white-wash applied to damp cellar walls, even after a long rainy period, when the ground

FAMILY FOOD.

Crisp, Toothsome and Requires No Cooking.

A little boy down in N. C. asked his mother to write an account of how Grape-Nuts Food had helped their family.

She says Grape-Nuts was first brought to her attention on a visit to Charlotte, where she visited the Mayor of that city who was using the Food by the advice of his physician. She says, "They derive so much good from it that they never pass a day without using it. While I was there I used the Food regularly. I gained about 15 pounds and felt so well that when I returned home I began using Grape-Nuts in the family regularly.

My little 18 months old baby shortly after being weaned was very ill with dyspepsia and teething. She was sick nine weeks and we tried everything. She became so emaciated that it was painful to handle her and we thought we were going to lose her. One day a happy thought urged me to try Grape-Nuts soaked in a little warm milk.

Well it worked like a charm and she began taking it regularly and improvement set in at once. She is now getting well and round and fat as fast as possible and on Grape-Nuts.

Sometime ago a number of the family were stricken with LaGrippe at the same time, and during the worst stages we could not rely on anything in the shape of food but Grape-Nuts and oranges, everything else nauseated us.

We all appreciate what your famous Food has done for our family."

seems permeated with water, will absorb the moisture in the air and cause a musty cellar to lose its odor and become pure and dry.

Lime-water should always be kept in the house. Put a lump of unsalaked lime in a bottle, and fill the bottle with filtered water, if possible. After shaking well and letting it stand an hour or more, until all cloudiness disappears, the clear water that remains may be decanted off as pure lime-water. It is as good as the lime-water sold at a drug store, except that the water used in preparing lime-water is filtered with special care and may be purer for that reason. It is especially necessary that lime-water should be added to baby's milk if it shows signs of curdling after the little one has had its meals. Keep two nursing bottles in use—one at night and one during the day. While the bottles are not in use they should be cleaned and filled with clear, cold water, with a tiny lump of lime in the water.—Rx.

FANCY STRAWBERRIES.

If a poor man is industrious and willing to work, let him move on to a small piece of ground where there is a comfortable house for his family, and go to raising fancy strawberries, and he will be more independent and make a better living than in town, says a writer in "Gardening" in connection with the following items:

A glossy appearance goes a long way in attracting the attention of passersby to a fancy grade of strawberries, and the merchant who handles them can always get from two to three cents more per quart.

Clean and attractive boxes are necessary to make even a fancy strawberry look well on the market. While box material is so cheap it would be mistaken economy to use any but new boxes.

When growing fancy strawberries on poor soil, I prefer barnyard manure to any other material for a winter mulch, as it contains numerous fertilizing elements to be washed into the soil.

The grower of fancy strawberries receives more profit from one-third of an acre of land than the person who grows a common grade receives from a whole acre.

The careless person cannot grow fancy strawberries, because he never gives them the right kind of attention at the proper time.

If the right conditions are provided, one person can grow as many fancy strawberries as another.—(Connecticut Farmer.

HOW TO CLEAN CANS.

The cans, pails, dippers—in short, every utensil that comes in contact with the milk, should not only be thoroughly washed, but they should be immersed in boiling water for several minutes. The seams and joints in all utensils should be filled with solder plumb with the surface of the vessel, as these small receptacles form excellent breeding places for all kinds of germs. To many these precautions may seem unnecessary, but they are not, for analysis shows that milk put into cans that have been treated in this manner contains a much smaller number of bacteria or cubic centimetre than does milk from the same lot put into cans washed in the usual way; and it will remain sweet from six to twelve hours longer. In many communities the same cans in which milk is taken to the factory are used in carrying home sour milk and whey. While this is a custom that should not be encouraged, it cannot always be avoided, but when practiced it is doubly important that the cans should be thoroughly boiled before they are again used for milk. Milk is often taken to the factory in cans covered with a green coating inside of the neck and along the seams; such cans are alive with destructive organisms, and to have them in such a condition shows unpardonable neglect. Milk put into such a receptacle for a single moment, besides its mixing at the factory with other milk is sure to infect the whole lot, often resulting in much inconvenience and pecuniary loss.

Where the cans are taken home empty it is advisable to wash them at the factory, where steam can be used in sterilizing them. It should not be necessary for the creamery management to employ an extra man to do this work; a wash box and steam jet can be provided, and the farmer be permitted to wash his own cans. When this is done the cans should be closely covered with a canvas to keep out the dirt while returning from the factory.—(George H. Blake, in "Common Sense Ideas for Dairy-men."



Just a Needleful

No waste, no tangles.

Thread drawn in an instant—all uniform length—one cut for all the thread in the skein.

You can get these advantages only with the patent skein holder on Brainerd & Armstrong wash embroidery silk.

No other embroidery silk is put up in the patent skein holder.

Sold everywhere. **Brainerd & Armstrong's**

Spring Cloths Just Opened.

Varied enough to suit all comers. Imported and Domestic Woolens for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear.

While prices are low satisfaction is guaranteed.

Ladies' Tailoring a Specialty

J. P. Hogan, TAILOR

Opposite Hotel Dufferin.

BE SURE

BE SURE and get our BARGAIN prices and terms on our slightly used Karn Pianos and Organs. BE SURE and get the aforesaid before buying elsewhere. WE MUST SELL our large and increasing stock of slightly used Karn Pianos and Organs to make room for the GOODS WE REPRESENT.

MILLER BROS.
101, 103 Barrington Street HALIFAX, N. S.

Marriage **CERTIFICATES,**
50 cts. Per Dozen, Postpaid.
Paterson & Co., St. John, N. B.

Printed in Colors on Heavy Lined Paper

TO DRIVE AWAY FLIES.

Druggists who desire to keep flies away from the soda fountain and serving counter, sponge the marble over with a liquid made of one ounce each of oil of pennyroyal and oil of sassafras dissolved in one pint of alcohol. By putting a little of this mixture in an atomizer, such, for example, as is used for cologne, and spraying it about an invalid's bed, a dining table (over the linen before the food is put on,) etc., equal relief can be had in the home from flies.

Last summer a paragraph went the rounds advocating spraying "oil of lavender in a little water" as an anti-fly remedy. Neither it nor the oils mentioned above can be cut with water. Alcohol is needed, and the oils of pennyroyal and sassafras are much superior to lavender as a fly driver.—Gentlewoman.

An English clergyman once preached a sermon on the fate of the wicked. Meeting soon after an old woman well known for her gossiping propensities, he said: "I hope my sermon has borne fruit. You heard what I said about the place where there shall be walling and gnashing of teeth?" "Well," as to that," answered the dame, "if I as anything to say, it be this: let them gnash their teeth as has 'em—I ain't!"

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.
\$20.50 to Buffalo and return.

Tickets on sale until June 30, good for return fifteen days from date of issue and good to stop over at MONTREAL AND WEST THEREOF.

For tourist tickets good to stop over and to return until November 1, also for rates going one way returning another, and information in reference to train services, hotels, etc., write to D. F. A., C. P. R., St. John, N. B.

All ticket Agents issue via St. John and Canada Pacific Short Line.

A. J. BEATH, D. F. A., C. P. R., St. John, N. B., or
W. H. G. MACLEAY, Agent C. P. R., St. John.

"In the recent biography of Dr. Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury," says "The Buffalo Commercial," "is an entry from the Archbishop's diary to the effect that 'the free kirk people of the North of Scotland are strong anti-diseatishmentarians'—twenty-six letters. It is a peculiar fact that the longest words in the English language have an ecclesiastical meaning."

News Summary.

Hon. Mr. Mulock sailed from Australia on the return home on June 4.

Ex-Governor H. S. Piogree, of Michigan, died in London on Tuesday.

The culture of daffodils has become quite an industry in the southern part of Lincolnshire, England.

The examination of Harris McLaughlin, the alleged Charlotte county murderer, has been adjourned until June 25, and the prisoner has been taken to St. Andrews jail.

The hay barn belonging to Mr. Samuel Jones, on the Salisbury Road, near Moncton, was destroyed by fire Monday night, June 17th. The barn was empty and the loss is very slight.

John Dujoy, committed for trial last week by Stipendiary Magistrate Kay on the charge of stealing a \$500 express package at Shediac on May 29th, was admitted to bail at Dorchester Tuesday.

The first census of Russia took place as far back as 1790, when the number of inhabitants was set down at 14,000,000 in round figures; in 1897 the number was given as 120,000,000, including Finland.

Cheyenne men owning ranches in Utah county are authority for the statement that there is absolutely no truth in any of the reports which have been sent out from that section to the effect that serious trouble is imminent between sheep raisers and cattle owners.

At Amherst, Tuesday morning, fire in the factory of Rhodes, Curvey & Co., in the engine room, which was quickly put out, did about \$4,000 damage. The chief damage was to the machinery and was due to the deluge of water; fully covered by insurance.

A London despatch states a curious fact is revealed by the "Peerage" with regard to the Earl of Leicester. He and his father married, and just one hundred years lie between the dates of the two ceremonies. Both men had two wives, and the present earl is a son of his father's second marriage.

The Toronto citizens' committee decided in favor of an art museum and gallery as a civic memorial to Queen Victoria; \$40,000 in subscriptions is already promised. This makes three memorial schemes under way. The others are a provincial statue for which the government supplies the funds, and a memorial organ for which \$11,000 has been contributed.

R. J. Campbell, president of the Cape Breton Extension Railway Company, announced at Montreal on Monday that the financial arrangements have been completed for the building of the line from the Straits of Canso to Louisburg. It is understood Dr. Webb of the Vanderbilt system will become president when the board is reorganized.

A letter from Hon. Mr. Mulock says that the Postmaster General has been very ill on his way to Australia and after arrival there, and was in a private hospital for some weeks. The letter was written on May 11. He expected to leave for Europe in a couple of weeks. After spending some time on the continent he will leave for Canada, arriving home about the middle of August.

Henry Labouchere, M. P., presided at a public meeting in London on Wednesday night, when resolutions were adopted condemning the government's policy in relation to South Africa. There was much excitement, owing to the presence of many "jingo" inside and outside the hall, and several collisions between the crowd and the police took place.

It has frequently afforded the MESSENGER AND VISITOR pleasure to call the attention of its readers to the merits of the Maritime Business College, Halifax. When this Institution was recognized by, and admitted into affiliation with, the Business Educators' Association of Canada, it afforded us ample proof of the correctness of our statements. At the recent meeting of the Institutes of Chartered Accountants of the Province of Nova Scotia, the college was admitted into affiliation with the same. This is an honor much coveted in any country, and the Maritime is the only College east of Ontario, having secured this honorable distinction. All graduate students of the Business Department of this college are exempted from the preliminary examinations of the Chartered Accountants.

Note the Solid Progress of Confederation Life Association.

Year	PREMIUM INCOME (NET.)	INTEREST INCOME.	TOTAL INCOME Premiums & Interest.	ASSETS.	Insurance in Force (Net.)
1873	\$45,922.38	\$3,814.64	\$49,737.02	\$113,296.00	\$1,798,690.00
1878	145,922.67	24,124.38	170,047.05	456,839.39	5,344,249.53
1883	309,376.60	64,006.01	373,382.61	1,149,427.40	11,018,625.00
1888	512,005.46	129,672.17	641,677.63	2,542,041.75	16,616,360.50
1893	796,505.04	185,894.86	982,399.90	4,520,133.04	24,288,690.00
1898	965,626.36	265,571.03	1,231,197.39	6,825,116.81	29,521,189.00
1900	1063748.59	329121.84	1392870.43	7799983.89	32171215.00

Cash Surplus above all liabilities, Government Standard . . . \$505,546.25
 Capital Stock, Paid-up . . . 100,000.00
 Capital Stock, Subscribed, Uncalled . . . 900,000.00
TOTAL SURPLUS SECURITY FOR POLICY HOLDERS . . . \$1,505,546.25
 S. A. McLEOD, Agent at St. John. GEO. W. PARKER, Gen. Agent.

SURPRISE SOAP

is a pure hard soap
 ST. JOHN SOAP MFG. CO.
 St. Stephen, N.B.

B B B
 BUBBLES BLOOD FILTERS

Strong Points ABOUT B. B. B.

1. Its Purity.
2. Its Thousands of Cures.
3. Its Economy. 1c. a dose.

B. B. B.
 Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, Purifies the Blood and removes all the impurities from a common Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore, and

CURES
 DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, HEARTBURN, SOUR STOMACH, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES.

B B B

No Summer Vacation.

Our arrangements are complete for our usual Teachers' and University Students' Classes during the vacation season. Any desired selection of studies from either our Business or Short-hand Courses (or from both) may be made. REMEMBER—St. John's climate and our superior ventilating facilities make study in summer just as pleasant as in any other season.

Send for Catalogue.
 S. KERR & SON
 Oddfellow's Hall.

Nine hundred strikers on the Central railroad of New Jersey, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., have been notified that unless they return to work to-morrow their places will be filled.

A Free Thinkers' procession in Madrid unday mobbed the Infanta Isabella, and while shouting "burn the convents" were dispersed by the police.

To Intending Purchasers

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

"THOMAS"

for that instrument will fill the requirements.

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

A young man named Amasa Brown, while driving a load of grain to Victoria mills, near Salisbury, on Saturday, in some unaccountable manner fell off the wagon, which passed over him, injuring the unfortunate man very badly.

The house and three barns of Chas. McNutt of Hammond were burned on Sunday night. Part of the house furniture, together with all farm implements, including mower and rake, four tons of hay, were consumed; insurance \$600.

The police at Chatham made a raid on the club room kept by Archie Frecker Saturday afternoon and seized a quantity of liquor; they next visited his home, where they secured nearly a sloven load. The liquor—over \$300 worth—was taken to the wharf and allowed to run out. On Saturday George Morris was fined \$50 for violating the Scott Act.

At a meeting of the Ottawa Anglican Synod on Wednesday a resolution was passed providing that in cases where ministers marry after fifty years of age, their widows or children will not participate in the widows' and orphans' fund.

The Czar of Russia inherits from his mother the Danish characteristic of repugnance to any form of sport entailing suffering to animals, and has said that a boy who robbed a nest or tortured a cat or dog should be punished in Russia by the law as he would be in Denmark.

A German surgeon has in his service an old military man who has neither arms nor legs, and half of whose face was carried away in the war of 1870. He wears a metallic mask, which has been so skillfully adjusted to his face that he still retains some semblance of humanity, and has preserved his sight.

Rev. Edward Schnedhorst has been pastor of a London church for forty-three years without a salary. He is a man of independent means, who in 1838 dedicated his life to the uplifting of the poor in the East end of London. The church owns a large building on the Roman Road, in North Bow, where almost every kind of religious and philanthropic work is carried on.

Rev. R. Barry Smith, Baptist, who has had a pastoral charge at Port Hilda, has accepted a call to Washdemack. This pastorate includes three churches, McDonald's Corner, Mill Cove, and the Narrows, where a new parsonage is being built.

At Fredericton, Wednesday, in the county court, in Smith vs. the Canada Eastern Railway Co., the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for \$2,500. Smith, a brakeman, while coupling cars had a leg taken off. He sued for \$10,000.

Frederick H. Davies, a prominent civil engineer of Chicago, was killed on Sunday while trying to get a hand car out of the way of an approaching train.

President Loubet of France is a literary man. He has read enormously, and because of his habit of early rising, quite common among country people, even at the Elysee Palace he finds time to read; and not only read newspapers, but the reviews and books. He reads quickly, seizes well the gist of a writing, criticizes fairly and in consequence gets much profit from his reading. Besides that, he is assisted by a fine memory, which not only recalls to him what he has read, but also every scene through which he has passed. In that way he has accumulated a vast experience relating to men and things.

The first issue of the coinage of King Edward VII. will be made in about six weeks' time. The designs have been settled and the dies sunk, and some of the coins have already been struck. It is understood that the first to be issued will be silver coins, then the bronze money and later in the year the sovereigns and half-sovereigns. Pains will be taken by pronounced distinction between the coins in the new coinage to make fraud more easily detected. Thus farthings will be made of a metal which will preclude their being passed as sovereigns when gilt. Sixpence and half-sovereigns are also to be altered. One coin will probably bear the head of the sovereign, the other the full figure.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail cables that renewed labor riots in the iron works and cloth factories of St. Petersburg have been suppressed by the military authorities.

The American refining company has reduced all grades of refined sugar ten points. The National Sugar refining company has followed this suit, but Arbuckle's prices remain unchanged.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

I have berries, grapes and peaches a year old, fresh as when picked. I used the California Cold Process. Do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in ten minutes. Last year I sold directions to over 120 families in one week; anyone will pay a dollar for directions when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people poor like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such and feel confident anyone can make one or two hundred dollars around home in a few days. I will mail sample of fruit and full directions to any of your readers for nineteen (19) two cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc., MRS. M. BAIRD, 11 South Vandeventer Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

RED ROSE TEA Is Good Tea.