

Messenger and Visitor.

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Contents.

EDITORIAL.	The Maritime Baptist Convention, 7
Paragraphs.	Foreign Mission, 8
Victoria's Reign.	W. B. M. I., 8
Jubilee Celebrations.	F. M. Notes by the Secretary, 8
Notes.	THE HOME, 10
CONTRIBUTED.	THE SUNDAY SCHOOL, 10
The Power of Influence, (O. B.), 2	Third Quarter.—Lesson I, 10
After Four Months in India, (B. E. G.), 3	First Converts in Europe, 11
Sights and Sonnets in India, (L. D. M.), 5	From the Churches, 12
From Halifax, 5	Marriages and Deaths, 13
THE STONY FAULTS, 5	The Forum, 15
Gifts of the Animals and other short stories, 6	News Summary, 14 and 16
THE YOUNG PEOPLE, 6	Quarterly Meeting, 12
B. Y. P. U. Daily Readings, 7	Notices, 9

The Fast Atlantic Line. The resolutions confirming the fast Atlantic steamship service were moved early last week in the House of Commons by Sir Richard Cartwright, who explained the terms of the contract with Messrs. Petersen, Tait & Co., claiming that it was much more advantageous to Canada than that which the late Government had entered into with the Allans, under which the total subsidies were to have been \$1,125,000, of which Canada was to pay \$750,000 and Great Britain \$375,000. Under the Petersen contract a better service was to be obtained with a Canadian subsidy of \$500,000 and an Imperial subsidy of \$250,000, a total of \$750,000. The Petersen ships were to be larger and faster than the ships proposed to be furnished by the Allans and of a higher standard. In place of ships of 8,500 tons they were to have ships of 10,000 tons; in place of a speed of 20 knots they were to have nearly 21 knots. They were also to have a larger space for merchandise, from 1,500 to 2,000 tons, a considerable portion of which would be devoted to cold storage. The type of vessels was improved and equal to the Campania and Lucania of the Cunard Line. They had also the right to send across 150 immigrants on an outward trip at \$15 a head. There remained only the question of the ability of the contractors to execute their contract, and the Government had every reason to believe in their ability. Her Majesty's Government had given their concurrence. The scheme will not involve an additional \$500,000 to Canada's annual expenditure. Between the saving of the present mail subsidy of \$125,000, now going to the Allans, and of certain other subsidies which may well be discontinued, the total additional cost to Canada will not exceed \$300,000. Sir Charles Tupper expressed satisfaction that at length all had come to agree as to the necessity for an improved Atlantic service, and if there should be any lack of ability on the part of the Petersen firm to carry out the contract he should regard it as a matter of regret. But the opinion of so experienced a man as Mr. Huddart that the service which the contract called for could not be provided for the subsidy named justified some doubt in the matter. Sir Charles criticised the turret type of ship as unsuitable for the service required, and expressed dissatisfaction with the specification in the agreement that Montreal was to "the ultimate terminus of the line when navigation permits." This seemed to him too vague. It was explained by Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Dobell that the vessels to be furnished were not strictly of the turret type; it was rather what was known as the "bottleneck" type of ship which afforded special advantages, giving a large amount of cabin and deck room and a walk of one fifth of a mile for promenade.

The Czar's Disappointment. Sufficient secrecy characterizes the life of the Russian Court to make it a fine field for the play of the newspaper correspondent's imagination. What

one hears through such channels in reference to the Czar and the Czarina and other members of the royal family—their idiosyncracies and their sentiments toward each other and the rest of the world, is therefore wisely taken with a grain of salt. The Czarina has recently presented the Czar with a second daughter, and a Berlin correspondent of a New York paper represents that the autocrat of the Russias is full of grief and refuses to be comforted because his wife has not borne him a son and heir to the throne. "The young Czar," we are told, "shares the superstitious sentiments of all the Muscovites. He also knows that the Grand Duchess Maria Paulowna, the wife of his uncle, the Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovitch, not long since consulted a gypsy fortune teller, who predicted that one of her sons would sit on the throne of Russia. On account of this now widely advertised prophecy the Russian public regards the two sons of the Grand Duchess with special interest. Both of them are robust young fellows, and as officers of the imperial guard are very popular in military circles. Unless a male heir is born to the Imperial couple, which is not likely, as the Czarina's health is greatly impaired by her recent confinement, the oldest son of Grand Duke Vladimir will be the rightful heir to the throne. The elder brother of the Czar, the Grand Duke George Alexandrovitch, is now in the last stage of consumption, and the younger brother, the 19-year-old Grand Duke George Alexandrovitch, is also not expected to live until he has reached his majority." The Czar is represented as being of late subject to serious spells of melancholia. At present it is said he seems to take no interest whatever in the social diversions of the court and it is feared that this domestic disappointment will confirm him in his gloomy mental condition.

Abyssinia. The delegation sent by the British Government to Abyssinia has reached that country and is reported to have been very cordially welcomed by King Menelek. The failure of Italy to maintain her hold of Abyssinia has opened the way for Great Britain to enter into more intimate relations with that country. To this King Menelek appears to be very favorable. He is said to prefer England to all foreign countries and is willing, even anxious, to make alliance with the British Government. The friendship of Abyssinia, as an English newspaper remarks, is a matter of great importance and high value, and every possible endeavor ought to be made to ripen the good seed which has already been sown almost without our knowledge. We are steadily advancing into the Soudan, and gradually coming nearer to the mountainous region which lies south of Khartoum between the Nile and the sea. The value of meeting friends in this remote region need not be argued, and the Abyssinian nation are friends worth having. Like all mountaineers, they are a hardy people, capable of limitless exertion, and among the stoutest warriors in Africa. Moreover, they are well organized and well armed. An Italian army of 40,000 men, equipped with heavy and light arms of modern warfare was completely routed by the warriors of Menelek. The arms captured from the Italians, with extensive purchases of rifles and ammunition since made from European countries, make the Abyssinians "formidable foes and magnificent allies." The commercial value of an alliance with Abyssinia would be very great. Although not far from the equatorial region, its height above sea-level—on an average 7,000 feet—makes its climate singularly temperate and healthy. Products such

as coffee, tobacco, sugar-cane and bananas grow in abundance, and there are extensive areas of wheat and barley. It is also believed that there is great mineral wealth which only awaits development. If the facts are as represented as to King Menelek's country and his disposition toward England an opportunity is offered which neither British diplomacy nor British enterprise will be likely to neglect.

Excitement in Paris. Great excitement was caused on Sunday, June 13th, by a supposed attempt upon the life of M. Faure, President of France, while the President's carriage was passing a thicket in the Bois de Boulogne, a bomb, which subsequently proved to be a piece of tubing about six inches long and two inches in diameter, with a thickness of half an inch, charged with gunpowder and swan shot, was exploded. The explosion of the clumsy affair did little or no harm beyond frightening the horses attached to M. Faure's carriage. The detective Busteau, however, who had rushed forward and seized a man whom he suspected as being the bomb-thrower, fared badly, as the crowd, taking the detective for an Anarchist, set upon him and beat him unmercifully. Two arrests were made in connection with the affair by the police. One of the arrested is supposed to be an insane person and the other is a youth. If the explosion was an attempt upon the life of the President it was evidently a very clumsily planned affair, and the general opinion in Paris is said to be that it was either a practical joke or the work of a madman.

Mr. Laurier in England. The eminently kindly and honorable reception which has been accorded in England to the Premier of this Dominion must be regarded as highly gratifying not only to Mr. Laurier personally and the Government and political party of which he is the recognized leader, but also to the people of Canada at large. For on this unique occasion Mr. Laurier has the happy fortune to be the man to represent at the Imperial Court Great Britain's greatest colony. Mr. Laurier may be trusted to perform the duties pertaining to his present mission with that grace and ability which characterized him and which have won for him a place in the hearts of so many of his countrymen and the position of distinction which he enjoys as Premier of Canada. The circumstances under which Mr. Laurier went to England were highly favorable. Whatever may be the ultimate result of the preferential clauses in the new Tariff bill, it is certain that one immediate result has been to promote very considerably the popularity of the new Canadian Premier and his Government in England. The English people were therefore somewhat predisposed to lionize Mr. Laurier. He has been accorded a most cordial welcome in England. The Prince of Wales as well as the eminent political leaders have shown him much attention. The University of Cambridge has bestowed upon him the degree of LL. D., his graceful oratory has been received with great favor, and there appears to be a general disposition to make the Canadian Premier the lion of the hour. It is remarkable that on this grand and unique occasion Canada should be especially represented at the heart of the Empire by a French and Catholic Canadian. There is certainly an influential body in Canada whose political opinions Mr. Laurier does not fully represent. But there are few, we suppose, who have any feeling of opposition or jealousy toward him as Canada's representative on this occasion, because of either his race or his religion. It may well be too that the cordial welcome and most honorable treatment which is being accorded to the Canadian Premier in London will not be without effect in binding together the two races in Canada in stronger fraternal relations.

The Power of Influence.

A Paper read before the Alumnae Association of Acadia Seminary, May 31, by the Retiring President, Mrs. Hattie Brough.

We live in eventful times. The words and deeds of those whose life's work ended centuries ago have been to us, in many instances, a rich heritage. The past ages have left us much that has proven to be golden grain which seems to have parted asunder the walls of its storehouse, and under the sunshine and dews of the nineteenth century made a possible earthly existence mighty, a possible heavenly harvest glorious. The influences from the lives of those whose names crowned the centuries which gave them birth, those who gave to fellowmen, to home, to country, to society, the debt due each, such influences have, like the ripples caused by the splash of the boy's oars in the quiet bay, gone rolling on and on, until they will break upon the shores of eternity. And time, life and influence go on.

The influence of the present will live on in the future ages, helping either to bring to perfection or banefully to hinder God's great plan. We touch lives to-day and there is no impression that we can see; the very memory of the act seems to fade out, but in eternity it will be manifest. So somewhere in the future ages shall we find our songs from beginning to end in the heart of other singers. Some one has said—

"Our many deeds, the thoughts that we have thought,
They go out from us thronging every hour
And in them all is folded up a power
That on the earth doth move them to and fro
And mighty are the marvels they have wrought
In hearts we know not, and may never know."

Doubtless the home and its surrounding society are largely responsible for the influence exerted by a nation. Let us glance for a moment at the home, the cradle wherein influence germinates. Longfellow says:

"Each man's chimney is his golden milestone,
Is the central point from which he measures
Every distance.
Through the gateways of the world around him,
In his farthest wanderings still he sees it,
Hears the talking flame, the answering night wind
As he heard them
When he sat with those who were, but are not."

It is trite to say that every home influence works itself into the heart of childhood, and then works itself out again in the subsequent development of the character. Homes are the real schools and universities in which men and women are trained, and fathers and mothers are the real teachers and makers of life. The poet's song is but the sweetness of a mother's love flowing out in rhythmic measure through her child's life. The lovely things men build in their days of strength are but the reproductions of the lovely thoughts that were whispered in their hearts in the days of tender youth. The artist's picture is but a touch of the mother's beauty wrought out on the canvas. A grand manhood or womanhood is only the home teachings and prayers woven into life and form. The daily religious exercises of a Christian home bring into it streams of holy influences which are wonderfully educative. Perhaps in no other way can children be so firmly "bound by golden chains about the feet of God." Hearts that are drawn together at Jesus' feet every day cannot get very far apart. Religion is love and a religious home is one in which love reigns.

The products of the printing press found in all homes aid in character building to a wonderful degree, while at the same time greatly add to the responsibilities of parents. The importance of a superior class of literature in the home, appears when we remember that everything we read leaves its impression upon the inner life and makes its enduring mark upon the character. The country is flooded with publications, oftentimes attractively prepared, elaborately illustrated, their impurity concealed under harmless titles, but in which lurks the fatal poison of moral death. As the hardening rock holds through all the centuries, every trace of even the veinings in the leaf once imbedded in its soft surface, so everything we take into our life leaves its permanent impression.

As our work here is spiritual culture we shun all those multitudes of books which live but for a day, books wherein the trivial is magnified and glorified and held up in the blaze of sensation so as to attract the gaze of the multitude and sell. We do well if we have the courage to remain ignorant of the great mass of books in the annual Nine overflow of the printing press. On our library shelves, and not above the reach of youthful hands, can be placed standard works in science, in history, in religion, in poetry, in fiction. Books which set before us grand ideals of character. The ancients were wont to place the statues of their distinguished ancestors about their homes that their children might, by contemplating them, be stimulated to imitate their noble qualities. There are great books enough to occupy all these short and busy years, and we are wise if we

avoid all but the richest and best. The same principle we apply to books we must also apply to the selection of pictures for the walls of home. Children from their earliest years are naturally fond of pictures, their eyes rest much upon them and insensibly they have much to do with the formation of their tastes and in giving moral tone and color to their minds. Every picture will touch itself into the soul of each child in the home. That which is impure or gross will leave a stain and that which is refined and lovely become a sweetening memory forever. The display of certain kinds of statuary must necessarily exert a harmful influence, especially upon the minds of the young. True, we often hear it said, "Unto the pure all things are pure," yet believing that nothing which would be indecent in actual life can be proper in art, we do not hesitate to condemn much of the so-called high art, which unfortunately fills many of the niches in the home. Just as we believe that every shadow and every beauty of the mother's character prints its image on the child's soul—that the songs sung over the cradle hide themselves away in the nooks and crannies of the tender life to sing themselves out again in the long years to come, so also must we believe that every other influence thrown around a sensitive life must be pure. Among the many influences of the home which help to develop character, might also be mentioned music, which Carlyle says is the speech of angels. Home courtesies which crown all home's adornments with lustrous beauty and early companionship.

As the home is that quiet resting place whose every influence becomes photographed upon the character of each occupant; so society performs a large part in the development of a nation. As we follow the history of the nations, century after century, we find that society customs change with the mingling of, each successive generation. We are thankful that many of those ancient customs, so demoralizing in their tendencies, have long since petrified. Yet in the gay society of to-day there figures much that savors of ancient heathenism. Here we find those who make their social duties and pleasure life's chief end, life's object; here we find those who seem to believe that the be-all and the end-all is to dress as the butterflies of fashion. It would be hard to imagine anything more icy and cold, more devoid of the sweet charities of life than much of the formal intercourse of society to-day, especially in circles of wealth and fashion. Yet, notwithstanding all this, we are moving onward in the social world, the spell of this sort of life is breaking, there is less etiquette and more reality. The present woman realizes to a large extent that life is too precious for such insincere pastimes. Life is too beautiful, too delicate, too valuable to be thus sacrificed. The special enclosure, known as "Society," grows smaller and less fascinating to the great, many-sided, world of women. It is said that in a quarry at Baalbec lies the largest wrought stone in the world, almost detached and ready for transportation; and in the ruined temple of the Sun near by is a place still empty and waiting for this stone after forty centuries. So large, so grand, it was a failure, because it never filled the place for which it was designed; and who can tell how many human lives lie among the wastes and ruins of life that God intended to fill grand places? The choicest talents have been folded away and forever they will lie in the quarries ghosts of glorious might-have-beens, while the niches in God's temple which they were meant to adorn, remain forever empty, memorials of their hopeless and irreparable failures.

He who went about doing good has given to us a truer type of society and has apportioned to each our talents to be thus used in honoring God and blessing the world. Many gifted and cultured women are devoting their God-given talents to help tear down the hideous fabric of conventional society and are building upon a better foundation a tower in which our sons and daughters may safely take refuge—where the one rule of etiquette is the Golden Rule. Our century has very little that is greater to show than the influences radiating from the unselfish life of our gracious Queen, who has given to society a nobler form than was ever known before. Such an example as hers has stamped indelibly upon the mind of the race the conception of highest duty nobly done.

Life then to each of us means great personal responsibility. Our life is not in any sense our own. Its purpose is not fulfilled unless it is lived to accomplish the end for which it was created and redeemed. Our influences will meet us again in the land beyond where it will be too late to mourn over unimproved opportunities and undeveloped possibilities. In perfecting God's great plan we are made co-workers with Him. Our life's work may not be seen and read by men, but our influences will be felt if not seen and heard. It is designed that many of us must do our part silently, without any worldly fame; yet, who does not remember the noiselessness of our Lord's human life on the earth. His wondrous power was life power, heart power, which he shed forth in silent influences among the people, but which is pulsing yet in all lands. Unheralded lives are silently building up the kingdom of heaven; their influences are blessed, and not one of them is forgotten. Not a life lived for God is useless or lost. The lowliest writes its history and leaves its impression somewhere and God will open His book at the last, and men and angels will read the record. And in heaven will come the rewards in the presence of the angels and of the Father.

"O may I join the choir invisible,
Of those immortal dead who live again
In minds made better by their presence; live
In pulses stirred to generosity,
In deeds of daring rectitude,
In scorn for miserable aims that end in self,
In thoughts sublime that pierce the night like stars,
And with their mild persistence urge man's search
To vaster issues."

After Four Months in India.

A third of a year has past since the last mission recruits from the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces stepped on Indian soil. Thinking that the loved ones in the home land by whose genuine sympathy, earnest prayer, and Christian liberality we are being supported, might be pleased to know how their new missionaries are conducting themselves, and how they are being effected by their novel sights and sounds, and the unfriendly climate of this hot country, I lay aside my Telugu study to make a rough report. Miss Gullison and Miss Newcombe, accompanied by some of the older missionaries, are spending these hottest weeks on the hills. That they are enabled to escape the trying heat of the plains this year, we are very thankful and cannot but believe that both to them and the work ultimate good will result. They have an excellent teacher, and Mr. Morse writes that they are making rapid strides in the acquisition of the language. Mrs. Gullison and myself are perfectly well. The intense heat is enervating in the extreme, but we are plodding along in the study of Telugu, hoping that in a short time we will be able to tell the story of the Cross in the native tongue. Here are a few of my first and deepest convictions:

Conviction 1.—India's Greatness. Of these we had heard and read before coming here. But now it is burned into our souls. India is great in territory, great in natural resources, great with the teeming millions of her population, great in poverty and wretchedness; but greatest in sin. At home sin is bad enough, but here it is a monster, cruel and shameless. At home sin knows many enemies, much strong opposition and speedy defeat. Here its reign is universal and almost uninterrupted. To a Christian on-looker it appears that Hindu's endeavor to be most saintly, meets the Christian's idea of being most sinful, for their "devotees" are among the vilest, most profane and unhappy. And in them the wrath of God must surely abide. A "holy man" is a living illustration of all that is bad. The great struggling masses of the people are sorrowfully blinded with ignorance and superstition. For centuries the scales of unbelief that hide the God of love have been forming, and truly they are of their father, the devil. But their leaders are a hundred fold more the children of the devil than they. Under such leadership we are not surprised to find them all in the gutter of moral filth. Their condition is indescribable. I once told Bro. Higgins that I thought he might possibly have unconsciously overdrawn his picture of sin in India. But now I am convinced that neither Bro. Higgins nor any other man can use language too strong when depicting the works and workers of the devil as the missionary meets them in India. When my mind in this regard is changed I will inform the readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. "God is not mocked," "Whatever a man soweth that shall he also reap." This divine law, so long transgressed, has brought the awful curse of God upon earth, air and water, as well as upon human nature. In a thousand ways the poor people are reaping harvests of wretchedness which have grown from the sinful seed of their wilful sowing. Here is a question that some of our friends at home have written us: "Is the famine making itself seriously felt in Madras Presidency? Are any of the people about you starving?" My answer is, yes. But we are very thankful that we are able to write that the suffering here is very slight indeed compared with what it is in other parts of India. Still we see, hear and know enough to cause our hearts to ache because we cannot do more to relieve. In this Presidency there are probably thousands who have not known what it is to enjoy one good meal a day for months. Be assured that your money given for famine relief will be put to a God-honoring use.

Conviction 2.—The gospel is not a failure in India. "It is the power of God unto salvation." True, our little mission has not yet been blessed with the thousands of converts, as many of the missions in this country have, but when we, the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces, shall have put the men, the money, and the real heart interest in our Telugu mission that we ought, then prevailing prayer will be made to God who alone can convert the heathen, and multitudes shall be gathered into the kingdom of our Lord. Even now God has given souls for our hire in proportion to manifested faith in Him and the Telugu mission. Although the number of the Christians is not large, we have among them men and women of faith, consecration, and stalwart Christian character, some of whom would put many of the home Christians to shame. When we consider the pit whence they were taken, and their natural condition before they felt the polishing and purifying touch of the Divine hand, we stand in wonder before the happy fact that out of such unpromising material diamonds have been made fit for the Master's crown. Most emphatically do we assert that our mission is by no means "a failure."

Conviction 3.—The Baptists of the Maritime Provinces

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have been represented by men and women who are worthy. Already I have seen enough of them to be convinced that your missionaries are not afraid of hard work or self denial. The Lord's interests here are bound to their hearts by chords so divine that no sacrifice is too great for them to make in order to lead the heathen to understand God. Mr. Sanford, with whom we have been making our home, is much improved in health. If he has always labored as indefatigably and unsparingly as he does now—and we believe he has—it is surprising that his health did not fail him sooner than it did. But even now it would weary many a healthier and younger man to follow him about in his daily duties. Without his permission I give one of his day's work. He was on tour. In the morning sometime before daylight he struck tent; walked ten miles in the sweltering heat and preached five times. After his evening meal he wrote two hours. And the next morning before sunrise he was up and at it again. How is that for a man past fifty years whose health is shattered?

As far as I know what is true of Mr. Sanford in this regard, is none the less true of all the other missionaries. They are "steadfast, immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord."

A letter received from Bro. Sanford this morning informed us that he baptized two converts on Sabbath last. He will probably write more about them through the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

Conviction 4.—Our force is utterly, lamentably and, may I not add, shamefully insufficient to face the foe and expect great victories. All the world is amazed at the boldness of Greece declaring war against Turkey. Some have stigmatized her as "presumptuous." But what of the Christians in Telugu-land. Behold a greater than Turkey is here, and with an army of fourteen we are carrying war into the enemies' camp where not less than two millions are arrayed against us. But God is on our side in this fight. And many soldiers at home with bold and loyal hearts are mightily with us. We have mutual faith in our Leader, and believe with all our hearts that ultimate and glorious victory is ours. We also believe that many more are going to enlist. Can't you give us fresh recruits this fall? In conclusion let me ask the strong young men at home if they are satisfied to remain where they are while the banner of our King is being so universally trampled in the dust of shameful idolatry in India. Here the Lord hath need of thee.

R. E. GULLISON.

Chicacole, India, May 5th.

Sights and Sounds in India for Boys and Girls in Canada.

DEAR GIRLS AND BOYS,—It is Sunday afternoon, March 14th. We are standing with our backs to the descending sun and our faces toward the sea, but we can see neither the sea nor the sun. Behind us rises the giant form of Bimli clock tower, which casts over us its grateful shade, like "the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." Directly in front of us and spreading out on either hand in the shape of the new moon, is a crowd of Telugus, some standing up and some sitting down on their heels. But it is not the congregation which hides the sea from our view, for we are standing on the steps of the clock tower and can look over the people's heads. Behind the audience is an open square about large enough for a front yard to a small school house. There is not a blade of grass to be seen in the whole plot, but all is red earth, beaten as hard and level as a floor.

Across this open space from morn to night passes an unceasing stream of human beings, and many thousands who have trodden this path tread it now no more. For there is another broad beaten track that leads from Bimli down to the gates of hell, and this black road is never without its pilgrim day or night. But to recall our wandering thoughts back to the clock tower, it is not the passing throng that hinders us from beholding the sea. Beyond the trooping Telugus rise walls and tile roofs so that not a white cap of the Bay can be seen. Only above the houses the tops of palm trees are floating in the breeze, like islands in the sky to rest the tired wings of the hawk and the eagle. The walls of the houses and shops around us are all white-washed. As a friend has described it, "Some are white-washed white and some are white-washed blue."

In the midst of this scene we are standing on these stone steps preaching the gospel to those who will stop to listen. The arch of heaven is above us, and he who sent us is with us.

Here on our left are two young men who seem to be paying special attention. Other people in the crowd may come and go, but these two stay from the beginning to the end. Who are they?

By their common dress you can tell that they are not rich. By their clean appearance you know that they do belong to the most degraded class. By something indescribable in their faces you feel that some good purpose has been born in their breasts and hope whispers in your ear that perhaps they know the sweetness of that name which you are trying to preach.

One of the native preachers who is with us, used to belong to a caste called the weaver caste when he was a heathen. He has been telling us lately about two young

men of his old caste, who are believing in Jesus. This preacher's father and mother both died without faith in Christ. His uncle, his father's younger brother, is still living in heathenism. One of the young men in question is a son of this uncle and, therefore, an own cousin. His name is Narasimulu. The other one is a friend of Narasimulu, and his name is Gurriah. Both work together in a large steam factory three miles north of Bimli. In this factory large sacks are made for rice and other grains as coopers at home make barrels for apples. Perhaps the two young men before us are the very two of whom we have heard; for, indeed, I have sent them word several times to come and see me.

Sure enough! After the service is over the native preacher brings the two strangers forward and introduces them saying, "These are the two men of whom I told you." They accompany us to the mission house, and there we have a good talk. They seem very much in earnest. Before the conversation is finished the clock strikes the hour for the sermon which Mr. Gullison is going to preach to a company of Hindus who know English. He and Mrs. Gullison are at Bimli for a few days. The converts cheerfully agree to wait, until after meeting for further consultation.

Now the service is over, the chapel is closed and the people have all gone home. We are on the top verandah in the moonlight. Two native preachers are with us. This is a good place to talk because it is private and cool. The lovely moon beams on us through soft clouds, and her whose blood was shed for Gurriah and Narasimulu is present with the two or three who are gathered together in His name. The more we talk with our new brothers, the more we are assured that they are our brothers indeed, and that the hand of God has been laid upon their hearts.

The time for their baptism is set, tomorrow afternoon, Monday, March 15th. Before we separate all kneel down and join in thanksgiving and prayer to Him who has found and saved these two lost souls. While we are bowed here the ten thousand inhabitants of this wicked town are beating their drums and tom toms, revelling in idolatrous bedlam, insulting the face of heaven. In the midst of this abominable scene the sight of these two new-born souls giving humble and fervent thanks to their great Redeemer must cause an outburst of joy in the presence of the angels of God.

Monday afternoon has come and the clock is striking two. Is that the whistle of the train coming into Bimli? No! The railroad is too far away from Bimli, for us to hear the shriek of the locomotive. Perhaps it is a steamer-out in the Bay. No! The ships whistle is a coarser sound—as hoarse as a dinner horn. This clear call is the whistle of the Chittavallasa factory, three miles away calling the workman to their tasks. Amongst the crowds who pass through the gates are Gurriah and Narasimulu. They go in take up their work as usual and make rice bags out of the coarse sackcloth which is woven in another part of the factory. About three o'clock when all are bent busily over their work and deafened by the hum of the mill, these two new disciples of Jesus remember their appointment, leave their work and start for Bimli without attracting the attention of anybody. As they are working by the job they may go away at any time without asking permission. They soon reach the mission house, rejoicing because they have arrived without being overtaken by angry relatives.

Now we are in a meeting of the church to receive them. A doubt has arisen as to the age of Gurriah. Narasimulu is old enough but Gurriah is not sure that he is over eighteen. The apothecary—a government semi-doctor—is called. He looks at Gurriah's teeth and says he cannot certify that the young man is ever eighteen. But two wisdom teeth are coming, and as soon as they arrive there can be no doubt about his age. It is commonly understood that it is against the law to baptize a youth under eighteen without the consent of his parents or guardians. As Gurriah's parents are heathen they would rather bear his dead body to the burning ground than have him become a Christian. Therefore it seems best under the circumstances for Gurriah's baptism to be postponed. He is disappointed and we all are disappointed with him, but he declares that he will be baptized as soon as he cuts his wisdom teeth.

The baptistry in the garden has been filled. The little organ is brought out and voices unite to fill the air with melody and praise. There are present Mr. and Mrs. Gullison, Miss Newcombe, Mrs. Morse and Marion, besides all the school and all the Telugu Christians, including Somalingam and Soaryunaryana, who have come in from Polepilly on purpose to be present on this occasion. The teacher has the school boys arranged in a row like a company of soldiers. In the presence of these and about fifteen workmen of the shepherd caste, Narasimulu is baptized. After the baptism Gurriah returns to his home with a letter to Narasimulu's friends with full information about the step he has taken, and stating that he will remain all night at the home of his cousin and return to his native village next morning accompanied by the missionary. But this letter is already too long and I will have to tell the rest of the story in my next.

Yours truly
L. D. MORSE.

BIMLIPATAM, India, March 15th.

Delightful Studies in the Word.

I have recently become the possessor of a book by the great Irish Evangelist, Geo. C. Needham, called "The Spiritual Life." It is packed with the marrow of the Word, and aflame with the radiency of the Spirit. Below is given the bare outlines of one of his chapters, which supplies the key to many problems among Christian sects, and makes plainer the mind of God.

THE SPIRIT AND THE WORD.

I. Identity of names:—1. Spirit of God. Word of God. 2. Spirit of Christ. Word of Christ. 3. Spirit of Truth. Word of Truth. 4. Spirit of Grace. Word of His Grace. 5. Spirit of Life. Word of Life. 6. Spirit of Wisdom. Word of Wisdom. 7. Spirit of Power. Word of Power. 8. The Good Spirit. The Good Word of God. 9. Spirit of Prophecy. Word of Prophecy. 10. The Comforter. Comfort one another with these words.

II. Identity in Emblems:—1. Dew. Of the Spirit, Hosea 14:5. Of the Word, Deut. 32:2. 2. Rain. Of the Spirit, Psa. 72:6. Of the Word, Deut. 32:2. 3. Water. Of the Spirit, John 7:37, 38, 39. Of the Word, Eph. 5:25, 26. 4. Light. Of the Spirit, 2 Sam. 23:4. Of the Word, Psa. 119:105, 130, Prov. 6:23. 5. Fire. Of the Spirit, Act 2:3, 4. Of the Word, Jer. 23:29.

III. Identity in effects produced:—1. In regeneration of the Spirit, Titus 3:4-6. Of the Word, 1 Peter 1:23. 2. In Sanctification of the Spirit, 1 Pet. 1:2. Of the Word, John 17:17; 15:3. 3. In testifying of Jesus, of the Spirit, John 15:26. Of the Word, John 5:39. 4. Edifying the Church of the Spirit, Eph. 2:22. Of the Word, Acts 20:32. 5. In revival work, of the Spirit, Hos. 14:5. Of the Word, Neh. 8:1-9. Of the Spirit and the Word, Ezek. 37:1-10. 6. Guidance, of the Spirit, John 16:13. Of the Word, Prov. 6:22. 7. Pure and spontaneous worship, of the Spirit, Eph. 5:18, 19. Of the Word, Col. 3:16. M. B. SHAW.

Fallbrook, Cal., April 10th.

COMPENSATION.

At his desk sat Father Time
With a pile of papers before him,
In the shape of bills,
(He'd many such ills),
But these did particularly bore him,
They were debt, debtor, through and through,
While items of credit should appear he knew.

So he opened a large and well-worn book,
And closely scanned its pages,
And jotted down,
With many a frown,
(The accounts ran through the ages)
The entries amounting to millions and more,
Those sending the bills had been pleased t'ignore.

Judges' salaries, policemen's dues,
('Twould quite have awed the sages),
While lawyers' fees
Unnumber'd he sees,
And executioners' wages;
While the cost of goals, asylums, galore,
And reformatories too, his eye ran o'er.

There were charges there of another sort,
That by man can't be estimated,
Of groans, and tears,
And racking fears,
Of hearth-stones desecrated;
And sins of every shape and hue—
That ruin the body and spirit too.

Father Time he closed the Book;
Too angry he to further look;
Disgusted that men should call for "pay,"
When a balance large stands the other way.

—A. J. C.

"When you've got a thing to say,
Say it! Don't take half a day;
When your tale's got little in it,
Crowd the whole thing in a minute!
Life is short—g' fleeting vapor—
Do not fill an eight-page paper
With a tale, which at a pinch
Could be cornered in an inch!
Boil it down until it simmers!
Polish it until it glimmers."

—ANON.

Noble Women.

Mrs. General Grant made the first move against intoxicating liquor at the White House, she having secured its banishment from the New Year reception of the president. Mrs. Grant was succeeded by Mrs. Hayes, who was an Ohio woman, and a warm sympathizer with the woman's crusade. A life-long teetotaler, she never offered wine while at the White House. Next came Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Cleveland, all total abstainers, and none furnishing wine to their own guests, though, lacking the co-operation of their husbands, they could not prevent its use at State dinners as could Mrs. Hayes, because the President's views and practice coincided with her own. Mrs. McKinley is well known to be a total abstainer, so that the six wives of Presidents (President Arthur was a widower) since 1863, have, perhaps, dealt more telling blows against the drinking habit—and per consequence, the liquor traffic—than any other women who have lived.—Union Signal.

Messenger and Visitor

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EDITOR.
BUSINESS MANAGER

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Victoria's Reign.

The Queen's Sexagenary or Diamond Jubilee, of which we are just now hearing and seeing so much, is indeed a great and an unique event. Such an occasion there has not been, and it is among the things possible rather than probable that such an one shall ever again occur in the history of the British people. It is natural and fitting that, on the part of the many millions of people who throughout the great Empire do loyal and glad homage to Victoria as their Queen, there should be some worthy and general recognition of the completion of those three score years of illustrious and beneficent rule. Great and manifold indeed have been the demonstrations of loyalty and national spirit. The opulent nation has opened its hand generously for the celebration of the grand event. Things of power and things of beauty have been happily combined to give expression to the nation's pride and joy. Many voices, many pens—of poets and orators, of journalists and historians—are telling forth the praises of Victoria and the glories of her reign. Withal there is a profounder note—a note of faith and praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for these sixty years—yea these thousand years—of blessing—a note, which he who misses will fail to understand the full power and significance of the great anthem which the nation is singing. It is God who has multiplied the people and increased the nation's joy. The secret of Britain's greatness is with Him.

Progress and development, have been special characteristics of the Victorian age. There have indeed been great discoveries and the application of scientific knowledge to practical affairs has given marvellous and most valuable results; but development, rather than initiation, has characterized the age. The application of steam as an energy for locomotion on land and sea, as well as in other machinery, had been effected before Victoria became Queen. But the mighty Titan, which has since wrought and still works with so tremendous and tireless energy for men, was yet, so to speak, in his cradle. The secret of applying electricity to telegraphy had also been discovered, but the world little dreamed of the development along that line that was to come, while the day of electricity as a locomotive energy, a light producer and a transmitter of sound, still lay several decades ahead. The advent of the steamship and the steam railway, with the increasing application of steam as an energy in so many departments of human industry, gave to British enterprise in manufactures, in commerce, and in industries subordinate to these, a mighty impetus which was immensely aided by the application of electricity to the purpose of telegraphic communication and especially to submarine telegraphy. Steam and electricity have, indeed, wrought marvellously during the Victorian era. They have enlarged commerce, human intercourse and thought. They have vastly lessened human labor and incalculably increased its results, they have made that easy which was impossible. For the transmission of thought, space and time have been practically annihilated, and wings have been given to energy and enterprise.

Co-extensive with the increase of British commerce during these sixty years has been the enlargement of the Empire's territory. In the islands of the Mediterranean, in India and other parts of Asia, and especially in Africa, where the acquisition amounts to 1,000,000 square miles, is this enlargement seen. With this increase of territory has gone steadily on the extension of that system of British colonization, which is the admiration of the world

and the despair of rival nations. It has been the wise policy of Great Britain, and increasingly so during the last half century, to develop her colonial system not in the special interests of the home Government or of trading companies, but in the interest of the Colonists, and therefore to grant to her colonies as large a measure of self-government as they were fitted to exercise. To every man, of whatever race and from whatever clime he may be, the privileges of citizenship are open on equal terms with those of British birth. "Whereas other nations," says Mr. W. T. Stead, "have fought and still fight for possessions in order that they may monopolize them for their own citizens, the policy of the Victorian reign has been exactly the reverse. Whatever we have we share. . . . It is this circumstance that gives us the second vote of every other nation whenever the question of ownership comes up. Each power that finds its own claims inadmissible sooner prefers to see the land occupied by Britain, than by any one else. For what Britain holds is held for all the world, whereas France, Germany or Russia hold their markets for themselves alone. Hence to her is fulfilled the promise 'Give and it shall be given to you, heaped up, pressed down, running over.'"

In his very interesting article in the June number of the Review of Reviews on "The Queen's Empire," from which the passage quoted above is taken, Mr. Stead says that "the one supreme characteristic of the Victorian age has been the progress which it has made toward admitting all the people, rich and poor, male and female, noble and plebeian, Anglican and Non conformist, Catholic and Jew, to a full and equal share in all that is going on at home and abroad." It is indeed evident to every intelligent student of recent British history that, in spite of much adverse prejudice and conservative resistance, there has been always strongly and persistently making itself felt in the political, the social, the educational, and to some extent, in the religious affairs of the nation, a tendency in the direction of larger political privilege and better social and economic conditions for the common people. An ideal condition has not indeed been achieved. Nothing has yet been made perfect. There are still wrongs to be remedied, and the voice of discontent is at times raised loudly and threateningly. But it is to be remembered this very clamor for justice and reform is itself a fruit of enlarged liberty. Through the power of combination and the exercise of the franchise, the popular voice is able to make itself heard, and the influence of the people can make itself felt, to a degree that was quite impossible a half century ago. Mr. Stead compares the condition of the workingman in London sixty years ago with that of the workingman in that city at the present day, to the great advantage of the latter. "To-day the poor man gets more for his penny than sixty years ago the rich man could buy for a shilling. Another strange thing is that while each penny goes twice as far, there are twice as many pennies. And he has all London—and such a London, a city of glory and splendor to what it used to be—as his backyard, with its museums, its libraries, its art galleries as free as air. There are baths and wash-houses in every district, and schools at almost every door. He is free of the parks as if they were his own demesnes. He has his clubs, his trade unions, his benefit societies. To-day the vote is the sceptre of the people, and he votes for almost everything. He has far more constant work and much higher wages, with cheap bread, cheap sugar and cheap tea. A far better education than the middle classes could buy for love or money is provided free by the State. He has shortened hours of labor, bank holidays, and half-day on Saturdays. The hospitals provide him with free medicine, the work-houses with free shelter in distress. The streets are swept and cleansed, clean water is laid to every house, and the magnificent drainage system carries off all sewerage. For a penny he can buy the best books in the language, and without even a penny the reading room and free library afford him access to all the books and papers of the day."

The very great enlargement of the nation's territory, the development of its commerce, its industries

and its wealth, the establishment of its mighty navy and forces of defence, the extension of learning, the culture of the sciences, the growth of literature, the extension of political rights and privileges, the splendid success of the colonization system, the vastly improved conditions in the life of the common people, the extension of philanthropic and evangelistic work on behalf of the nation and the world; these are among the things which have given character to the Victorian age and splendor to the longest reign in British annals.

—The thoughts of the British people all over the world to-day are attracted to their Queen not only because of the position she holds as Head of the nation and because her reign, in its length and glory, surpasses any one of all her predecessors, but also, and especially, because of her own noble personality. Her personal relations, whether with her own family, the nation, or the world at large, have been most beneficent. Her conduct in private and in public has been ever characterized by womanly modesty and goodness of heart, by purity, by dignity, by fidelity to all trusts, by painstaking endeavor to understand the duties of her high office and to discharge them in the fear of God, by strong good sense and wisdom, respecting always the constitutional rights of her subjects and yet not failing to exert the influence for right and truth in national and international affairs which wisdom demanded and her illustrious position made possible. The subjects of Victoria have ever been able with heartfelt desire—and with increasing fervency as the decades rolled by—to pray

"Long live our noble Queen,
God save our Queen."

But amid the various demonstrations of a great and loyal people which these days are witnessing, there is, we trust, something still deeper, stronger, more significant than love and loyal devotion to a noble sovereign, exultation in the greatness which the nation has attained and joy at the progress and results of these sixty beneficent years. There is, let us believe, a recognition that back of all human sovereigns and dynasties, there is a greater Name, a Power Supreme, on which the destinies of Empires depend. In the making and developing of Britain there have been concerned a power and a wisdom greater than man's. There is One who has chosen, moulded, defended, disciplined and developed the nation; and is it not for His own glory and that in her all other nations shall be blessed? It is God who has made Britain great, and for some unfulfilled but gracious purpose of His own. Is it not some sense of this that makes the voices of strong men tremble and their eyes fill with tears as they unite with the great congregation in singing "God save the Queen?" For in millions of devout hearts there is the grateful conviction that the British Empire, with all its blemishes and shortcomings, is still, through faith and prayer, "bound by gold chains about the throne of God."

Jubilee Celebrations.

The cities and towns of Canada, as well as other portions of the British Empire, are the present week deeply absorbed in Jubilee celebrations. In St. John almost everything, from the steeple of Trinity church to the whips of grocery wagon teamsters, is adorned with Jubilee bunting or ribbons. The decorations of some of the public buildings and business houses are very handsome, especially when lit up at night by electric lights. The front of Messrs. Manchester, Robertson and Allison, on King Street, attracts much attention, and has cost, it is said, nearly \$2,000. A public service of a Jubilee character was held in St. Andrew's Rink on Saturday evening, at which his worship, Mayor Robertson, presided, introducing his honor, Lieutenant-Governor McClelan, who spoke briefly and in a manner fitting the occasion. After singing of the National Anthem, the meeting was addressed by Mr. J. Douglas Hazen, Q. C., on "The Personality of the Queen." The band of the 62nd Fusiliers then played Hail Victoria, and Mr. W. P. Dole read an ode written by himself for the occasion. The next speech was by Dr. Stockton, M. P. P., on the Colonial development of the Empire, and he was

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followed by Dr. Ellis, M. P., on the Development of Arts and Sciences in Victoria's reign.

Resolutions read by His Honor, Governor McClelan, expressing the loyal sentiments of the assembled citizens and their appreciation of and thankfulness for the great and abundant blessings which the nation had enjoyed under Victoria's beneficent reign, were spoken to by Dr. Bayard, Judge Forbes and others. The speeches of the evening, it is unnecessary to say, were eloquent and otherwise worthy of the occasion. The proceedings were brought to a close by a vote of thanks to the Governor and the orators, of the evening, and as these courtesies were proceeding, the midnight salute began to be fired from Queen Square. Then the great audience united in singing God Save the Queen and dispersed.

—On Sunday afternoon an interdenominational religious meeting was held at the same place. The attendance, in spite of bad weather, was even larger than that of the previous evening. Again the Mayor of the city presided. The Governor and Mrs. McClelan were also present. The singing was led by a large choir of children supported by a number of male voices and an orchestra. After the singing of "Hark, the song of Jubilee," Rev. J. de Soyres gave a short and appropriate address of welcome. Rev. J. Clarke offered a prayer of invocation, and this was followed by an address from the Mayor. After the singing of the hymn, "All people that on earth do dwell," and the reading of the 72nd Psalm by Rev. L. G. McNeil, a beautiful and appropriate address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Carey, who took as the suggestion of his remarks the words of Edwin Arnold; "This is a day of days, a day of love and loyalty, a day for gratitude and praise." The hymn, "O God, our help in ages past," was then sung and followed by a very eloquent address by Rev. J. Reed. After a few remarks from Governor McClelan, Rev. R. P. McKim offered prayer and at the close all joined in the Lord's prayer. The meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem. In most if not all the Protestant churches of the city there were sermons either morning or evening having special reference to the Jubilee Celebration. A number of Catholic societies in the afternoon marched through the rain and mud to the Cathedral where an address appropriate to the occasion was delivered by Bishop Sweeney.

Editorial Notes.

—The report of the Committee on Statistics of the Presbyterian General Assembly, which met this year at Winnipeg, showed an increase of about 8,000 in membership, also an increase in elders, attendance at week-night services, Sunday Schools, &c. In finances there has been an increase of \$70,000 in stipends and a total increase of \$1,000,000. Of eleven schemes of the church there has been an increase of income in eight, and a small decrease of about \$4,000 in three. Taking into account all the schemes of the church, the total increase for the year has been about \$8,000. The report notes with gratitude that since 1861 there has been a steady increase in all lines of work. Since 1879 the church has raised \$35,000,000.

—At the late meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly in Winnipeg, Dr. Caven gave notice of motion in reference to religious instruction in the public schools. In presenting the motion Dr. Caven stated that several members of the Church of England had requested him to bring it forward to see what the Assembly would do with it. The motion is as follows:—"The General Assembly, while fully recognizing the fact that the duty of imparting detailed and adequate instruction in the doctrines of Christian religion devolves mainly on the parent and the church, yet regards it of exceeding importance that all instruction given in public schools should be in harmony with revealed truth, and the Bible should have a place in our educational system, which its incomparable excellencies and its divine authority claim for it. To give effect to this the General Assembly appoints a committee on public education whose duty it shall be to act in the name of the church in any province of Canada in relation to religious instruction in schools, and also to cooperate with any other committee of any church whose views on the question are substantially the same."

—Our Methodist brethren seem likely to encounter some difficulties in connection with "higher criticism." A year or two ago, Dr. Workman of Victoria University, Toronto, resigned his chair under pressure because of certain views put forth by him in a book entitled "Messianic Prophecy." Quite recently Dr. Workman has had published another book, entitled "The Old Testament Vindicated," called forth ostensibly by an article contributed to the North American Review by Dr. Goldwin Smith, in which the Old Testament was characterized as "Christianity's millstone." Dr. Workman contends that Dr. Smith's objections to the Old Testament apply not to the book itself and its real teachings, but to a traditional interpretation of the book which advanced Biblical scholars agree in regarding as obsolete. The present trouble to the Methodists arises from the fact that Chancellor Burwash of Victoria has quite warmly commended Dr. Workman's recent book and has also praised the work of the advanced scholars who are rejecting certain features of the traditional, or generally received, interpretation of the Old Testament. At the recent meeting of Conference in Toronto, Rev. Dr. Carman, General Superintendent of the Methodist church in Canada, intimated very plainly that if Chancellor Burwash's statements were to pass unchallenged, there was no valid reason why Dr. Workman should not be restored to his chair in the University. It seemed also to be quite as plainly implied that, if the action in Dr. Workman's case was not without sufficient reason, the statements put forth by the Chancellor could not be passed over without enquiry. It is said to be probable that the matter will come before the Regents of the University.

From Halifax.

It is with no ordinary satisfaction to the many friends of Dr. Kempton that he is again at his post, and none the worse but perhaps the better for the enforced abstinence from hard labor for his church and the denomination. It is but right that it should be known that Dr. Kempton performs the duties of Secretary of the College, which have come to be no trifle, without remuneration. At least I have not heard of any salary. In this matter he is continuing the work of his two benevolent predecessors—Dr. deBlois and Dr. T. A. Higgins. This work has been done without fee or pecuniary reward for about forty years by these three friends of the College. To follow a Board through a succession of sessions, day and night, especially night, as, for instance, at the last meeting in Wolfville till after two o'clock in the morning, and then take all the minutes and correspondence home, copy the former from the blotter and attend to replies to the latter, is labor that requires both skill and time. Here is one reason why the institutions are conducted for so small an amount of money—a great deal of labor is done without charge. Well, Dr. Kempton is again at his pastoral work, in good health and spirits.

The Rev. Mr. Hooper, M. D., pastor of the Beverly Street church, Toronto, is supplying the North church for a month. For five years past Dr. Hooper has made St. Margaret's Bay and Tanook his summer resort. He likes the odor of the Atlantic. It may be that divine providence will so direct his steps that he will not have to make a journey of eleven hundred miles to get this luxury, but will be so located as to enjoy the inspiration of the salt sea air through the round year.

The Rev. J. E. Goucher has visited his beloved friends in Halifax since he went to Digby. The inspiration of health has again returned to his flesh, nerves and bones. Two weeks ago he preached twice for the North Church and baptized one candidate. He is not quite ready to engage again as pastor but is fully prepared to supply any church that may need his labors. All who know Bro. Goucher are aware that supplying by him is not the formal work that it is some times reputed to be. If only for a week, his soul goes into the work with energy, courage and confidence, that tell at once for good. If any church needs an interim pastor, Rev. J. E. Goucher is at its call.

Halifax is invaded by a new society in annual session—the national council of women, Her Excellency—the Countess of Aberdeen at its head, are here in force. They praise Halifax for its hospitality, antiquity, its harbour, its scenery, indeed for everything except its weather. They have to preserve a discreet silence on that point, else they would be accused of being ironical or not untruthful. The weather is wretched, never so bad before. Since April 1st, it has been rain and that

continually. It must be admitted that it has improved since the women came here.

Years ago at a Y. M. C. A. meeting in this city, when there was a week of rain and fog, a man from Yonkers, N. Y., on the platform, in the Academy of Music, said, after painting the pitiable condition of the people in New York—baked, broiled and grilled—thanked the Lord that he had got to a place where the sun never shines. That was extreme. We can do better than the Highland boy, who when asked if it always rained in the Highlands, said "na, it sometimes snows."

Well your correspondent attended two meetings of the Women's N. Council. The first one was in the Legislative Assembly room. Lady Aberdeen was in the speakers chair, occupied by wiggid dignitaries for 140 years. On her right was a life size portrait of Howe, and on her left, one of Johnstone, the former in a standing position with a scroll in his hand, animated, as if ready to speak to that council of grand women within the walls familiar to his classic eloquence, the latter having his head tipped to the left and his side chin, as was his custom in life, resting on his hand. He was in a sitting posture. It looked as if Howe would step out of the canvas and make a speech. If he had done so that great council of women will never be thrilled as they would have been; they will never shake their sides, fat and lean, as they would have done. What a field subject for the orator, the statesmen, the poet. And Johnstone, could he have risen from his meditative posture and mood, and opened again his mouth where in days of yore he often thrilled the floors and the galleries with his eloquence of finished words and graceful periods, complimenting in happy courtly speech and manners the women for all that they had done in this progressive age, emphatically the woman's age, how he would have lifted the feminine assembly into the third heavens of noble purpose, and inspired them with renewed courage in their great philanthropic enterprise. But all this is vain, imaginary. Cowper's exclamation in looking upon a painting of his mother involuntarily came to mind. "O those lips had language." Lady Aberdeen can preside. Women can debate. In good French fashion they speak from the platform. For years past an effort has been made to raise money to erect a statue of Howe, on the Provincial Building grounds. The money comes in slowly. If the plan had been to raise \$20,000, instead of \$10,000, and honor the memories of both these men, the success of the undertaking would have been assured with less effort than has been made for one and that not yet successful. Dr. Grant, Principal of Queen's college, is to lecture next week on Howe, the object being to galvanize life into the scheme of erecting a monument to him.

Well, the Council of Women discussed schemes of work—seeking out new work for all kinds of benevolent societies and for themselves—superintending female immigration, &c. The second meeting attended by your correspondent was held in the Old Granville Street church—no Orpheus Hall—musical of course. On the platform was Lord Aberdeen, Her Excellency on his right, General Montgomery Moore, the Hon. Mrs. M. Moore and Admiral Erskine; on his left Archbishop O'Brien, Governor Daly and a number of ladies and gentlemen around him. An engrossed address to the Queen was on the table. Having been read by Her Excellency, it passed by the entire congregation rising and singing "God Save the Queen." Lady Aberdeen's main speech was in the interest of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada. She made an earnest and tactful speech for this great undertaking. With more or less heart and energy the scheme was supported by Premier Murray, Governor Daly, the Archbishop, the Admiral, the General and others.

The echoes of the past in the room were in striking contrast with the present. In this room, ten years before the Queen ascended her throne, in that well remembered autumn of 1837, Dr. Chase and Professor Alexis Caswell organized the newly baptized converts into the Granville Street church. From this platform the gospel for sixty years had been preached by Caswell, Green, Sheldon, Crawley, Belcher, Freeman, Humphrey, Saunders and Clive. From it the fathers had been heard heralding the same truths. Here revival scenes, baptisms, communion, conventions and associations have been enjoyed. The very walls seemed sentient with the life and light of divine truth. Now earth's dignitaries preside over an enthusiastic congregation, singing their heart's loyalty to the Queen, and advocating schemes of charity and benevolence.

The jest of the evening was scored by Mrs. Maywright Sewell from Indianapolis. Lady Aberdeen is president of the International Council of women. Mrs. Sewell in glittering rhetoric pictured the happy time when by the spread of woman's influence, the whole world would be led back to primitive, paradisaical glory. Then turning to Lady Aberdeen, she said, she hoped that in the far away future her Excellency, in looking down from some distant planet, surrounded by the choicest of earth's and heaven's saintship, might in seeing what had been accomplished on earth, have the deep satisfaction of knowing that she had done much to give a grand beginning to so glorious an issue.

Lord Aberdeen thought the picture of Lady Aberdeen being taken from him to a distant planet, rather serious so far as he was concerned. But Mrs. Sewell was equal to the occasion, she deliberately rose and said, no person could think of Her Excellency being in any planet without having His Excellency at her side. REPORTER.

Gifts Of The Animals

"I have a new game for you," said Aunt Bella to the children one rainy day. "You must sit in a row upon your little benches, and I will ask you questions. That does not sound very amusing, does it? But you will grow interested after a while, and the one who answers the most questions shall order lunch for the party. I shall begin at once, and not waste time. Polly, have you anything that the animals gave you?"

"Yes," said Polly promptly. "I've got a scatch sight on my arm that my pussy gave me when I wouldn't let her drink my milk." And she rolled up the sleeve of her apron to show it. They all laughed, and then Polly cried.

Then they kissed her, and Aunt Bella said: "No one laughed at the scatch, Polly; and you shall have another question. Try to think of something nice, something that you like to have, that an animal gave you."

"Not a single fwing," said Polly.

"Think, Polly," said Aunt Bella. "What have you got on your feet?"

"Shoes and stockings. My lamb's wool stockings and my brown kid shoes," said Polly, kicking her feet.

"Well, Polly, the little white lambs gave you the wool off their backs for the stockings, and the pretty kids gave their skins for the shoes."

"Oh!" cried Polly. "I never frought of tat! So they did." Then she laughed, and the others felt they might, too; and Aunt Bella continued:

"Now, the rest must answer in their turn, only they must not tell of the same gifts Polly has told of. What have the quadrupeds or birds or fish or insects given you, Tom?"

"Well," said Tom, with his hands in his pockets, "the tailor said my suit was 'strictly all wool,' so the sheep must have given me that, and my hat, too; and, oh, an alligator gave me my shoes—alligator skin, they are. And I've got a knife in my pocket that a shell-fish gave me—the handle for it, at least, because it's mother-of-pearl, and that is the lining of a shell; and—I guess that's all I remember just now."

"Now, Tilly," said Aunt Bella.

"Oh," said Tilly, "I am under obligations to the silk-worms for my dress, for it is made of Japanese silk. And a tortoise gave me my hairpin. And in my pocket I have something a little blind mole gave me—a moleskin purse. I suppose some animals with horns gave me these little red buttons, for I think they are bone."

"An animal gave them to you," said Aunt Bella, "but in a very curious way. Those buttons are made of bullock's blood. There is a great factory in some part of the country where they take all the blood that is gathered from the places where they slaughter beef, and turn it into something like bone, of which they make buttons and buckles and combs and breast-pins and lots of things. You may know them by their red color. Very few people guess what it is. Now, Fanny?"

"A seal gave me my cap and muff and collar," said Fanny; "and the feathers in my hat an ostrich gave me. Oh, I have a little snake-skin pocket-book!"

"And you, Lilly?" asked Aunt Bella.

"Oh, a monkey gave me my cape and muff," said Lilly; "and a kid gave me gloves."

"Now I am going to ask you all to look about the room, and see what creatures have helped to furnish it."

"Of course, sheep have, for there is wool in the carpet," said Fanny; "and silk-worms, for the curtains I've silk in them."

"Oh, and horses," said Tom; "for there is a horse-hair sofa."

"An elephant helped," said Tilly. "Oh, yes, and a camel, not exactly in furnishing, but as to pretty things. The portfolio on the desk is made of camel's skin, and the paper-knife is ivory; and the ivory is made from an elephant's tusks."

"Oh," said Tom, "we've forgotten the big black bear who gave us that rug—though he lies there, head and claws and all—and the little white goat that gave us that small rug."

"Oh," laughed Fanny, "the roosters! What did the rooster give us? I know. Does anyone else?"

"The feather duster, of course," said Tilly; "and a peacock gave us his tail for that screen."

"A deer took off his head and antlers so that we could have that rack that holds grandpa's rifle," said Tom. "For my part I cannot see another thing that the birds and beasts and insects and reptiles gave us."

"I do," said Aunt Bella. "I see something that really and truly belongs to a duck. I do not suppose she in-

tended to give it to us. I know she did not, in fact. But here it is."

"Under Polly's head," said Aunt Bella.

"That little cushion?" queried Tom. "I thought that was silk."

"There is eider-down inside of it," said Aunt Bella. "When the eider-duck makes her nest, she lines it with that, and come in the night and steal it. The poor little duck is very sorry to find it gone; but she pulls out more down, and makes the feather bed over again for the duck babies who are to come out of her big, green eggs. And once more the hunters come and steal it. But she will have the ducklings comfortable, and she pulls all the down from her breast this time. They let her keep that; and the poor little duck, with her breast bare and bleeding, is still glad that her babies are warm."

"Oh, poor little mamma duck!" said Polly, crying. "Take back the poor duck's fevers?"

"Don't cry, Polly," said Aunt Bella. "All her feathers grow again, no doubt; and she has made lots of nests for lots of little ducks since then."

And then, as they were all ready for lunch, they had it—cocoa and jam tarts and tongue sandwiches, and plenty of buns and plain cake.

How Edith Became a Heroine

She was a little girl who had lived all her happy life among the sweet sights and sounds of a farm.

Her distinguishing characteristic was her passionate love for animals, and her pets were legion. Any woe-begone stray dog, or half-starved kitten, or worn-out horse immediately found in her a protector, and indeed, the family groaned under the weight of her charities.

One of her sisters pathetically remarked: "We don't own our house, we board with the dogs." And her father jokingly said that the name of the place should be changed from "Locust Dell" to the "Kennels," or the "Hospital."

She was a mechanical genius, too, and built chicken houses, mended gates and fences; and a favorite cow's leg being broken, and having to be taken off, Edith supplied its place with a wooden one, which "Daisy" sported gracefully to the day of her death.

"She walks just as well as any of 'em, too," her benefactress remarked, "if she does look kinder peleggy."

Near the farm ran a stream, which was spanned by a bridge, over which the big train thundered every morning and evening. On a bank of this stream a pet duck had built her nest, and if you know any thing about ducks, you know that of all fowls they must be most carefully watched, at least while they are babies, for if their backs get wet they die. So the little fellows must be housed each night, and not turned out next morning until the sun has dried the grass, and they must be fed and watered before they go to bed, as the pan can not be left in the coop, for fear the silly little dears should tumble in head foremost while they are still so "wobby" on their little webbed toes.

Edith had built a coop over the duck's nest, and there was now a fascinating family of "puff-balls," which were being nursed with the greatest care.

Late one summer evening, Edith, with a pan of dough in one hand and a bucket in the other, was walking toward the river's bank, and thinking of some improvements she should make in the duck's house. So interested was she in her plans that she scarcely noticed any thing as she went along, and when she reached the coop she immediately fell to feeding and housing her ducklings, which all the time "peeped" and chattered, and ran about in the most distracting manner. Finally, they were all caught and put in, and she turned to go. As she did so, she heard a most dismal neigh, and looking round, saw on the other side of the bridge, Old "Sorrel," looking at her piteously. She called and clucked to him, but as she did not move she went over to investigate, and there the poor fellow stood with one foot caught in the railroad track in such a way that it was impossible for him to get out. Already it was torn and bleeding with his efforts to do so.

Edith was an her knees in a moment and working and tugging at the imprisoned member, but it would not budge. To make matters worse, the horse was caught just at the entrance to the bridge, and as Edith paused for breath she remembered with horror that the train was just about due. What was she to do? Could she stand there and see the dear old fellow torn to pieces? Her heart turned sick at the thought. One thing was clear, the train must be stopped. She put her head in her hands and thought hard.

Suddenly she jumped to her feet and set off running as

fast as she could toward a small negro cabin which stood near the bridge. On reaching the shanty, she tore open the door. No one was in, but giving a hurried glance to the mantel, she caught sight of a box of matches. Seizing this and a few pine knots which were lying near the hearth, she rushed out of the cabin and down the road again. She now ran hither and thither gathering up brushwood, which she piled in a great heap on the track at some distance from Sorrel, who looked wonderingly at all these preparations.

In the distance she now saw a speck of light, and striking her matches, she set fire to the pine and brush. Soon a splendid flame leaped up, and shone far around the glittering rails.

The distant speck had grown into a large fiery eye, and the rumbling of the train grew more and more distinct.

The engineer, peering ahead, saw a large fire in the middle of the track, which he decided at once must be investigated, so the train came to a sudden halt.

Down the track two men rushed, and what was their surprise to be met by a small girl with: "Please sir, Old Sorrel is caught in the rails. Now that the train has stopped, won't you help me undo him?"

The men looked beyond the fire, and there sure enough was the horse snorting with fear of the puffing engine.

"Thank God," one of them exclaimed, "and you, my brave child. Had we gone on, the horse is in such a position that not only would he have been killed, but the train thrown off the track and hurled into the stream below."

Many persons had now come up, and before she knew it, Edith was quite a heroine, and was being praised and petted by every one. Her mind was so distracted, though, by the efforts of the men to release Old Sorrel, that she only heard half of what was being said. Just as the horse was freed, her father rode up from the opposite side of the stream, for he had grown uneasy and had come to search for his little daughter. She clambered up to a seat before him on the saddle, and he pressed her lovingly to his heart when he heard the story.

As with the horse limping gratefully behind the little procession moved slowly away, three cheers were given by the rescued passengers for brave Edith and Old Sorrel.—Ex.

A True Story.

There were two women travelling alone, and it was their first voyage across the Atlantic. The passage was stormy, and sea-sickness and fear caused them to cling desparately, as to their only friend, to the little stewardess who nursed them.

She was a gentle Scotchwoman, past middle age, and being lonely, too; in the huge, noisy steamer, her tongue was loosened by their kindness. They very soon knew all about the sweater's shop for which she had worked for twenty years in Glasgow, and how some wonderful good luck had brought her the chance of this place, and how, if she could keep it for two years longer, she would have saved enough to go back to her old mother in Peebles, and live on their cotter's patch in peace to the end of their days.

"She is hopeful for it, too. It will be a great comfort," she said, ending her story, her grave eyes shining. "I will bring your tea now."

But a strange woman brought the tea.

"Where is Jean?" they asked impatiently.

The chief steward has ordered her to another part of the ship," was the reply. "Two passengers are ill, and she is to nurse them."

"They cannot need her as much as we do!" the Americans grumbled; but Jean did not come again.

On her way for the tea the head steward had met her. "Two women," he said, "are seized with what the doctor hopes is only measles. They must be isolated with one stewardess to attend them. I have chosen you. Get what is necessary and come at once."

"Must I go?" Jean faltered.

"You are single, and the other women have children depending on them. The disease may be malignant." The man hesitated, looking at her.

"I can't force you to do it," he said gently, "but somebody must go."

Jean stood a minute. She saw the old mother at the door of the little cottage. So many years she had worked for her—

"Yes, I will go," she said quietly.

A few minutes later she passed into the hospital-room, carrying a bundle, and the heavy oak-door closed behind her. The fact that two patients were isolated was kept secret in the ship, in order that the passengers should

not be alarmed. The vessel reached port. There were no sickian demanded. "But one," replied was not strong, and "You are fortunate. Days before the box was brought of hurried service siff. "Who is dead?" "Only one of the The world loses duty with as high flames of Smithfield record.—Exchange

Gladstone, the gr view, attributes his vance of Sunday as allowed the cares of of rest, the greatest day to regular atten rest from all cares of for nervous women o Sunday a feast day; upon your health. I toward the meals be work of Sunday to a old Puritan practice delay the bathing and for Sunday-school un you can do the day after morning church of the day. The child as happy the next day supper that they get will give the house-systematically taken her life.

WHEN CH

BY AUG

Are you waiting Of that man o Are your lamps a Waiting his de

Can you look acr And long for You must wait ar For you know

It may be in the When our work It may be in the When another

It may be at the In the busiest t It may be at the When all care is

Did you give the To the lips so dr Did you help the From his weak

Have you done the You were put on Will you hear the When this busy

Can you give up al For the man who And be waiting for When the bugl

If you can, let all When we hear th And sing the songs Giving Christ a w

The Missouri Christian using this year some very contains a map of the St coloring red the countries the 114 countries of the S exhibit with an urgent ple

At its annual business m society in the First Presby Y. reported \$264.26 given committee made 288 calls. tributed 120 plants and bo with personal messages. V of the society is less than ten

One of the members of t city at Ottawa, Ill., who c succeeded in converting on turn labored with two of his gether with their wives, w church.

Some enterprising Junio Hutchinson, Kan., are raisin chickens at home, to help church.

not be alarmed. They recovered sufficiently before the vessel reached port for her to escape quarantine.

"There were no other patients?" the examining physician demanded.

"But one," replied the captain. "Their nurse. She was not strong, and succumbed at once."

"You are fortunate, I can pass you."

Days before the ship reached harbor, a plain, wooden box was brought on deck one evening, and after a brief, hurried service slid into the sea.

"Who is dead?" asked a startled passenger.

"Only one of the stewardesses," was the reply.

The world loses every day nameless heroes who die for duty with as high purpose as any who perished in the flames of Smithfield. God alone keeps their names and record.—Exchange.

Gladstone, the great Prime Minister, in a recent interview, attributes his hale old age to his scrupulous observance of Sunday as a rest day. While lesser statesmen allowed the cares of their office to trespass upon the day of rest, the greatest of them all found time to devote Sunday to regular attendance at worship and to a complete rest from all cares of State. It is a good hygienic rule for nervous women or any one to follow. Do not make Sunday a feast day; you cannot afford to put such a tax upon your health. Let all the work that can be done toward the meals be done the day before. Reduce the work of Sunday to a minimum, even if you follow the old Puritan practice and dine on cold meat. Do not delay the bathing and preparation of the children's clothes for Sunday-school until Sunday morning. Do everything you can do the day before. Let a simple dinner be served after morning church and let that be the last formal meal of the day. The children and all the family will be just as happy the next day if they have only a bread and milk supper that they get for themselves at night. This supper will give the house-mother a chance for a long rest systematically taken will add happy, useful years to her life.

WHEN CHRIST SHALL COME.

BY AUGUSTA C. SPENCER.

Are you waiting for the coming
Of that man of Galilee?
Are you lamps all trimmed and burning,
Waiting his dear face to see?

Can you look across the landscape
And long for that bright home?
You must wait and watch for Jesus,
For you know not when He'll come.

It may be in the morning,
When our work is just begun;
It may be in the evening,
When another day, is done.

It may be at the noontide,
In the busiest time of day;
It may be at the midnight hour,
When all care is cast away.

Did you give the cup of water
To the lips so dry and hot?
Did you help the fallen brother
From his weak and sinful lot?

Have you done the noble mission
You were put on earth to do?
Will you hear the word of welcome,
When this busy life is through?

Can you give up all for Jesus,
For the man who died for all;
And be waiting for his coming
When the bugle note shall call?

If you can, let all be ready
When we hear the voice so dear;
And sing the Songs of Zion,
Giving Christ a welcome here.

The Missouri Christian Endeavor Union has been using this year some very effective circulars. The latest contains a map of the State showing the counties, and coloring red the counties that are organized—40 out of the 114 counties of the State, and accompanying this exhibit with an urgent plea for county organization.

At its annual business meeting the Christian Endeavor society in the First Presbyterian Church, Syracuse, N. Y., reported \$264.26 given to benefices. The visiting committee made 288 calls. The flower committee distributed 120 plants and bouquets, accompanying them with personal messages. While the active membership of the society is less than ten per cent Christian Endeavor.

One of the members of the First Congregational Society at Ottawa, Ill., who conducts a business of her own, succeeded in converting one of her employees. He in turn labored with two of his friends, and the three, together with their wives, were recently taken into the church.

Some enterprising Junior Christian Endeavorers at Hutchinson, Kan., are raising potatoes in rented lots and chickens at home, to help out on finances for their church.

The Young People.

EDITORS, - - - - - (REV. E. E. DALEY,
A. H. CHIPMAN.)
Kindly address all communications for this department
to A. H. Chipman, St. John.

Prayer Meeting Topics for June.

C. E. Topic.—How to get patience, and why, Jas. 5: 7-20.

B. Y. B. U. Topic.—History of the convention of the Maritime Provinces.

Alternate Topic.—Christ the citizen, Matt. 17: 24-27.

B. Y. P. U. Daily Bible Readings.

(Baptist Union.)

Monday, June 28.—Song of Songs 6. Fair and strong, (vs. 10). Contrast Prov. 11: 22.

Tuesday, June 29.—Song of Songs 7. Flattery foiled. Compare Ps. 12: 3.

Wednesday, June 30.—Song of Songs 8. "Love is strong as death," (vs. 6). Compare Jer. 31: 3.

Thursday, July 1.—Proverbs 1: 1-19. Caught in his own snares, (vs. 18, 19). Compare Obad. 15.

Friday, July 2.—Proverbs 1: 20-33. Safety and freedom, in wisdom, (vs. 33). Compare Ps. 25: 12, 13.

Saturday, July 3.—Proverbs 2. One great preserver (vs. 10, 11). Compare Prov. 6: 20-22.

The Maritime Baptist Convention.

(June Topic.)

I. MARITIME BAPTIST CHURCHES.

(Baptist Union.)

Scattered widely over the fertile valleys and hillsides of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, may be found a large constituency of Baptists, whose local history is contained within the limits of almost a single century. Their growth as a denomination has been rapid and substantial. Under the efficient leadership of such devoted pioneers as Edward Manning, Joseph Crandall, Theodore L. Harding, Charles Tupper and others of like spirit and energy, the early churches multiplied surprisingly in numbers and in strength. True to their denominational antecedents, they were from the first sturdy advocates of religious liberty. Claiming the privileges of self-government, they bowed to no superior ecclesiastical authority, and acknowledged no headship but that of their risen Lord. And yet they were more cordially united in true fellowship and in spiritual activity than any other religious denomination.

From such progenitors have arisen the Baptist workers whose residence skirt the shores of eastern Canada. The spirit of the fathers has not left the children. Earnest and persevering workmen are to be found in almost every part of the Maritime Provinces. Bound together by the indestructible ties of a common faith they form one great family of baptized believers. The latest statistics show that these churches now number 405, with a total membership of 48,830. Making a large allowance for non-resident members and doubtful adherents, we may safely say that the number of Baptists in good standing in the three provinces exceeds 40,000. In Nova Scotia there are 209 such churches, representing upwards of 2,800 members. New Brunswick reports 171 churches, with a membership of upwards of 1,800. Prince Edward Island, the gem of the St. Lawrence, has a neat little cluster of 25 churches, containing a little more than 2,000 members. The years bring large increase to these numbers.

II. CHURCHES UNITED IN ASSOCIATIONS.

The necessity of possessing a suitable medium for interchanging thought and aiding one another in religious work was early recognized by the churches. As early as 1797, a meeting of the first ministerial workers was held at Cornwallis, to make plans for holding some sort of annual gatherings for this purpose. The object sought was fully attained in 1800, when at Lower Granville, N. S., the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Association was organized. Its design was declared to be:

"To maintain more effectively the faith once delivered to the saints, to obtain advice and counsel in case of doubt and difficulty, to secure assistance in distress, and in general to promote the cause of God." Care was taken to make plain to all that such an organization was "entirely consistent with the independence and powers of particular churches, because it pretends to no council utterly disclaiming all superiority, jurisdiction, coercing right or infallibility."

And to this day these modest Baptists decline to claim infallibility.

Very great were the benefits arising from the yearly meetings of this association. Uniformity in doctrine and practice among the churches was by no means the least of these advantages. Increased activity and spirituality among those who were permitted to share the inspiration

of these stimulating gatherings, became more and more apparent, and larger plans for evangelistic effort were matured. Incipient attempts were made to establish domestic and foreign missions.

Encouraged by these evidences of the helpfulness of such a body, the brethren in New Brunswick, in the year 1821, formed themselves into a separate association, so as to unite their churches more closely and heartily in provincial work. Many years later their divisions were made, till there came to be seven associations instead of one. Three of these belong to Nova Scotia, the Eastern, the Central, and the Western Association; three belong to New Brunswick, the Eastern, Western, and Southern; and Prince Edward Island cherishes one which zealously emulates its elder sisters.

WM. H. WARREN.
Central Bedeque, P. E. I.

The St. John Local Union of B. Y. P. U.

Met in the Carleton Baptist church Thursday evening; although the weather was unfavorable a large number of the members were present. President W. J. McAlary and Rev. G. O. Gates conducted the services. The meeting opened with a service of song. Rev. W. B. Hinson, of Moncton, who was to have addressed the meeting, was detained. On short notice his place was admirably taken by Rev. J. A. Gordon, who gave an able address on the subject. The purposes of God are realized in the attempts of man. The address was interesting, encouraging and inspiring. The consecration service, which followed, led by Rev. G. O. Gates, was participated in by many. It was considered the best meeting the Union has had since its organization. The reports of the Secretaries of the Unions were of a hopeful character. Total membership of the Union, including juniors, 862. The question of entertaining representatives from the Unions to the Maritime Convention, which meets in the Main St. church next August, was left to the Executive. SRC'Y.

There are now 4,482 Christian Endeavor societies in Great Britain.

Ireland now reports 150 Christian Endeavor societies, Ulster County having 112 societies.

A new Christian Endeavor society has been organized in Rome, but there is nothing papal about it.

A Christian Endeavor society has been formed at the headquarters of Ballington Booth's America Volunteers.

So far three delegates from India and two from Australia are on the way to the San Francisco Convention.

There were over two thousand delegates registered at the recent Scottish Christian Endeavor convention.

In each of the two State prisons of Kentucky will be found a Christian Endeavor society; total membership, 225.

The programme for the San Francisco Convention has been published, and is the most attractive, in many ways, ever prepared by the United Society.

Mexico now contains one hundred Christian Endeavor societies, with 2,047 members. Twenty-eight of these are Junior societies, with 469 members. Last year there were only seven Junior societies in the country.

A Baptist Christian Endeavor society in Scotland has a committee that makes it its work to go from house to house and read sermons to the sick and aged prevented from attending public worship.

All railroads are making extensive preparation for handling an unusual amount of transcontinental business in July, on account of the very low railroad rates granted for the Christian Endeavor Convention.

The mayor-elect of Colorado Springs, Col., attributes his election to the Christian citizenship work of Christian Endeavorers. Kalamazoo, Mich., and Toledo, O., have also similar practical testimonies to make.

It is reported that by the time of the Convention in San Francisco the secretary's annual will show fully 50,000 Christian Endeavor societies in the world, with a membership of nearly three millions.

Every Christian Endeavor society that has given money for missions to its own denominational missionary board is entitled to a place upon the Missionary Roll of Honor which will be enrolled at the San Francisco Convention. Societies entitled to a place on the Roll of Honor should report to Secretary Baer at once.

"The Tenth Legion," an enrolment of Christian Endeavorers and others pledging to give not less than one-tenth of their income to God, recently started by the United Society, now has over 1,200 members. Particulars can be had by applying to the headquarters of the United Society, in Boston.

President Francis E. Clark, who has been journeying around the world, is now in Liverpool, attending the English national Christian Endeavor convention. Dr. Clark arrives in New York on the Britannic, June 18th, and a hearty welcome meeting in Carnegie Music Hall is being arranged by the New York City Christian Endeavorers.

W. B. M. U.

MOTTO FOR THE YEAR:

"We are laborers together with God."

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR JUNE.

For Misses Harrison and Newcombe that they may acquire the language quickly and be prepared for service. For our Associations, that the spirit of the Lord may rest upon all present and the work be done under His direction.

Notices.

Will the sisters please remember the N. S. Central Association meets at Chester Friday, June 25. The Western N. B. at the Range (2nd Grand Lake) June 25. N. B. Eastern Association at Albert, Friday, July 16. N. S. Eastern Association at New Glasgow, July 9. Please send delegates from all your W. M. A. S. to these places with reports from your society.

OTOCAMUND, Kelso Cottage, May 7.

Yesterday I visited a Soda Mund. It was very interesting to me. The Sodas are, I believe, the aboriginal tribe of India and have become almost extinct. Their personal appearance is quite as attractive as that of any race I have seen in India. Their features are very good indeed. What interested me most was their huts, built of boards and every crack thickly plastered over with mud, as if to defy the entrance of light, wind or air. The roof very thickly, and quite neatly too, thatched with grass, but the strangest feature was the entrance, which was simply a square hole, about a foot and a half square I should think, just so a person could squeeze in nicely. To think of human beings living in these small places, so devoid of sun or air. I got down on my knees and put my head in to see, if I could, what the inside was like. The odor, as you would know of such a place, was not the most inviting, and a fire in one corner over which their evening curry and rice, I suppose, was cooking, served to dimly light the interior, and revealed brass and earthen pots in one corner, and on one side was a raised place, possibly used for sleeping. I was rather puzzled to know where the inmates stayed, for the huts are small, still they seem to know how to economize space. They sang for us—that is they called it singing—but it was the most weird noise I have ever heard. We visited their temple, built in the same style as their houses, but of course could not go within the wall which surrounded it. How natural for man to worship something. It seems as if the spirit of worship is part of himself and yet how many know not of Him who is a spirit and seeketh such as worship in spirit and truth.

Yes, Mrs. Gullison writes it is very hot on the plains, and though they feel well the heat makes them feel perfectly worthless. Mrs. Corey still is improving and we hope by the time the cool season comes she may be able to go back to the plains.

Oh yes, indeed, how one longs to be able to talk to the people, as we see them so sunken in heathenism, of Him who died that all might be saved, still it must be right for us not to do so, and no doubt this waiting time while studying the language will not be entirely devoid of lessons taught from the Master Himself if we will only sit at His feet and learn of Him.

I began this yesterday and now it is Saturday evening and I have just come to my room for our concert of prayer which we observe Saturday evenings. It has been a blessed time. Oh how sweet and precious the mercy seat is and what a privilege to draw near to God there. Do we realize this as we should? I fear I do not else I should be found there oftener. Soon it will be Saturday evening with you and an earnest, consecrated band of sisters will unitedly present their petitions to the Father, especially for the work here. God bless each dear sister. I love to think on Sunday morning that I am meeting with the sisters at home at the mercy seat.

Oh may God abundantly bless the associational and annual meetings and may they be seasons long to be remembered and times when God is greatly glorified.

Your loving sister in Christ,
IDA M. NEWCOMBE.

The Hants County Baptist Convention met in the new church, just dedicated, at Noel on June 8 and 9. Tuesday evening was given to the W. M. A. Societies. As this was our annual meeting our officers were re-elected for the ensuing year. Our President, Mrs. Nalder, being absent, Miss Annie Hennigar, Vice-President, took the chair. The Minutes of the Falmouth and Hantsport

Foreign Missions.

meetings were read by the Secretary. Six societies reported, viz., Hantsport by Mrs. Mitchner, Walton by Miss Fannie Smith, Brookville by Mrs. Knowlton, Scotch Village and Avondale, Mrs. Kees, Summerville sent a written report,—wish all the societies who could not be present would do the same. Prayer by Sister Miller, of Noel, and Sister Obrien, of Walton. "Though your sins be as scarlet" was beautifully sung by Misses Fulmore and McCullough of Walton. Mrs. Bancroft gave an excellent paper, The "Small Society" which was very helpful. A dear old pastor who has gone to his reward used to say, "I am going to hew close up to the line and I don't care where the chips fall." Such was Sister B.'s paper. Those of us upon whom the chips fell will, I know, in the future do more effectual work for the Master. Prayer was offered by Pastor Rees. While the offering was being taken up "The whole wide world for Jesus" was sung. When the question was asked, Will some of the pastors tell us what benefit the Aid Societies have been to them? Pastor Hatt responded by saying they were a great benefit; the sisters had made him ashamed of himself and that God helping him he would be more interested in Missions in the future than he had been in the past. He believed the first missionary society was a "small one" and was formed in the garden of Eden, when God gave Eve to Adam as a helpmeet. Reading, "Why our Aid Society did not disband," by Mrs. Rees. "Harbor Bell" was sung by Miss Fulmore, organist for the evening. Being so near the Queen's Jubilee, "God Save the Queen" was heartily sung. Benediction by pastor Roop. This meeting has been the means in God's hands of resuscitating two societies. To God be all the glory. Offering \$3.09. Our next meeting will be held at Brookville in September. Newport, June 14. B. A. REES, Sec'y.

Monies Received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U. from May 20 to June 16.

Overton, Tidings, 25c.; "Sisters and friends 1st Elgin and Forest Glen to constitute Mrs. H. H. Saunders, their retiring pastor's wife a life member," F. M., 25; McDonald's Corner, F. M., \$15.41; Fairville, F. M., 7; Amherst, H. M., 14.25; Bellisle Creek, F. M., \$3.50; G. L. M., 1, N. B. C., 2.50; N. W. M., 1; Tuskett coll. missionary concert, F. M., \$7.59; Union Corner, F. M., 3; Acadia Mines, F. M., \$5; Mrs. Corey, Parle Kimedi, F. M., 5; Upper Stewiacke, F. M., \$6; H. M., \$3; Pugwash, F. M., \$6; Tidings 25; Reports 30c.; Brookfield, H. M., \$4.50; North Brookfield, to constitute Mrs. A. J. Leadbetter a life member F. M., \$25; Mill Cove, per W. V. Higgins, F. M., \$5; Kentville, F. M., 3; Avondale, F. M., \$8; H. M., \$1; Kentville, H. M., \$3; Hazelbrook, F. M., \$6.60; H. M., \$1.65; Tidings, 25c.; St. Stephen, F. M., \$8.75; Reports, 15c.; Mill Village, F. M., \$4; G. L. M., \$2.05; N. W. M., \$2.05; Windsor, collection at public meeting, G. L. M., \$4.75; S. S. collection, G. L. M., \$6.75; Mrs. Christie, Hartford, F. M., \$1; Montague, F. M., \$3; H. M., \$2; Tidings, 25c.; 2nd Chipman, F. M., \$6.50; Clarence, F. M., \$11.10; H. M., \$2; support of Miss Newcombe, \$12.20; Reports, 30c.; Torbrook West, Tidings, 25c.; Centreville, F. M., \$7; Centreville Mission Band, F. M., \$8; Falmouth, F. M., \$10; Mahone Bay, Mission Band, F. M., \$6; Alexandra, F. M., \$12.42; H. M., 50c.; Boylston, F. M., \$2.87; deBert, Mrs. William McCully, to constitute herself a life member, F. M., \$25; deBert, F. M., \$10. MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U. Amherst, P. O. Box 513.

Foreign Mission Board.

NOTES BY THE SECRETARY.

Sir Charles Elliott—presiding at the public Missionary meeting held in connection with the May meeting of the Baptist Union of Great Britain—in speaking on the question of the success of missions in India said:—The figures of the census of 1871 and 1891 show that the Christians increased from one and a quarter millions to two millions. You say that is, after all, but a small fraction of the population easily swallowed up and not observed. True, but a growth like that, three or four times the rate of growth of the population cannot be put aside. Education in India is greatly valued and it means very largely the learning of English. Natives speak it very naturally with good ideas much better than any other foreigners. It is the language of commerce, of profit and success. To speak it means higher rates of pay, and a man raises himself in social status, so that there is a constant disposition to learn English. Yet in 1891, a record of those who could read and write English gave 150,000 in Bengal out of 74,000,000—a microscopical minority—but the same census revealed that there were 186,000 native Christians. All the Government could do by its Educational Department, all that local self-interest could do which gave them money, culture, social status, was less than your missionaries have done. Can any one reasonably assert that missions are a sham and a fraud in India? I am not a missionary but one who has done all in his power to stimulate and encourage them. The missionary's work is the one absolutely pure and unselfish work that is done by Englishmen. Let us give them a double portion, your sympathy, help and prayers, especially now when they are engaged in a double fight, for the bodies as well as the souls of their converts. The charity of England and America will draw the people of India

together to them as nothing else will. The philanthropy will sow seed which will spring up and blossom and bear abundant fruit, to the honor and glory of dash Father.

In the last number of the Baptist Missionary Magazine there is an article by Dr. H. M. King, of Providence, Rhode Island, entitled 'Growth at home coincident with progress abroad,' in which he says: 'Certainly no one can say that we have been weakened or impoverished by our effort to send Christ's Gospel to other nations. We have been enriched and enlarged, and multiplied many fold. Our increase has vastly exceeded the increase of the population of our country. This growth and enlargement, this numerical and financial strength at home, has been coincident with the marvellous returns abroad for investment which we have made. No, a thousand times, no. We have not been wasteful or extravagant. We have not done too much. Would that we had done more for God and our needy fellow-men, for the glory of our exalted Saviour, and for the uplifting of a degraded humanity. Indeed we must do more. We need to have more intelligent and Christian views of Christ's claims upon every disciple, a fuller and more grateful appreciation of what Christ has done for us here in Christian America, and a more responsive sympathy for those of our race who are in such distressing need of the elevating, purifying and hope-inspiring Gospel which is in our hands.'

No man and no nation can be saved alone. The evidence of our salvation is the interest we feel in the salvation of others. To possess the truth is to be under the most sacred obligation to spread the truth. We may question the reality of our personal hope in Christ, if we can contemplate unmoved the destitute and hopeless condition of our fellow-men. The most sublime, the most Christ-like, the most successful work that is being done in this world today is the work of Christian missions. Men may be indifferent to it, but their indifference is a serious reflection upon their wisdom and the sincerity of their professed love for God and man. Men may say thoughtlessly, they don't believe in it, but their unbelief is disloyalty to the commands of Jesus Christ, and treason against His rightful sovereignty of the world. These are impressive sentences and worth reading and remembering. J. W. MANNING.

Dreadful Misery

My wife was a terrible sufferer from dyspepsia. The dreadful misery was constantly with her. She tried many remedies recommended. We saw Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised and she began taking it. I cannot express the good results my wife realized after the first bottle. She took three bottles and is perfectly cured, now being a well and hearty woman. T. W. COVERT, Cape Sable Island, Nova Scotia.

Wonderful cures of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism and other diseases, prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Cure all liver ills.

Diamond Jubilee Music FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS. "The Army of the Lord." A very CHOICE SELECTION of Music has just been prepared by Miss K. Mackintosh, words by J. T. Burgess, to be sung in meetings on Sunday, June 20th. "The Army of the Lord" thousands of loyal subjects will sing on that day. Very nicely arranged for CHOIR, SUNDAY SCHOOLS or MASS MEETINGS. Published by the BAPTIST BOOK ROOM, 120 Granville Street, HALIFAX, N. S. Price per dozen mailed 30c., single sheets 5c. each. ORDER AT ONCE, be in time to sing with others. Geo. A. McDonald.

The Ca... Baptist... (D. V.)... mond on... p. m. Pr... Bro. N. F... by Rev. A... by Rev. A... ance is re... Woodst... By inv... Central B... next sessi... Friday Jan... of the chu... Association... cent stamp... letter than... all statisti... churches w... report. Watervill... Delegates... tion which... June 25, wi... once to Ch... state how y... rig? or via... The commi... every effort... nections wit... send their n... as to these c... entertainm... situation. Chester, M... Correspond... Souris, P. E... residence... Church Cler... The next se... Association w... church, (and... the fourth Fri... The churches... letters at leas... clerk, Brothe... Range, Queen... W. The annual... Baptist Assoc... Bedeque churc... 2nd July at... in charge of ch... mail said lett... Pownal, ten... meeting. By invitation... session of the... ciation will b... meeting on Fri... The Clerks of t... to fill in the... and mail to my... June 12th. The... urged to do th... we may have... the churches. Waterville, K... Delegates wh... E. I., associat... their names to... Central Bedeq... Delegates to t... tior, which mee... July 9th, will ki... Geo. B. Layton... rangements, Nev... suitable accom... for accredited de... are earnestly re... nem: no later t... The third ann... Central Associat...

HAIR Vegeta HAIR Will restore g... ful color and... the growth of... vent baldness... all scalp disea... The best hair... R. P. Hall & Co... Sold by

Notices.

The Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska Baptist quarterly meeting will convene (D. V.) with the Baptist church South Richmond on the third Tuesday in June at 7.30 p. m. Preaching on Tuesday evening by Bro. N. F. Gross, Lic. missionary, sermon by Rev. W. J. Rutledge, quarterly sermon by Rev. A. H. Hayward. A large attendance is requested.

THOS. TODD, Sec'y-Treas. Woodstock, May 29th.

By invitation of the church, the N. S. Central Baptist Association will hold its next session at Chester, first meeting on Friday June 25th at 2. p. m. The clerks of the churches are requested to fill in their Associational Letter Blank, seal with a three cent stamp, and mail to my address not later than June 12th. Be careful to give all statistics in full. The pastors and churches will see that we have a complete report.

E. O. READ, sec'y. Waterville, Kings Co., May 19th.

Delegates to the N. S. Central Association which meets at Chester on Friday, June 25, will kindly send in their names at once to Chas. A. Smith, clerk. Please state how you plan to come. By private rig? or via, Mahone? or via, Halifax? The committee of arrangements will make every effort to secure suitable steamer connections with the trains and those who send their names will be notified by card as to these connections and as to place of entertainment. Chester is beautiful for situation.

W. H. JENKINS, Pastor. Chester, May 24th.

Correspondents of the Baptist church at Souris, P. E. I., will please address all correspondence to Sister Mrs. M. Brehant, Church Clerk.

The next session of the Western N. B. Association will be held with the Range church, (2nd Grand Lake), beginning on the fourth Friday in June, 25th, at 10 a. m. The churches are requested to send their letters at least a week in advance to the clerk, Brother Carey N. Barton, The Range, Queens county.

W. E. MCINTYRE, Moderator.

The annual meeting of the P. E. Island Baptist Association will be held with the Bedeque church commencing on Friday 2nd July at 10 o'clock a. m., all persons in charge of church letters are requested to mail said letters to Rev. J. C. Spurr Pownall, ten days before the date of meeting.

ARTHUR SIMPSON, Sec'y.

By invitation of the church, the next session of the N. S. Central Baptist Association will be held at Chester. First meeting on Friday June 25th at 2 p. m. The Clerks of the churches are requested to fill in the Associational letter blank, and mail to my address not later than June 12th. The pastors and churches are urged to do the work thoroughly so that we may have a complete report from all the churches.

E. O. READ. Waterville, Kings Co.

Delegates who purpose attending the P. E. I., association in July will please send their names to Mr. W. G. Schurman, or to W. H. WARREN. Central Bedeque, June 4th.

Delegates to the N. S., Eastern Association, which meets at New Glasgow, Friday July 9th, will kindly send their names to Geo. B. Layton, chairman committee of arrangements, New Glasgow, N. S., that suitable accommodations may be provided for accredited delegates and pastors, they are earnestly requested to forward their names not later than July 3rd.

The third annual session of the N. S. Central Associational B. Y. P. U. will be

held in the Baptist church at Chester, on Friday evening, June 25th, at 7.30. At a platform meeting on that evening the secretary will give a report of the work. Fifteen minutes addresses will be made by Rev. D. E. Hatt on "The benefit of the B. Y. P. U. to the Pastor," by Rev. J. B. Morgan on "The benefit of the B. Y. P. U. to the Church," and by Prof. E. W. Sawyer on "The benefit of the B. Y. P. U. to the Young People." Rev. A. C. Chute will take charge of a "question box." At our devotional services five minute address will be made by Rev. A. A. Shaw on "The Holy Spirit's Equipment for Service," by Rev. G. A. Lawson, on "Soul Winning," and by Rev. P. E. Roop on "Saved to Serve." Each young people's society is entitled to one delegate. In a church where no Young People's society exists the church shall be entitled to one delegate. Delegates will please come prepared to give a concise report of the work of the society. W. N. HUTCHINS, Pres.

Travelling Arrangements for N. S. Western Association at Milton, 17th-25th.

Delegates will be returned free by the D. A. Ry., and N. S. Central upon presentation of certificates signed by clerk of association. Also return free in the steamer City of St. John, from Yarmouth to Liverpool on presentation of certificate.

Delegates may purchase through tickets to Bridgewater from any point on the D. A. Ry., and be returned free upon presentation of standard certificate to the agent at Bridgewater. Be sure and ask for standard certificate from the agent at starting point. Delegates neglecting to procure a standard certificate will not be entitled to any reduction.

Delegates will be conveyed from Bridgewater to Milton and return by the West Livery Line for the sum of \$150.

F. M. YOUNG, J. A. GATES, Com.

There will be a meeting of the executive of N. B. Baptist Sabbath School Convention, at St. John in Brussels street church on the first Tuesday in July, 1.30 p. m.

The following brethren are on the executive and we know will give diligent heed to this call, as business of importance is to come before the meeting: Pastors S. D. Irvine, R. M. Bynon, P. D. Davidson, M. Addison, C. Henderson, M. P. King, T. Todd, E. K. Ganong, Bros. I. I. Wallace, Dr. M. C. McDonald and N. B. Cottle.

S. H. CORNWALL, Sec'y.

The Nova Scotia Eastern Baptist Association will convene with the Baptist church at New Glasgow, in its forty-sixth annual session, on July 9th at 2.30 p. m. Church clerks are requested to fill out statistical forms, write a short letter, and forward the same to me before the last day of this month. Delegates who travel by the I. C. R., who pay one full fare and procure a certificate at the starting station will be returned free. Those who may come by steamer from Guysboro and Canso to Mulgrave will be returned free by having certificate of attendance.

T. B. LAYTON, Sec'y. Truro, N. S., June 9th.

Correspondents of the Baptist church at Lawrencetown Annapolis Co., N. S., will please address all correspondence to T. G. BISHOP, church clerk.

The chairmen of the several committees and districts appointed by the N. S. Central Association, (see year book page 117) will, we trust be prepared to present their reports when called for, so that there may be no delay to the transaction of the regular business of the Association.

E. O. READ, Clerk.

Will the delegates and friends who expect to attend the Eastern N. B. Association kindly notify the undersigned by July 6th, and indicate whether coming by rail or team, that suitable entertainment may be provided.

I. B. COLWELL. Riverside, June 7th.

Delegates to the Southern Baptist Association meeting with the First St. George Baptist church Saturday, July 10th are requested to send their names to the church clerk before July 5th that accommodation may be provided.

H. V. DEWAR, Church Clerk.

Delegates attending the N. B. Eastern Baptist Association at Albert, Albert Co., on July 16 will purchase first-class full fare tickets on the Intercolonial Railway to Salisbury and obtain at the starting point a standard certificate, which must be filled in and signed by the Secretary and presented to the ticket agent at Salisbury for a free ticket to return. If less than ten delegates in attendance, half first-class fare

will be charged for return. The Salisbury and Harvey Railway, N. B. and P. E. I. Railway and Elgin, Peticodiac and Havelock Railway will carry delegates at one fare, full first-class fare to be paid going and on return present a certificate of attendance from the Secretary to the ticket agent. Certificates good for three days after the close of the meeting.

H. G. ESTABROOK, Clerk.

Travelling Arrangements, P. E. I. Baptist Association.

Delegates attending the P. E. Island Baptist Association at Bedeque, (July 2-5th,) can obtain return tickets from all stations on the P. E. I. Railway to Freetown station by payment of one first class fare and presenting on returning a certificate from the clerk of the association. Tickets will be issued from Thursday July 1st, good to return up to Tuesday, July 6th.

Delegates who intend going to Association had better communicate with Rev. W. H. Warren, Bedeque, so that teams may be at Freetown station to convey them to Bedeque.

COM. ON ARRANGEMENTS.

Manitoba Mission Sunday School Day.

June 27th, will be Manitoba Mission day in the Sunday Schools throughout the Maritime Provinces we ask the Superintendents and pastors to make such arrangements for observing the day as they think most helpful to the schools and the mission.

Last year a good many of the schools observed the day and took up collections for this mission work. We hope the number will be increased this year.

The needs of the mission are great and pressing, but the need of instructing the children and bringing them into sympathy with this important portion of the great harvest field is greater. Multitudes of the youth and vigor of the eastern provinces are already there and many of the children now in the Sunday schools will, in a few years, be turning their steps westward. Will the pastors please preach on this subject, the morning of June 27th, or the Sunday before.

The contributions from the schools should be sent to the Maritime denominational treasurer, marked "for Manitoba Missions." I have on hand some beautiful maps of Manitoba and the N. W. T. I will send one to any school agreeing to mount it and hang it in the school room.

H. G. MELLICK.

Sub. and Cor. Sec'y. M. and N. W. M. Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Denominational Funds. (NOVA SCOTIA.)

To the Baptist churches of Nova Scotia: Dear Brethren:—We are now within six weeks of the closing of another Convention year. The Convention asked you to contribute \$15,000 during the year, for our denominational work. Up to yesterday the 15th of June, the amount received by me on behalf of this work was \$6932.71. This does not include the amounts given to Rev. H. H. Hall, for Manitoba and North West Mission, as this has not yet been reported to me. Nor does it include some amounts sent to the treasurer of the Foreign Mission Board, not yet reported to me.

This \$6932.71 is divided among the different objects as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Object and Amount. Home Missions, \$2081.10; Foreign Missions, 2611.71; Acadia University, 880.79; Ministerial Education, 202.41; Ministerial Aid and Relief, 203.41; North West Missions, 617.11; Grande Ligne Missions, 336.18.

I have sent post cards to all the pastors informing them of the amounts contributed by their churches. In some cases where there are no pastors I have sent the cards to the Clerks. We hope that all who receive them will bring the facts to the notice of the churches. Many churches will be surprised to find that they have contributed nothing or so little as the case may be. Some churches have done well, but in almost every case these are the churches that have "worked at it" throughout the year. Where no contribution has been received, or but one during the 10 months, it is very clear that there is lack of system, not to say lack of interest. It is a matter of regret that so many churches appear in that way on our books. But the time past cannot be recalled. There must be much earnest work in the few weeks that remain or many churches will make a bad showing, and the Boards be compelled to report heavy deficits. Remember the

books must close July 31st. Every year some are disappointed because their contributions, which are several days to late cannot go into the report. We hope that all will be in time this year.

A. COJON, Treas. Den. Funds N. S. Wolfville, N. S., June, 16th.

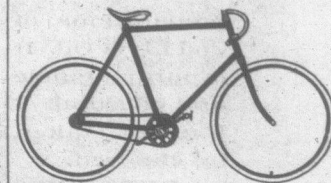


Beautiful eyes grow dull and dim As the swift years steal away. Beautiful, willowy forms so slim Lose fairness with every day. But she still is queen and hath charms to spare Who wears youth's coronal—beautiful hair.

Preserve Your Hair

and you preserve your youth. "A woman is as old as she looks," says the world. No woman looks as old as she is if her hair has preserved its normal beauty. You can keep hair from falling out, restoring its normal color, or restore the normal color to gray or faded hair, by the use of

Ayer's Hair Vigor.



Bicycles

WHEN looking for a strictly HIGH GRADE BICYCLE

that has some improvements over all others, investigate the merits of the

'E. & D.'

Wholesale Agents for Nova Scotia & New Brunswick, The W. H. JOHNSON CO. Ltd. HALIFAX, N. S.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER. Will restore gray hair to its youthful color and beauty—will thicken the growth of the hair—will prevent baldness, cure dandruff, and all scalp diseases. A fine dressing. The best hair restorer made. R. P. Hall & Co., Props., Nashua, N. H. Sold by all Druggists.

The Home

Country Boys

Mothers who live in the country often wish they had better opportunities for their boys.

In the sparsely settled farming districts one is apt to find his sympathy and consideration going out to the children whose homes are in these lonely and seemingly unattractive places.

Remote from towns and villages and compelled through scant comradeship to rely upon their own resources for enjoyment, it would indeed appear to some that their isolation and homely surroundings were things to be regretted.

But if we knew all that these little people know, perhaps we would find that they have less need of pity than ourselves; they are very close to nature and nature takes care of her own.

The first messages of spring are given to the farmer's boy. The mild south wind which softens the ice and sets the meadow brooks to overflowing also causes his spirits to thaw and overflow.

It is to him that the first blue bird calls out her sweet and cheery welcome, and it is his sharp ears and eyes that discover the pioneer robin in the top of the tall maple.

In his brown flat he brings home the earliest spring flowers, blue violets, anemones and adder's tongues. The pussy willow blooms for him before others see it, and all the creeping, crawling and flying things report their advent to him before the rest of the world is aware of their arrival.

It is not always he who travels furthest that learns the most. The intelligent boy who has spent a dozen years or more on a fifty-acre farm, almost every square foot of which he has worked over with hoe or ax or scythe, gets to have a very thorough knowledge of a large part of the earth's surface, even though he may never have crossed the limits of the county in which he was born.

Being for the most part mechanically employed, his faculties are alert to what is going on around him. He sees the wild creatures in all their moods, surprises them on their most furtive errands and sooner or later draws their secrets from them. He has, or should have good health, strong limbs, endurance and a love for nature.

Mothers, if you have boys and live in the country do not pine for a city life till they are grown up. This is my view of the case and I know both sides of the question, for I have lived in both city and country, and seen children brought up with every city advantage come to naught, and those brought up in the country reach high stations in life.

this case there should be a place for a little "housewife," as the English designate a small needlecase, with a space for a thimble, scissors and one or two spools.

Do not forget to add a supply of pins of different kinds. A pair of soft toilet slippers can be packed in a very small place, and are convenient to use in one's room. Do not pack ink. Purchase a five-cent bottle and indulge in the extravagance of leaving it behind, instead of risking the damage which it may do if packed with other things.

As a rule, carry as few bottles as possible. The general supplies must be put in the trunk and drawn upon from time to time as it is possible to get to it for handkerchiefs and other articles and for changes of clothing.

The best nightgowns for travelling are made of outing flannel. Good gowns of this kind may be purchased already made, for \$1. One good black silk or fine gown for extra occasions, and two cloth travelling gowns of different weights are all that is strictly necessary for a three months' trip at this season of the year.

Providing there is a comfortable loose dress to wear in one's room and plenty of changes of underwear, with plenty of handkerchiefs, stockings, extra boots and slippers and a supply of gloves. There are many things which it is convenient to have which it is not desirable to carry, because of their weight or the danger that may arise from breakage.

A light skirt and a heavy one should be part of this outfit.—N. V. Tribune.

If saffron bark is sprinkled among dried fruit it will keep out the worms. Clothes pins boiled a few minutes and quickly dried, once or twice a month, become more durable.

Unslacked lime is excellent for cleaning small articles in steel, such as jewelry, buckles and the like. The chimney of a lamp should never be touched with water. A few drops of alcohol, or even paraffine oil, will remove the dimmed smoky effect and make the chimney as bright as possible when it is polished with a soft flannel or chamolias skin.

Queen's Hotel Corn Bread.—One quart buttermilk, two eggs, one-fourth ounce saleratus, two ounces butter; stir in meal until the mixture is about as thick as buck-wheat batter; bake in square tin pans, about an inch thick, half an hour in a hot oven.

A laundress says that she mixes a piece of alum about the size of a hickory nut with every pint of starch. The alum is dissolved and then stirred into the starch. This preparation is used for stiffening gingham, muslins and calicoes. These fabrics so treated will retain beauty of coloring for a long time.

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I am willing to make oath to the truthfulness of the above statement. Yours very sincerely, HENRY ARCHIBALD. Sold Everywhere at 50 Cts. per Bottle.

BIBLI

Adapted from

Lesson I.—JESUS CHRIST CONQUERS DEATH [Read chapter]

The entrance of Psalm 119, 130.

I. A NEW

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The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Adapted from Hurlbut's Notes.

Third Quarter.

Lesson I.—July 4. Acts 16, 6-15.
FIRST CONVERTS IN EUROPE.

[Read chapter 15, 35 to 16, 5.]

GOLDEN TEXT.

The entrance of thy words giveth light.
Psalm 119, 130.

I. A NEW FIELD. VERSES 6-8.

6. PHRYGIA—A province, variously bounded at different periods, in the interior of Asia Minor. GALATIA—Another interior province, inhabited by a Gallic race, of the same origin as the French people, and with many of their characteristics. This was the time when the Galatian churches were founded. FORBIDDEN OF THE HOLY GHOST—Not, however, because souls were less precious in one locality than another, but because the time was not yet ripe in Asia. Afterward the Gospel met with great success in the region then forbidden to the apostles, Acts 19, 10. The student can be hardly too frequently reminded that the term ASIA in the Acts of the Apostles stands for neither the continent which we call Asia nor the peninsula which we call Asia Minor, but for a provincial province of that peninsula—the district of Lydia, Caria and Mysia, Acts 2, 9. This fact explains the widely different renderings of the versions. "The Authorized Version, having understood the term Asia in its broader significance as opposed to Europe, was compelled to regard the hindrance of the Spirit as taking place after passing through Galatia and Phrygia, and so adopted a reading, though poorly authenticated, that harmonized with this view. The Revised Version, which takes the term Asia in its narrower and correct sense, and adopts by far the best attested reading, makes it clear that it was after the Spirit's hindrance, and doubtless because of it, that the journey to Galatia was made."

7. ASSAYED—Understood. "The tense of this word suggests a prolonged or repeated trial, indicating that, though the hindrance was supernatural, the discovery of it was due to human effort." SUFFERED—Permitted. "The expression, 'the Spirit of Jesus,' does not occur elsewhere. It is the unquestionable reading of the text, and is adopted by all recent critics."

8. PASSING BY MYRIA—That is, not preaching there; they had to pass through it. CAME DOWN TO TROAS—A port on the Hellespont, near the site of ancient Troy.

II. A NEW CALL. VERSES 9-12.

9. A VISION—This vision is confined to Paul only, and brings a positive indication of the will of God. A MAN OF MACEDONIA—And, therefore, a European. Each nation had a dress of its own and a distinct type of countenance. Macedonia was a large country north of Greece, between the Aegean and Adriatic Seas. Philip, its king, subjected all Greece, and his son, Alexander the Great, conquered nearly all the known world. In Paul's time Macedonia was a Roman province, having Thessalonica for its capital. COME OVER . . . AND HELP US—"This mysterious man was the representative of human souls in moral twilight longing for the true light." "He was an utterance, not of the conscious want, but of the unconscious need of those poor people."

Some one is saying to you, "Come over and help us." If our hearts are only right, above earth's myriad voices we too shall hear the "still sad music of humanity." Mighty inarticulate appeals come to us from the sick, the bereaved, and those weary of sin. Their cry is for that which alone can heal the broken heart. Had each of us but Paul's deep, practical sympathy with humanity and his quick responsiveness to the divine call, how much the coming of the kingdom might be hastened! Every teacher who properly considers the anxious desires of awakened souls will promptly hasten to their relief.

10. AFTER HE HAD SEEN THE VISION, IMMEDIATELY WE ENDEAVORED—"The first person is here introduced for the first time, the author in this way making it clear that here, at any rate, he is an eyewitness and sharer in the events he records. On Paul's leaving Philippi, Acts 16, 40, this form of narrative disappears, and is not resumed until on another occasion he sails from the same place (Acts 20, 5.) The first person is used in Acts 20, 5-15; 21, 1-18; 27, 1-28, 16. It is to be observed that in other passages, where the author uses the third person, he does it, not because he was not present, but because he was not concerned. Comp. Acts 21, 17-27. These facts sustain a vital relation to the question of the authorship and composition of the Act." The word "immediately" show

that, like all men who have made history, Paul acted with the utmost promptitude. So should we cheerfully grasp every opportunity to do good. That very word "opportunity" signifies the nick of time. "Ten minutes of sharp striking when the iron is hot are worth days of tiresome hammering when it is growing cold. Soul winners are those who improve opportunities; when providence sets a door ajar they push it open and enter. ASSUREDLY GATHERING THAT THE LORD HAD CALLED US—These men thus perfectly understood God because they lived near to him day by day. TO PREACH THE GOSPEL UNTO THEM—If indeed the Lord had called them to Europe at all it must be to preach the Gospel, for that was their only business. The true Christian, whether in the ministry or out of it, is looking for the Lord's interests, not for his own.

11. THEREFORE—Influenced by Paul's vision. LOOKING—"Setting sail." A STRAIGHT COURSE—One of many phrases which shows that Luke was familiar with sea life; it implies that they sailed before the wind. SAMOTHRACIA—A small, rocky island, now called Samotraki, off the coast of Thrace. NEAPOLIS—A seaport town, the port of Philippi.

12. PHILIPPI, WHICH IS THE CHIEF CITY OF THAT PART OF MACEDONIA, AND A COLONY—The word "chief" may be taken of local situation, or of rank. The word "part" may refer to one of the four divisions made by Amilius Paulus, or to the country of Macedonia as distinguished from the province, which included also Epirus and Thessaly. Philippi was an ancient town, conquered, rebuilt and renamed by Philip, the father of Alexander the Great. It was the place where Augustus and Antony gained a victory over Brutus and Cassius, and won the Roman world, and where Paul, a greater than either, was to win the first triumphs of the Gospel in Europe. A "colony" means "a military settlement of Roman soldiers and citizens established to subdue a recently conquered district." ABIDING CERTAIN DAYS—Waiting for the Sabbath, in order to begin their work among the Jews, who were sure to assemble for worship.

III. A NEW CONVERT. VERSES 13-15.

13. ON THE SABBATH—The Jewish Sabbath, or Saturday. WE WENT—Paul, Silas, Timothy and Luke. BY A RIVER SIDE—The brook Gangites, which flows in winter past the ancient wall of Philippi, but is dry in summer. The Jews habitually worshipped by rivers where they had no synagogue. WHERE PRAYER WAS WONT TO BE MADE—Better, "where we supposed was a place of prayer." Probably not a synagogue, however, but a meeting place in the open air. WE SAT DOWN—The posture of teachers in the Orient. SPARK—The word used showed that it was a conversation rather than a set discourse. UNTO THE WOMEN—All men known to be Jews had been banished from Rome and her colonies a little before this time, which is the reason that Paul here "spoke unto the women." Not all of these women were Jewesses. That Paul "spoke unto the women" is a peculiarly symbolic, if not prophetic, act. Not so would a Hindu have done, but rather have poured lead into the ears of women who should even overhear the sacred text read. Not so would a Moslem have done, for Islam degrades woman. This was the beginning of the elevation of woman in Europe and the West. And nobly did woman respond to the trust! Women occupied foremost places in the ranks of Christian martyrs. They trained their sons in Christian truth, as did the mothers of Augustine, Chrysostom, Basil, and others.

14. LYDIA—Her story is told in this and the following verses. She was (1) A work-

ing woman; (2) A worshipper of God; (3) A faithful follower of her conviction; (4) Generous and self-sacrificing; (5) Steadfast in time of persecution. A SELLER OF PURPLE—Of "Tyrian purple" dyes, and probably also of goods dyed with them; a trade for which Thyatirans were famous. This ancient "purple" dye ran through many tints and shades, from rose-red to sea-green and deep blue. It was obtained in minute quantities from a species of shellfish yielding but a single drop. In the time of Cicero wool double-dyed thus cost one thousand denarii (\$270) a pound. Among more than one of the antique nations it was death for any but sovereigns or supreme judges to wear garments dyed with Tyrian purple. The "rich man" in the parable was "clothed in purple," and a "purple robe," doubtless ragged, was put on Jesus in mockery of his alleged claim to be king. Lydia was a native of THYATIRA, in Asia Minor. So the first convert in Europe came from the very region in which the Spirit had prevented the apostles preaching. WORSHIPPED GOD—This expression is used only of Gentiles who had forsaken idolatry, but had not united with the Jewish church. WHOSE HEART THE LORD OPENED—A sinful soul is shut up; its doors barred against truth. The Lord will open every man's heart if he is welcomed to do so, but God always respects man's free will. SHE ATTENDED—Heard, with willingness to believe.

How the Lord opens human hearts.—1. By the means of grace; 2. By the voice of his Holy Spirit; 3. By special providence.

15. WHEN SHE WAS BAPTIZED—She followed out her convictions by a public profession of Christ. This meant more in that heathen community than in our modern Christian world. Receiving the word into her heart, Lydia did not shut it up there out of sight. Her example and her faith influenced HER HOUSEHOLD, whether children, servants, or fellow-workers in dye. Like the women who ministered to the Lord Jesus, she delighted to minister to his messengers, and BROUGHT them to make her house their home. IF YE HAVE JUDGED ME TO BE FAITHFUL—"If you deem me a true believer in Christ." COME INTO MY HOUSE—Up to this time the evangelists had probably supported themselves by their work, Paul as a tent-maker, and Luke probably as a physician. Where the heart door is opened the door of the home is not kept shut. CONSTRAINED—Urged earnestly.

Characteristics of faith. The genuineness of Lydia's faith was well demonstrated. It was: 1. Humble, submitting to the judgment of experienced Christians. 2. Eager to learn. 3. Rich in works of love. 4. Influential as an example.

The need of co-operation with God is a thought which calls for emphasis. This is true in things temporal. He gives us the wind, but we must spread the sails. He gives us the soil and seasons, but we must attend to the operations of agriculture if we would reap generous harvests. It is not enough that we enjoy notable privileges and receive good impressions. We must be willing to accept help in God's way; we must welcome holy influences and act according to holy decisions.

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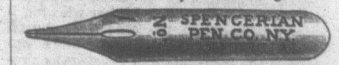
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From the Churches.

NORTH SYDNEY.—Two more promising young men, in the middle of their teens, came into our fellowship last Lord's day, June 15th.

ALEXANDRA AND HAZEL-BROOK.—During the months of April and May, nine were baptized, four were received into the fellowship of the Hazel-brook church, and five into the Alexandra church. The outlook for further ingathering is promising. J. C. SPURR.

THE HANTSFORT CHURCH, under the leadership of Rev. D. E. Hatt is doing good work. Stations outside of the town are taken up and will be a source of strength in all church life and work. There is a class of young people coming into the church who give much hope for usefulness. It was the privilege of the writer to preach for Bro. Hatt the 5th, Sabbath in May to large congregations. The church kindly took a collection in the evening of \$4.50 for the work in New Canada. Pastor Hatt and his devoted Christian wife are highly esteemed for their works sake. D. W. CRANDALL.

MIDDLETON, N. S.—Last Sabbath entered upon the tenth year of my pastorate, baptizing two and giving the hand of fellowship to four at our morning service. Nine in all have recently been added to the church, seven by baptism, others are coming to us for baptism and by letter in the near future. The nine years past have not been without their trials and difficulties, nevertheless, they have been exceedingly pleasant years. The increase in strength of our church numerically and financially has not been rapid but it has been steady, while the general conduct of our membership on the whole field has been excellent. The future is lighted up by "exceeding great and precious promises, and we move forward with our hand in His who hath said 'Lo I am with you always.'" E. E. LOCKIE.

PENNFIELD.—If I can not tell of conversions and additions to my churches here, I can speak truly of large congregations, and interesting meetings. I can say we have fine Sunday schools in connection with the churches of these communities which I serve in the gospel. The work is progressing as well as it usually has but the true minister of Christ is not satisfied with merely getting along, he wants to see and pray for it, the entire membership of the local church united in the work of the church, all loving Christ and laboring for him. We hope to be able to tell you before long that God is amongst his people here in a very special manner. There is something else I want to express, and that is my gratitude to the friends of Pennfield and Beaver Harbor for their kind assistance in getting me a nice cane, just what the minister needed. They are all the time reminding me, that they think about me, and that in ways which are better than mere words. I do appreciate their good will expressed in a tangible form. T. M. MUNROE.

ST. GEORGE, N. B.—I had the pleasure of giving the right hand of fellowship to one worthy member at St. George, to a brother and his wife at Mascarine, the brother was baptized the same day his wife was received on experience. Four was also received to the membership of the Second Falls church. Two by baptism and I expect to baptize again at the latter place next Sunday, others are enquiring the way in St. George and elsewhere on the field. The brethren and sisters are doing not a little very valuable missionary work in the surrounding villages. Two new Sabbath schools have been organized, one at Cathnes 4 miles from St. George and one at Bonnie River. The day school teacher at the former place Miss Dickey, renders valuable assistances. Deacon John Stewart is the Superintendent, while Deacon Goss is Superintendent at Bonnie River. On the evening of Sunday the 6th baptism and the Lord's supper were administered at Mascarine and Brethren John Stewart and Capt. James McLeod were ordained deacons. These same brethren with the addition of the brother who for a long time has filled the office of church clerk, Alexander Dick Esq., were appointed the legal Board of Trustees as provided in the Act of Incorporation for Baptist churches. Our Tuesday evening services at that place are well attended. To the Great Head we are looking for greater blessings. A. H. L. June 18.

York and Sunbury Quarterly Meeting.

According to announcement Bro. F. B. Seeley (lic.), preached the opening sermon of this quarterly on Friday evening 11th inst. A large congregation was present and very much enjoyed the discourse. Saturday in the absence of Bro. Geo. Howard, Pres., Bro. H. N. Clark was appointed Pres. pro tem, and as the Sec'y and Treas. was also absent Bro. F. B. Seeley (lic.) was appointed in his place. The Sec'y arrived before the first session closed when the minutes of the past session was read and approved. The reports from the churches did not show any marked advance that revealed the fact that good honest work was being done. The conference in the afternoon was one of the best we ever attended, the spirit of the Lord was present and all hearts were full. The Sec'y preached to a good congregation in the evening. Sunday was dark and the weather threatening, but the house was packed three times during the day and a grand time was experienced. We were sorry that so few of our pastors were present to enjoy the blessing of this quarterly. By the request of the Upper Queensbury church two deacons were ordained at the close of the morning service. Rev. Geo. Howard being absent, the Sec'y preached the quarterly sermon, he being Bro. Howards alternate. A deep spiritual interest pervaded all the services and several declared this to be the best quarterly held in Queensbury. An invitation was received from the Lower Prince William church asking for the quarterly to meet with them in Sept., which was accepted. Collections amounted to \$10.82. F. D. DAVIDSON, Sec'y. Treas.

The Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces.

It will be remembered that the locations of the next meeting of Convention was entrusted, by the vote of the body, to the president and secretary.

The Main Street Church, St. John, notwithstanding the weight of care and the heavy financial burden they have been carrying in connection with their new building, have generously decided to invite the Convention to meet with them this year. Consequently we have the pleasure of announcing that the fifty-second annual meeting will be held in the MAIN STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, ST. JOHN, on Saturday, the 21st of August. The Committee of arrangements consists of the president and secretary of Convention, with the following other brethren by virtue of their office, Rev. Dr. Kempton, Rev. A. Cohoon, Rev. J. W. Manning, Rev. Dr. Sawyer, Rev. Dr. Saunders, and Rev. J. A. Gordon, who will have further announcements to make.

The chairmen of the following committees should now be attending to the business with which they are respectively charged:—Committees on State of the Denomination, Travelling arrangements, the Annuity Fund plan, the Press, Temperance, Sunday Schools, Obituaries, Amendments to Constitution, etc. See Year Book of 1896, pages 16, 19, 21.

The Brethren appointed to represent the interests of the North West Mission at the several associations (see p. 19) should bear the matter in mind.

Will the Clerks of the Associations kindly send me the names and addresses of the new churches which may be received into fellowship at the coming sessions. Fredericton, HERBERT C. CRKED. June 17, 1897. Sec'y. of Convention.

P. E. I. Baptist Conference.

The above conference met with the church at Springfield Monday evening and Tuesday, June 7th and 8th. Monday evening Pastor Higgins took the chair at the appointed hour. Isaiah 52 was read and prayer was offered by Pastor Corey. The following addresses were delivered:—Pastor Warren, on "Education;" Pastor Robinson on, "Foreign Missions;" Superintendent Mellick, who was present occupied the rest of the evening in telling us about the work in Manitoba and North West. Collection for North West Missions \$2.47. Tuesday morning:—Social service for 30 minutes was led by Pastor Warren. Then came a partial report from the churches. A committee was appointed to consider the possibility of supplying the Springfield and Alberton field during the pastor's illness. Meeting closed by prayer.

Afternoon:—Social service was conducted by Pastor Tiner. Reports from the churches were continued, which were upon the whole, exceedingly encouraging.

Bedeque reported converts, Tryon, North River, Alexandra, Hazel Brook, Uigg, Georgetown, Murray River, and Charlottetown, reported baptisms. Souris church was recommended to the H. M. B. for a grant of \$20. The committee appointed in the morning reported a plan to supply Brother Carter's field during the rest of his illness, which was adopted. Conference commended, under the circumstances, the grouping of Belmont with Summerside. At the request of the H. M. Board, conference considered the division of the Montague and Murray River field. After a thorough discussion, the division was recommended; that Montague receive a grant from the H. M. B. of \$150, and Murray River \$50. In view of the fact that Pastor J. E. Tiner is about to remove from the Island, a resolution was adopted expressing in fitting terms the high appreciation of the brethren, their regret at his removal from them and their desire for his prosperity.

It was decided that 50 copies of the recently printed Incorporation Act be retained by the Secretary of the Conference and his successors for future use, and the remainder to be distributed among the churches and to be in the care of their clerks, also for future reference, and the Sec'y. requested to bring the matter before the association. Next Conference is to be held at Eldon in September. Meeting closed by prayer.

In the evening a sermon was preached by Pastor Price and a very inspiring evangelistic service was led by Pastor Warren.

Thanks of the Conference were tendered the brethren at Springfield for their hearty entertainment of the Conference. Conference was pleased to find Pastor Carter sufficiently improved to attend the services. He is among an exceedingly kind people. Collection for D. W. \$1.28.

DAVID PRICE, Sec'y.

Queen's County N. B. Quarterly Meeting.

This quarterly meeting met with the 2nd Johnston church, beginning on Friday evening the 11th inst. The first session was of an evangelistic character. On Saturday morning there was a prayer meeting, in the afternoon a church conference, and in the evening of the same day the interest of the prohibition of the liquor traffic and home mission work were considered. Addresses were given by Brethren Z. O. Wilson, G. R. Slipp, O. P. Brown and the writer.

At half past nine on Sabbath morning a prayer meeting was held, at eleven the quarterly sermon was preached by the writer to a large congregation and at three p. m. Sabbath school work was taken up. Addresses were given by Brethren William Noddin, Henry Keirstead, Thomas Thorn, Z. O. Wilson and others. Brethren Z. O. Wilson, O. P. Brown and the writer were appointed a committee to prepare a constitution for the Queens Co., Sabbath school convention to be presented at the next quarterly meeting.

On Sabbath evening a sermon was preached by Bro. O. P. Brown his theme being the special presence of the Lord with his people. Although it was a wet evening the attendance was quite large, and this meeting with all the religious services in connection with the quarterly was of deep interest.

Rev. C. W. Townsend and Brethren C. W. Pearce and Z. O. Wilson were appointed a committee to consider the time and place of our next quarterly meeting as the N. B. Convention will meet on Saturday 11th of Sept. next.

An invitation has been received from the Newcastle church to hold the next quarterly gathering with it.

Rev. C. W. Townsend preached on Monday evening to a full house, and excellent sermon and Brother O. P. Brown was appointed the preacher for the next quarterly meeting.

Collections were taken up for missions and Bro. Charles Secord appointed treas., for the present quarterly meeting in the absence of our treasurer Bro. Moses Dykeman. J. COOMBS, Sec'y, pro tem. June 15th.

For Amidy Fund.

River Hebert Church per Rev. J. M. Parker \$10.00
C. H. Whitman 5.00
A. P. Shand 5.00
In my last acknowledgements Mrs. H. H. Chute \$5.00, should have been Mrs. W. W. Clarke \$5.00. E. W. SAUNDERS, Sec'y. Treas.

Personal.

Rev. I. W. Carpenter called on his way



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to Canterbury, York Co., having accepted a call to the pastorate of the church in that place, having recently completed several years of faithful and successful pastorate service with the churches of Sable River, N. S. We trust that Bro. Carpenter may be greatly blessed in his work on his new field of labor.

Rev. E. N. Archibald of Lunenburg who has been suffering from ill health is now, we are pleased to learn, rapidly regaining his accustomed strength.

We were pleased to have a call on Thursday from Rev. G. W. Springer of Jemseg. Bro. S. has not now the physical strength he once possessed, but he is as hearty in his greeting and as cheerful as of old. Many have cause to remember with gratitude his work in the gospel.

Rev. W. C. Goucher, of St. Stephen, called last week on his way to Digby to be present at the marriage of his sister. Mrs. Goucher has gone to Truro for a visit.

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MAR

LYONS-PORTER - 14, by Rev. M. P. K. Ludlo, to Maggie P.

SMITH-WILKIE. - on the 14th inst, by A. B., Albert Sidney Wilkie, both of Lun

REID-LANE. - At bride's parents, St. Rev. G. O. Gates, A Ruby P., daughter of St. John.

EMERY-ROSS. - I church, on 9th inst, b A. M., Oliver Emery of St. John.

TUPPER-FARNHAM N. S., June 16th, by chins M. A., George V. ville, and May Farnh

SMITH-MIREY. - In by Rev. Dr. Carey, Ch to Maggie, daughter Mirey.

ALDRES-HENRY. - Rev. Dr. Carey, John Sarah, daughter of M all of St. John.

TOZER-PARKS. - At age Newcastle, on May E. Steaves, Earnest To both of Littleton, No N. B.

SILVER-LATHEM. - Guys. Co., N. S., June 2 cent, Burton Silver, to both of Isaacs Harbor.

DAVIDSON-DAVIDSON bor, June 14th, by A. Davidson, to Laura D. Isaacs Harbor, Guys Co.

BARTON-WEBB. - At the ford Allan, Marysville, N. Rev. F. D. Davidson, Haynesville, and Anni ville.

LOVE-REED. - At the brides parents, Maple R B. June 16th, by Rev. Manzer J. Love, and Hele of Maple Ridge, York Co

SCHURMAN-FULTON. - in the Immanuel church of June 8th, by Rev. H. B. Schurman and Leonor of Truro.

KIRSTHAD-BRUCK. - P. E. I., June 16th, by R A. assisted by Rev. D. B. J. W. Keirstead of Wol Florence A. Bruce of Gran

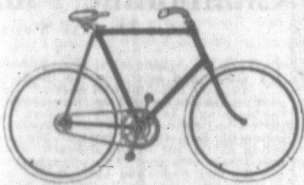
PARKER-BRENNAN. - At Kings Co., N. S., June 16 H. Saunders assisted by R Malcolm S. Parker, of Nic Blanche Brennan, of Trem

CHRISTIE-DEMMONS. - of the bride's parents, Elie June 17th, by W. F. Park Pastor Wm. Reese, Margar Ellershouse, N. S., to Ar Truro, N. S.

SHAW-KING. - At Truro, Immanuel church on the 8th by Rev. H. F. Waring, W. F. Parker, Rev. Aver Windsor and Clara S. King

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MARRIAGES.

LYONS-PORTER.—At Lower Ludlo, June 14, by Rev. M. P. King, Lemuel Lyons of Ludlo, to Maggie Porter of Blackville.

SMITH-WILKIE.—At Bridgewater, N. S., on the 14th inst, by Rev. A. H. C. Morse, A. B., Albert Sidney Smith to Minnie E. Wilkie, both of Lunenburg, N. S.

REID-LANE.—At the residence of the bride's parents, St. John, on 9th inst, by Rev. G. O. Gates, A. M., H. H. Reid and Ruby P., daughter of Walter Lane, all of St. John.

EMERY-ROSS.—In the Germain St. church, on 9th inst, by Rev. G. O. Gates, A. M., Oliver Emery and Alice L. Ross, all of St. John.

TUPPER-FARNHAM.—At Sheffield Mills, N. S., June 16th, by Rev. W. N. Hutchins M. A., George V. Tupper, of Wolfville, and May Farnham, of Kingsport.

SMITH-MIREY.—In this city on the 16th, by Rev. Dr. Carey, Charles Weber Smith, to Maggie, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Mirey.

ALDORES-HENRY.—On the 17th inst, by Rev. Dr. Carey, John William Aldores, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. William Henry, all of St. John.

TOZER-PARKS.—At the Baptist Parsonage Newcastle, on May 7th, by Pastor O. E. Steeves, Earnest Tozer, to Mary Parks, both of Littleton, Northumberland Co., N. B.

SILVER-LATHERM.—At Isaacs Harbor, Guys Co., N. S., June 7th, by A. J. Vincent, Burton Silver, to Mrs. Sarah Latherm, both of Isaacs Harbor.

DAVIDSON-DAVIDSON.—At Isaacs Harbor, June 14th, by A. J. Vincent, Isaac Davidson, to Laura Davidson, both of Isaacs Harbor, Guys Co., N. S.

BARTON-WEBB.—At the residence of Gilford Allan, Marysville, N. B., June 9th, by Rev. F. D. Davidson, Henry Barton, of Haynesville, and Annie Webb of Marysville.

LOVE-REED.—At the residence of the brides parents, Maple Ridge, York Co., N. B. June 16th, by Rev. F. D. Davidson, Manzer J. Love, and Helen A. Reed, both of Maple Ridge, York Co., N. B.

SCHURMAN-FULTON.—At Truro, N. S., in the Immanuel church on the morning of June 8th, by Rev. H. F. Waring, Fred B. Schurman and Leonora S. Fulton, both of Truro.

KIERSTAD-BRUCE.—At Grand View, P. E. I., June 16th, by Rev. J. C. Spurr, B. A., assisted by Rev. D. B. McLeod, Rev. J. W. Keirstead of Wolfville, N. S., to Florence A. Bruce of Grand View, P. E. I.

PARKER-BRENNAN.—At Tremont church Kings Co., N. S., June 16th, by Rev. H. H. Saunders assisted by Rev. E. H. Howe, Malcolm S. Parker, of Nictaux Falls, to Blanche Brennan, of Tremont.

CHRISTIE-DEMMONS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Ellershouse, N. S., June 17th, by W. F. Parker, assisted by Pastor Wm. Reese, Margaret Demmons, of Ellershouse, N. S., to Arthur Christie of Truro, N. S.

SHAW-KING.—At Truro, N. S., in the Immanuel church on the evening of June 8th by Rev. H. F. Waring, assisted by Rev. W. F. Parker, Rev. Avery A. Shaw of Windsor and Clara S. King of Truro.

OSBORNE-MILTON.—At the home of the bride, Osborne Corner, Albert County, June 9th, by Rev. W. Camp, Mr. Alexander Osborne, to Josephena Milton, both of the parish of Hillsboro'.

STEEVES-STEEVES.—At the home of the bride, Hillsboro, June 16th, by Rev. W. Camp, Charles S. Steeves, and Annie M. Steeves, both of Albert County.

MCLEAN-McKAY.—At the Baptist Parsonage, Newcastle, on June 16th, by Pastor O. E. Steeves Edward McLean, to Kate McKay, both of North Esk Northumberland Co., N. B.

HARBOUR-OLIVER.—At the residence of N. A. Wyman, Yarmouth, uncle of the bride, on June 16, by Rev. J. H. Poshay, Harris D. Harbour, of St. John, to Nellie R., daughter of Charles Oliver of St. John.

LYONS-SCOVIL.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Cheggogin, Yarmouth Co., June 12th, by Rev. C. P. Wilson, Nettie Scovil, to Charles Stanley Lyons, of West Harbor, Shelburne Co., N. S.

BRAGG-MURRAY.—At Truro, June 16th at Mrs. John Edward's home, sister of the bride, by pastor H. F. Adams, Charles Bragg of River Phillip, N. S., to Louisa M. Murray, of Truro.

McNUTT-DIMOCK.—At Great Village, N. S., June 16th, by Rev. O. N. Chipman, Gordon McNutt, of Truro, and Lizzie May Dimock, of Portauquique.

FOSTER-PAGE.—At Truro, June 16th, in the First Baptist church, by pastor H. F. Adams, Charles B. Foster, of Kingston Kings Co., N. B., to Etta, daughter of Mr. James Page of Truro, N. S.

BUDDERHAM-MITCHELL.—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 9th inst, by the Pastor D. G. Macdonald, Mr. D. W. Mitchell of Moncton N. B., to Minnie W. daughter of Capt. David Rudderham of North Sydney.

HINSON-WADSWORTH.—At 4,253 Dorchester street, Montreal, June 15th, by Rev. E. Dadson, D. D., Rev. W. B. Hinson, M. D., pastor of the first Baptist church, Moncton, N. B., to E. Wadsworth, daughter of H. W. Wadsworth, Esq., of Montreal. Mr. and Mrs. Hinson have gone on a trip to Niagara Falls, Buffalo and other western points and are expected to reach their home in Moncton the last of this week.

DEATHS.

McMILLAN.—At Isaac's Harbor, May 27th, Spencer, infant son of Stewart C., and Alyubah N. McMillan, aged seven weeks.

HOVEY.—At Ludlo, May 31st, Emma Hovey, beloved wife of Deacon Stephen Hovey, passed peacefully away, leaving a sorrowing family to mourn the loss of an affectionate mother.

SKINNER.—At Jacksonville, Ill., April 12th, of spinal meningitis, Dr. Bradford Newlette Skinner. Deceased was born in Queens county, N. B., May 15, 1833. He was the son of the late Rev. Joseph C. Skinner, of Cambridge, and went to Illinois in 1849.

KINNEY.—At Liverpool, N. S., on Sunday evening the 6th inst., Emma J. beloved wife of Nathan Kinney, and daughter of the late Rev. Wellington Jackson, aged 54 years and 5 mos. She died in the faith as she had lived in it for years.

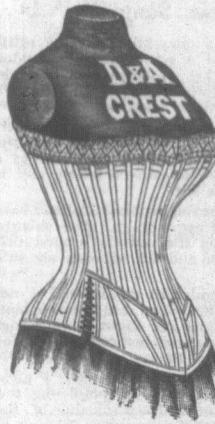
LOWTHER.—Archibald Lowther, son of the late J. W. Lowther, of Nappan, N. S., was killed by falling down the shaft of a mine in Colorado, June 7. His body was interred at Five Islands, Col. Co., with appropriate funeral services by Rev. D. A. Steele.

TOZER.—At Littleton, Northumberland Co., May 15, Mrs. George Tozer, in the 33rd year of her age, leaving a husband and large family, together with a large circle of relations and friends to mourn her loss. In her death the church loses a valuable member, the community a kind neighbor and the family a loving mother.

BRADSHAW.—At Lawrencetown, Anns. Co., N. S., April 10th, Mrs. W. A. Bradshaw, the beloved wife of W. A. Bradshaw of Bridgetown, N. S., aged 43 years. Our sister was baptized years ago by the late Rev. Willard Parker, and during the period of her Christian experience led a peaceful Christlike life. Being a daughter of the late Wm. Phinny, of Lawrencetown, she leaves a large number of relatives in that connection, who, with her husband and only daughter, mourn her loss, and yet rejoice in a blessed resurrection. In the enforced absence of her own pastor Rev. R. D. Porter and Evangelist A. S. Dimock conducted the funeral service.

FALT.—At Northeast Harbor, Maine, June 7th, Mrs. Annie, wife of Mr. James H. Falt aged 29 years 9 months and 8 days. Mr. James H. Falt is a native of Antigonish, N. S. Four years ago this month he married Miss Annie Savage of Northeast Harbor, Me. About three years ago Bro. and Sister Falt went to Colorado trusting she might find relief from the disease consumption, but her life was only prolonged a little; they returned to her father's last April where she remained until the fall came, "come up higher." Sister Falt was a member of the Northeast Harbor Baptist church, and her death causes a large circle of friends to mourn. Our loss is her gain.

PORTER.—Belle Corning Porter, wife of Edwin F. Porter, (formerly of Deerfield, Yarmouth Co., N. S., now a stair builder in Dorchester, Mass.), died at a hospital in Boston, June 5, after a long and painful illness. Mrs. Porter was the daughter of Capt. Samuel Corning, of Cheggogin, and grand-daughter of Mr. Rufus Churchill, of Milton. She was widely known and universally beloved. The hand of Death could have taken few who would have been more widely and deeply mourned. At the early age of 28 years her earthly career is ended, but it was the folding of the leaves of a flower at evening for a fuller unfolding of its glory in the morning. She leaves a husband, father, brothers and sisters and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss of one who always brought sunshine to their lives. Funeral services were held at her late home in Dorchester, June 7, conducted by Rev. C. H. Chamberlain, of Dorchester Temple. The body was brought to Yarmouth on Wednesday's boat. A suitable service was held in the West Yarmouth church, in memory of the deceased, and then she was laid to rest in the silent tomb by loving friends.

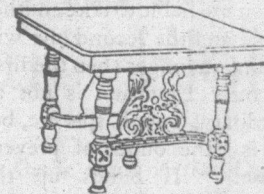


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Don't work: let SURPRISE SOAP do the labor for you. It's the way to wash clothes (without boiling or scalding), gives the sweetest, cleanest clothes with the least work. Follow the directions on the wrapper.

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Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work

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You may get over that slight cold all right, but it has left its mark on the membranes lining your throat. You are liable to take another cold and the second one will hang on longer than the first. Scott's Emulsion is not an ordinary cough specific, but it is "the ounce of prevention." It builds up the system, checks inflammation and heals inflamed membranes. "Slight" colds never bring serious results when it is promptly taken.

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Settees for Sale.

About fifty, in Black Walnut and Ash, with Iron Frames. Half of them have reversible backs. They seat six or seven adults and are now in good repair. These Settees are suitable for a Church, Vestry or Public Hall.

Will sell in whole or in part.

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Intercolonial Railway.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 12th Oct. 1896, the Trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN:

Express for Campbellton, Pugwash, Pictou and Halifax.....	7.00
Express for Halifax.....	13.10
Express for Sussex.....	16.35
Express for Quebec and Montreal.....	17.10

Passengers from St. John for Quebec and Montreal take through Sleeping Car at Montreal, at 29.10 o'clock.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN:

Express from Sussex.....	8.50
Express from Montreal and Quebec (Monday excepted).....	10.50
Express from Montreal (daily).....	12.50
Express from Halifax.....	14.00
Express from Halifax, Pictou and Campbellton.....	15.30
Accommodation from Moncton.....	24.30

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8th October, 1896.

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News Summary.

Indians on Sunday killed all the cattle on the farm of a settler named Graudon near Duck Lake. A detachment of eight police and a corporal left Regina for the scene.

A terrible storm has swept over Liverpool, and Nelson's flagship, the Foudroyant, which is now touring the coast as a show ship, has been driven ashore and is expected to be lost.

The north of England and Scotland have been swept by heavy gales. The suburbs of Glasgow and the country around that city are flooded and the railroads are submerged.

Right Honorable Hugh Homes, of the Queen's Bench, Ireland, has been appointed to succeed the late Right Hon. Charles Robert Barry as Lord Justice of Appeal for Ireland.

The United States Senate made a great stride forward Tuesday by completing the consideration of the sugar schedule of the tariff bill except the provisions relating to Hawaii, which went over.

The police of Brooklyn are still without any clue as to the identity of the would-be train wreckers who endangered the lives of 1,000 persons, Sunday night, by placing a huge iron rail on the tracks of the Seaboard line. It was further discovered today that an attempt has been made to wreck a train on the Culver line, which runs parallel with the Seaboard route.

The British steamer Sultan, Captain Collins, of over 2,000 tons, bound from Jeddah for Calcutta, with a large number of Mecca pilgrims on board, has foundered near the island of Socotra, 120 miles east of Cape Guardafui, the eastern extremity of Africa. Ten natives were drowned, but all the crew of the Sultan and the remainder of the pilgrims have been landed here.

The GLOBE says.—There is some talk of running the steamer City of Monticello between Chatham and Prince Edward Island. The route is said to be one of some promise, as it would command the through trade between the island and the Upper Provinces. Some gentlemen interested in the project had a meeting Wednesday evening. Something depends on whether subsidies can be secured from the Dominion as well as the two provincial governments.

A largely attended meeting of the Irish Independent League was held at Dublin Tuesday. John P. Redmond, M. P., in the course of an impassioned speech denounced Michael Davitt's "foolish and vindictive policy" of opposing Mr. Balfour's Irish home government scheme, dealing with the abstention from the jubilee festivities which the recent Irish manifesto had enjoined upon Irish members of Parliament and Irishmen generally.

The ambassadors of the powers have submitted to the Turkish government the scheme for the delimitation of the frontiers of Greece and Turkey as drawn up by the military attaches of the different embassies during their recent visit to Thessaly. It gives Turkey the mountain crests on the frontiers of Thessaly, but the Turks are not allowed to retain any of the villages of Thessaly. Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, said he would submit the plan of the Sultan and to the cabinet.

Sig. Cipriani, whose company of Italian volunteers, raised for service in Greece, was recently disbanded, is one of the most extraordinary characters in contemporary Italian life. In spite of his being in prison he was elected no fewer than six consecutive times by overwhelming majorities to represent his native city of Ravenna in the Chamber of Deputies, whereupon the king, on the recommendation of his then Prime Minister, Sig. Crispi, issued a pardon to a the man, in the hope of conciliating the people of the northeastern provinces, always notorious for their disaffection to the throne and for their revolutionary tendencies.

The contingent of Canadian troops to take part in jubilee celebrations arrived in London on Tuesday. The men were all in good health and fine condition. As they marched from the railway station to the Chelsea barracks they were loudly cheered by large crowds that had been awaiting their arrival. The visiting colonial premiers were tendered a banquet by the municipality of Glasgow. Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, replying to the toast Our Colonial Empire, said: "Proud as I am to be a citizen of the great republic on the banks of the St. Lawrence, I value still more the privilege of being a citizen of the British empire. To-day we are colonials; but we aspire to be more and to see removed whatever disparity exists between the people of the home country and the colonial subjects of Her Majesty."

PRONOUNCED INCURABLE.

No Case of Catarrh Too Acute, or of Too Long Standing but Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Can Allay and Cure—When All Else Fails it Cures—Try it First and Save Experimenting.

"Five years ago my little daughter was attacked with catarrh of a very severe type. We used all known Catarrh cures, and treated with most skilful physicians for over three years, and her case was pronounced chronic and incurable. Last winter we heard of the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. A bottle was procured, and I here state for the benefit and encouragement of all sufferers from this dreadful malady that after using two bottles my child was completely cured, and I consider it my duty to give my testimony for the benefit of like sufferers." Mrs. Geo. Graves, Ingersoll, Ont.

Rev. Canon Mulock, uncle of the Canadian Postmaster General, died at Winnipeg on Monday.

LIMB PAINS.

Contract Rheumatism and You Will Suffer Untold Agonies—Use South American Rheumatic Cure and You Will Have Relief in a Few Minutes, and a Cure in Three Days—Testimony Proves it.

"I was for three years a great sufferer from rheumatism—pains in my limbs were particularly distressing. I had tried almost every known remedy, but received no benefit. I was advised to give South American Rheumatic Cure a trial. I purchased two bottles. When I had used one and a half bottles I was perfectly cured. I consider it a wonderful remedy, and take pleasure in recommending it." F. Nugent, Niagara Falls, Ont.

One death and twenty-three prostrations none of them serious, was the result of the high temperature in Chicago on Tuesday.

THE OLD MAKE YOUNG, HEALTH AND HAPPINESS MAY STILL BE THE PORTION OF SUFFERERS ADVANCED IN YEARS. THE NEW INGREDIENT IS WORKING WONDERS.

People who get past middle life are apt to think that their days of usefulness are almost gone when they are seized with Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Sciatica or some other dread disease, they consider their days are numbered and pain and suffering will be their lot for the few remaining years of their sojourn on earth.

With the advent of Ryckman's Kootenay Cure, which contains the new Ingredient, a new hope has been opened up for aged sufferers. Its action in driving away the aches and pains which Rheumatism and Sciatica, two of the commonest diseases to which the old are subject, has made many an aged one rejoice.

As an example of what great things Kootenay is doing for old people we might mention the case of Mrs. Catherine Burgess, 16, Jackson St. E., Hamilton, who states under oath that she is seventy-three years of age, that for two years she was afflicted with Rheumatism and Sciatica, had severe pains in her back and kidneys and broke out with Erysipelas. Since taking "Kootenay" she has been free from pain, has no eruption, a splendid appetite, sleeps well and is a hearty woman in every respect.

Then we might mention the cases of Mr. Patrick Ryder, a retired farmer, 69 years of age, living at 940 Lorne Ave., London, Ont., who swears that he suffered 36 years from Rheumatism, tried hundreds of local applications, but got no relief till he took Ryckman's Kootenay Cure which banished his rheumatism and restored his health.

Mr. John Hyde, of 141 1/2 McNab St., Hamilton, Ont., under oath testifies that he is 72 years of age, suffered from Dyspepsia and Constipation for 35 years and was cured by Kootenay Cure.

No need to multiply instances of how this wonderful remedy has befriended the aged and given them a new lease of life. If you are anxious to know more of this marvellous Kootenay Cure, address the Ryckman Medicine Co., Hamilton, Ont., and full information will be sent you free. One bottle lasts over a month.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED. WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR. Prevents and relieves Constipation and other troubles. An appetizing, nutritious Family Flour for Bread, Cakes, Cookies, etc. Only sold in America or Europe. Pamphlet and Sample Free. Address Ryckman Medicine Co., Hamilton, Ont. Write to Parwell & Rhines, Waterbury, N.Y.

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Do you have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back? Do you feel dull and sleepy? Does your mouth have a bad taste, especially in the morning? Is your appetite poor? Is there a feeling like a heavy lead upon the stomach? Sometimes a faint, all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach, which food does not satisfy? Are your eyes sunken? Do your hands and feet become cold and clammy? Is there a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly? Are the whites of your eyes tinged with yellow? Is your urine scanty and high colored? Does it deposit a sediment after standing? If you suffer from any of these symptoms Use

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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
FRANK SMITH, DRUGGIST,
ST. STEPHEN, N.B. and CALAIS, Me.
PRICE 25 CENTS. FIVE BOXES \$1.00.
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St. John, N. B.

Princess St.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

B.Y.P.U.

at Chatanooga, Tenn.

JULY 15-18, 1897.

Return tickets will be sold to Chatanooga July 12 and 13 good to return until July 24th at the following rates: St. John, \$36.15; Moncton, \$38.15; Amherst, \$37.00; Truro, \$36.50; Halifax, \$40.75; Pictou, \$40.00; New Glasgow, \$40.45; Summerside, \$38.00; Charlottetown, \$38.45.

An extension of time till August 15th will be granted to those who deposit their tickets with agent of line in Chatanooga before July 19th. Route is Canadian Pacific, St. John to Detroit; Big Four to Cincinnati, Louis, and Nash; to Washville, and Chat. Nash, and St. L. to Chattanooga returning same way.

Further particulars of Ticket Agents or of D. McNICOLL, A. H. NOTMAN, Passr. Traffic Mgr. Dist. Passr. Agent. Montreal. St. John, N. B.

Wanted.

A Canvasser in every School Section. Young people succeed well. Terms and Sample Articles for Twenty-five Cents.

THE HICKS & SANCTON MFG. CO.
Bridgetown, Nova Scotia.

The headless body of a man which was found on the shore on the bar back of Yarmouth harbor, is now pretty generally believed to be the remains of Gilbert Nickerson, of Port Latour, recently drowned by his boat being run down by steamer City of St. John. The body will be sent to Port Latour.

LA GRIPPE SCOURGE.

Who has not Been a Victim?—Who has not had Just the Experience of Mr. Curtis?—Who may not Have the Relief South American Nerve Afforded Him?

"As a result of a severe attack of la grippe I suffered greatly from weakness and loss of appetite. I saw testimonials of the curative powers of South American Nerve and determined to give it a trial for my case. Purchased it, and almost immediately began to improve. My strength returned to me very rapidly. When I had taken three bottles I had developed a voracious appetite. I am as well to-day as ever I was, and am safe in saying that I can attribute it to South American Nerve, and no words of mine in recommending it could be too strong." C. J. Curtis, Windsor, Ont. Witnessed by F. H. Laing, druggist.

In years past when seeing grass growing it might not poses. The it has solved joint problems. As worthy of serious crus-galli, which els of seed rather moist cropped, ton ies of field yielding over to the acre. to be excellent ily eaten by ments, they ra but as green fferred by cows. When they ha made excellen size of, and qu hardly favora Gregory of Ess try Gentlemen.

Sugar-B

Professor Shady advises all farmers not so much in the sugar for looking as for the value of the "The farmer who may send them yards with consid The result of th be a knowledge of their value as food vice to the crop proved cultivation cupy.

"Any farmer" and fed sugar bea stock will never ag roots, and he will not sugar beats on ly produced roots, as to cost. A small roots produces a Last summer the U told, three-fourths and carrots which for almost 100 shec Now, April 24, we freely, and anyone not require further him of the value of

Foundation

What has destroyed opportunities is that h the wrong direction building a structure thought to the solidi The success of all en right and take time properly. The found the cow. The dairyr stood the value of im be used in dairying, acceptance of every t saves labor, but he h cows, going on the m order to replace those with others that are fr so doing he has wanto has been done in his and made himself poor that could not possibly under any circumstar the cost of raising the cows because he will n to mature, but gives r the value of the calf w a cow and pay him fou ment. It is the raisin those of breeds which capacity of production,

The Farm.

Millets for Fodder.

In years past I have often-asked myself, when seeing thrifty specimens of barnyard grass growing about the premises, whether it might not pay to raise for fodder purposes. The introduction of crus-galli with it has solved the great-growth and sweet joint problem most decidedly in the affirmative. As seed crops, these millets are worthy of serious consideration, especially crus-galli, which has yielded ninety bushels of seed to the acre. On strong and rather moist land, crus-galli has out-cropped, ton for ton, our Northern varieties of field corn, growing side by side, yielding over twenty tons of green fodder to the acre. All the varieties have proved to be excellent for ensilage, and are greedily eaten by cows. In nourishing elements, they rank a little inferior to corn; but as green fodder, they are often preferred by cows to cornstalks or green grass. When they have been cured, they have made excellent hay; but I consider the size of, and quantity of sap in the stalks as hardly favorable for this use.—[J. J. H. Gregory of Essex County, Mass., in Country Gentleman.

Sugar-Beets as Stock Food.

Professor Shaw of the Minnesota University advises all farmers to try a sugar beet, not so much in the hope of the wealth from the sugar for which the enthusiasts are looking as for knowledge they will gain of the value of the roots as food for his stock. "The farmer who grows them will find he may send them to a factory in his own yards with considerable profit."

The result of this agitation, he says, will be a knowledge of how to grow field roots, their value as food for stock and their service to the crops that follow in the improved cultivation given the land they occupy.

"Any farmer" he says, "who has grown and fed sugar beets to milk cows or other stock will never again willingly be without roots, and he will henceforth grow them, not sugar beets only, but other more cheaply produced roots, that are better relatively as to cost. A small patch devoted to field roots produces a large amount of food. Last summer the University farm grew, all told, three-fourths of an acre of mangels and carrots which gave an abundant supply for almost 100 sheep and lambs all winter. Now, April 24, we are still feeding them freely, and anyone who sees the lambs will not require further argument to convince him of the value of field roots."

Foundation of Dairying.

What has destroyed the dairyman's opportunities is that he directs his work in the wrong direction. He is constantly building a structure without giving a thought to the solidity of the foundation. The success of all enterprises is to begin right and take time for doing the work properly. The foundation of dairying is the cow. The dairyman has fully understood the value of improved appliances to be used in dairying, and is not slow in the acceptance of every tool or implement that saves labor, but he has refused to breed his cows, going on the market to buy them in order to replace those that have dried off with others that are fresh in milk, and in so doing he has wantonly sacrificed all that has been done in his interest by breeders, and made himself poorer by using animals that could not possibly afford him a profit under any circumstances. He estimates the cost of raising the calf, and buys his cows because he will not wait for the calf to mature, but gives no consideration to the value of the calf when it may become a cow and pay him fourfold for his investment. It is the raising of better cows, those of breeds which will insure greater capacity of production, that is at the found-

ation of successful dairying, for with the best animals to be used the farmer can convert his products into milk and butter at less cost and meet the market prices well fortified against the losses he now frequently endures by using inferior stock.—[Philadelphia Record.

Feeding Value of Whiteweed.

The ox-eye daisy infests many square miles of the best mowings in the eastern and middle states, and is rapidly marching west. If cut early, before the bulk of the daisies are in bloom, such grass and daisies make a hay that is closely eaten by stock, but if the daisies are matured or woody, cattle, and especially cows, will refuse much of the hay. Analysis shows that 100 pounds of air-dry whiteweed cut early contain of water about 10 pounds, ash 6 1/4 pounds, protein or nitrogenous matter 7 3/4 pounds, sugar, starch, and gum 42 pounds, woody matter or fibre, 30 pounds, fat 3 1/2 pounds. This is very similar to the composition of good hay from redtop grass, the latter containing a little more protein and starch but less fibre and fat. No data has been recorded to show whether the daisy hay is as digestible as good grass hay, but it is not probable.—[American Agriculturist.

Quiet Cows and Butter Fat.

A very interesting problem has presented itself for solution in the dairy department of the Minnesota Experiment Station. A large gasoline engine was recently located in the main barn, within which, though at some distance away, the dairy cows are kept. The loud, gun-like explosions of the engine are plainly heard in the low stable, and produce a noticeable vibration there.

Soon after the engine was placed it was noticed that there was a surprising falling off in the per cent of butter fat in the evening's milk. On an average the herd was developing about 5 per cent of butter fat, and that continued to be the average of the morning's milk, while the evening's milk shrunk to half that in some cases, and with one cow the shrinkage was down to less than 1 per cent. It was also noticed that the best cows, those of the highest nervous temperaments shrunk the least, or not at all.

If it should be demonstrated that the engine is the cause of this disturbance in butter fat secretions, it will prove conclusively that the quietness and gentleness recommended in the care of cows are not mere sentiment, as many believe, but absolutely necessary to the proper and successful working of that delicate mechanism of the cow that develops milk and its most valuable component, butter fat.—[Kansas Farmer.

A NOBLE FAMILY.

Popular and Well Known in Canada.

For many, many years a very noble family, popular and well known, have conferred great blessings on Canadian homes. This family to which we refer has served the homes of Canadians faithfully and well; they have brightened the homes of Canadians faithfully and well; they have brightened the pathway of many a sad woman when the clouds were dark; they have cheered hearts when times were dull and money scarce; they have been a blessing to thousands of husbands and children, helping them to dress better, so that mothers, fathers and children were enabled to face the world as handsomely dressed as their wealthier friends and neighbors.

These popular, tried and helpful friends are the Diamond Dyes, the same in power, work and usefulness today as they were twenty years ago. There are many imitations of these celebrated Diamond Dyes worthless and dangerous to use. Beware of these deceptive dyes, as they can never do good work. When you purchase dyes see that the name "Diamond" is on every envelope. With the Diamond Dyes success is always sure and certain.

Disfigured Faces.

How Good Looks, Perfect Health and Pure Blood can be Obtained and Maintained.

Paine's Celery Compound Removes Every Trace of Disease.

Is your face disfigured by eczema, pimples, blotches and blackheads? If so, your blood is sluggish, impure and poisoned. While the life-stream is reeking with impurities you cannot be healthy and good looking. If you would renew the system, cleanse

the blood, and rid yourself of disease, you must use Paine's Celery Compound, the great system-cleanser and blood purifier.

The following letter from Mr. D. McMahon, Peterboro, Ont., proves that Paine's Celery Compound possesses virtues and life-giving qualities unknown to the ordinary medicines and doctors' prescriptions:

"I have great pleasure in testifying to the fact that Paine's Celery Compound has caused a remarkable change in my condition.

"I was troubled with a very bad type of eczema on my face and in patches over my body for four years. I was under treatment of three doctors at different periods, and had also tried many remedies, but all proved useless. At last I bought a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound and put in Iodide of Potassium as recommended on the label. The one bottle did me so much good that I brought five bottles more, and now am happy to say I am perfectly cured and completely free from the troublesome disease."

OGILVIE'S Hungarian Flour.

THIS FLOUR is the Highest Grade made on this Continent.

No other Flour will make as much bread to the barrel. Bakers make 150 two-pound loaves from one barrel of Ogilvie's Hungarian. THE PRICE is now so near that of Ontario flours, that you would lose money by buying any other.

IT ABSORBS more water than any other known flour; therefore, the bread will keep moist longer.

HUNGARIAN is made from No. 1 Hard Manitoba Wheat (acknowledged the best in the world), and scientifically milled by the latest improved methods.

MANITOBA WHEAT contains more gluten than any other wheat, and gluten is the property in the wheat which gives strength, and is much more healthful than starch, which is the principal element in winter wheat.

ARE YOU using Hungarian in your home? If not, give it a trial, and you will soon become convinced that it is the best and most wholesome flour that you have ever used.

THE BEST PUBLIC pastry cooks in Montreal use nothing but Hungarian for pastry, as it makes the very best pastry, if you will only use enough water.

FOR BREAD use more water than with any other flour. Give it time to absorb the water and knead it thoroughly; set to rise in a deep pan, and be sure your sponge is soft enough.

IF YOU follow the above directions you will have better bread than it is possible to get out of any other flour.

J.S. HARDING, St. John, N. B., Agent for the Maritime Provinces.

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Advertisement for Household Necessities and Telegraph Telephone Tiger Parlor MATCHES. Includes text: 'They have never been known to fail'.

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Is the Model Medicine.**

The only medal awarded to sarsaparilla at the World's Fair, 1893, at Chicago, was awarded to

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is to handle several properties instead of confining our whole attention to one property; this plan enables us to avoid the usual risk and increase the profits. As we sell more stock (only 300,000 shares set aside) we shall get new properties, so that we can use as much capital as may be furnished us. As soon as the "boom" gets well started, prices will be high. Now is the time to invest before the slower public take hold. Then we shall be ready to sell stock—now we want shareholders. The cost of 100 shares is \$15 now; in a few weeks it will likely be several times that. Ask for pamphlet to D. C. Blair, Sec.

THE MARITIME MINING AND DEVELOPING COMPANY, LIMITED, Mine Centre, W. Ontario.

Queer Business at Snells

Guarantees to save half the usual time required at other schools and then find employment for all students when competent.

It works well enough.

Its a "real business" school, learn by doing actual business and when they get through students can take hold of work like old hands. Be alive, begin now. Ask for circular?

**Snell's Business College,
TRURO, N. S.**

Denominational Funds, N. S., from May 1st to 31.
Rev. J. A. Marple, \$10; Walbrook station per J. C. Clark, \$3.05; Third Yarmouth church, \$18.79; First Church Halifax, \$68.96; A. J. Soley, Lower Economy, \$1; C. W. Soley, do, \$2; Josiah Soley do, \$3; Bridgewater church, \$3.50; Canning, \$25; Hillgrove \$5; Lunenburg, \$16.75; Rev. E. N. Archibald for G. B. \$1; Mrs. Wm. Phalen, South Rawdon, \$1; French Village Mission Band, \$2; Antigonish church, \$16.35; Lunenburg, \$3.20; Wolfville, \$60.75; do, special \$6; Dartmouth, \$27.97; Oak River John, \$2.40; Digby Neck 1st, \$6; Springfield, \$9; New Annan, \$2.30; West Dalhousie \$5.34; New Ross, \$7; Waterville, \$3; Mrs. E. Meadows and son, Wittenburg, \$2; Digby Neck 1st, \$2.50; W. C. Denton, \$1.50; Queen's Co., District Meeting, \$5; "Friend" Middleton, \$5; West Rd church, Halifax \$6.57; Temple church Yarmouth, \$29.10; East Jeddore, \$4; North Temple Sunday School, \$28.15; Bay View church, \$20; Mrs. Jane Hatfield, Tusket, \$10; Yarmouth Co., District Meeting, \$7; Hebron church, \$52.93; Wolfville, \$3.83; Oxford \$5; Dalhousie East, \$2; Inghisville B. V. P. U., \$6.98; Mr. and Mrs. Manning Knowles, Windsor, \$2; Wilmot church, \$5; New Canada church \$1.60; Burlington church, \$11.31; Isaac's Harbor church, \$47.20; Milton Queen's Co., \$15.71 do. Sunday School concert, \$3.88; Lockport church, \$25; Hampton, \$15; do. Sunday School, \$3; Annapolis church, \$14.85; do. special \$5; New Tusket, \$1.35; and Clementsvale, \$2; \$664.82. Before reported \$5,920.85. Total \$6,585.67.
A. COBURN, Treas. Den. Funds, N. S. Wolfville, June 1st

News Summary.

The Canadian Pacific railway receipts for the past week record an increase of \$93,000 over the same period last year.

Four more bodies of supposed suicides have been found in the Thathes, making twenty-one bodies found in the river during the last three weeks.

Earthquakes at and near the town of Tehuantepec, in the southern part of Mexico, continue and many people have left the place. Several shocks have been felt in the city of Oaxaca.

Mr. Farrell, the retiring American minister in Turkey, left Constantinople for Athens, on Tuesday, en route for the United States. The retiring minister had been accorded a personal audience with the Sultan.

The results of the election to the second chamber of the states-general of the Netherlands are, so far as known, the return of twenty Catholics, twenty-two Liberals and thirteen Orthodox Protestants. At least forty-five second ballottings will be necessary.

The death occurred at Melrose, West Co., on the 13th inst., of Daniel Mahoney, the well-known shipper. The deceased had reached the advanced age of 97 years. Mr. Mahoney was one of the pioneer settlers of Melrose.

It is announced today that over 6,000 lives have been lost in the earthquake disturbances which have recently visited the province of Assam. A message of condolence has been received from Queen Victoria.

The plebiscite taken in Moncton on Friday on the question of the issue of \$40,000 bonds for the erection of a new school building resulted in favor of the issue of bonds. The vote stood 539 to 173 in favor of the new building.

In the House of Commons on Thursday Mr. Balfour moved that the House attend the jubilee service in St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Sunday. William Redmond, Parnellite member, opposed the motion. He said the Irish could not join in the ceremony, for although Great Britain had reaped great benefits from the Queen's reign, it was entirely the reverse with Ireland. The motion was carried without a division.

The St. John Conservatory of Music held recitals on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, June 15th and 16th in Mechanics' Institute. The very interesting programme presented embraced vocal, piano and violin music; readings and Aesthetic drill. Special mention may be made of the Ladies Violin Ensemble, by Misses Smith, Retallick, Calhoun, Fowler, Cline, Wetmore and Lynch; the Hatchet drill, by the Conservatory musical club; the readings, A Bundle of Letters, by Miss Mary Ballie, and The Chariot Race, by Miss Alberta Fowler, also the Aesthetic drill by class in elocution (nine young ladies).

The Washington correspondent of the daily Chronicle declares that President McKinley has instructed Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the Minister elect to Spain, to demand reparation and indemnity for the death of the late Dr. Ruiz and to intimate to Spain that if she refuses to grant freedom to Cuba she must be prepared to yield it to force, which would mean terrible sacrifice of men and money. The Daily Chronicle, alluding editorially to the receipt of this despatch, says: "We wait for confirmation before commenting upon this startling communication."

In Scotland, many efforts are being made to promote home art work in the country. In the Highlands, the country is so sparsely populated that many families are positively isolated in winter, and something to do at home is a positive benefaction. The Dutchess of Sutherland has done much by promoting exhibitions of home industries in different Highland towns. Many English ladies have helped in this work, and among the most energetic of these are the Misses Martineau. For more than twenty years they have spent their summers in Inverness-shire, and their wood carving class is one of the best in the country.

The National Council of women held the closing meeting at Halifax on Thursday and discussed the liquor question. This arose from a resolution introduced by Mrs. William Dennis, representing the Victoria, B. C., council, which asked that it be made illegal to sell liquor and groceries in the same establishment. The Montreal council opposed this, but it carried by a vote of 30 to 47. The resolution favoring compulsory temperance teaching in the public schools also passed. In the evening the members of the council were entertained by General Montgomery Moore.

IT PAYS

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

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

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General Agent.

Jubilee Week

We have made preparations to serve you all with the best clothing in the city at the lowest prices in the city. We can prove what we say when you come. Our heavy stock must be lightened and our prices will do it. Call at,

FRASER, FRASER & CO.

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Dyes any Shade!

Will Not Wash Out Nor Fade.

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DEPOT 49 GERMAIN STREET

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Ask Your Grocer for it.

THE CHRISTIAN VOL. XII

Report of N. S. W. RITUAL, The United King Helped through H. Notes, CONTRIBUTED, Sights and Sounds (Is. B. M.), Like a Palm Tree (C. S.), A Message of (M. W. T.), "The Mind of the (D. A. S.), A Worthy Example SELECTED, Answers to Prayers Let them see Jesus

Nova Sco

The forty-seventh Western Baptist County, N. S. Ju large numbers, com approach, especial Archibald and his ful for the comfort departure in the mi turb them in the le at Yarmouth, Milto cated this Assoc moderator; in 1865, and in 1897.

This church repor crease in members house of worship, a The Association service was led by the moderator Rev. Prayer was offered Rev. Z. J. Fash res titution and rules o

The election of off Rev. H. N. Parry; C Rev. F. E. Bishop Assistant Treasurer, Visiting brethren, tion; the usual annu mittee of arrangeme completed and the n Pastors M. W. Bro the reading of the their work, brethren bald, Bishop, Quick, who had come into t invited to the platf and welcomed by Re

On motion a c were appointed a c friendship and gra session at Liverpool. ated its desire to pre with prayer by Rev.

Saturday afternoo A. H. Chipman; R Minutes of the morn more of the church l Rev. J. T. Eaton cl report on Foreign Mi work on our mission. the cause of Foreign M to the fact that vatu owned in Telegu land should be courageous energy. Agreeable in afternoon was the int Mr. A. B. Black. Th of the Methodist Conf fraternal greetings. I the Association, each hearers. The chairm Missions, Rev. J. W. T furnished a practical r the year, both at home Grand Ligne. These r