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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1900.

No. 39.

The Missing Guns. What the Boers have done with their heavy artillery is somewhat of a mystery. That they possessed a very large number of heavy guns in the earlier stages of the war is beyond question, and comparatively few of them have as yet been captured. This is the more astonishing considering the great distances which the Boers have retreated before the advancing British forces. The supposition that the Boers have buried not a few of their guns, in the hope that a day may come when they will be able to use them again, against British soldiers, seems not improbable. It is said that there is a disposition in England to insist that the Boer prisoners in Ceylon and St. Helena shall be held until the artillery which was so much in evidence at the siege of Ladysmith, at Colenso, and at Magersfontein, and has since so mysteriously disappeared, shall be brought to light.

An Expensive Business. A good many people will be inclined to agree with Police Magistrate Denison of Toronto in the opinion that the settling of questions of right by process of law in this country has become so expensive as to make some reform in the administration of justice desirable. The magistrate's remarks were brought out by a case in which a lawyer was charged by a client with the theft of a sum of money. The evidence presented showed that whatever money had been retained by defendant was for legal costs, which left the magistrate no alternative but to dismiss the case. In doing so, however, he is reported to have said: "It is a monstrous thing that people should be deprived of their money in this manner. Nowadays it is next to impossible to get anything out of a suit of court, after the lawyers have finished with it. Hundreds and thousands of cases have arisen within the past few years in which there has been little or nothing left for clients when the charges for lawyers' services have been paid. This thing will come to an end some day. The people will rise in their might and break down the system which permits such enormous charges." When asked how the profession was going to exist, the magistrate said: "I would do away with the profession altogether. All the business now transacted by lawyers could be done just as well by the state." There is indeed one good result from the tediousness and expensiveness of settling questions in the courts, that is, that many men are thus deterred from going to law, and induced rather to settle their difficulties out of court. On the other hand, unscrupulous men are able to play a successful game of bluff, speculating upon the willingness of honest and prudent men to settle a dispute on almost any terms rather than incur the vexatious delays and indefinite expenses contingent upon a law-suit.

The British Parliament Dissolved. Great Britain is now entering into a political campaign preliminary to the election of a new Parliament. By royal proclamation the present Parliament is dissolved on the 26th inst., and its successor is summoned to meet on November 1. The time for an appeal to the country has no doubt been shrewdly chosen by the Queen's advisors. There appears to be little doubt in any quarter that Lord Salisbury's Government will be sustained. There are two considerations which will go far to insure this result. One of these is that the country is strongly disposed to stand by the Government in respect to its policy in South African affairs. The defeat of the Government at this juncture would be interpreted abroad as a condemnation of the war and the annexation of the Orange State and the Transvaal, and the British people are not likely to do anything to weaken the hands of their Government in so dealing with the Boers and their sympathizers that the costly struggle now being brought to an end shall make for permanent peace. The other consideration

which makes the defeat of the present Government extremely improbable is the lack of strong leadership, coherence and organization in the Liberal party. Without a well defined policy and a generally acknowledged leader, the Liberals could hardly hope to win even were the conditions otherwise much more favorable for them than they are. The elections will be held on electoral lists two years old. This will exclude a considerable number who should have the right of voting, and it is said that, on the whole, this also will be favorable to the Tories.

China:—Germany's Note. A recent development of a note worthy character in connection with the situation in China is the circular note which Germany has addressed to the powers immediately interested. The publication of this note has been made co-incidental with the arrival in China of Count Von Waldersee, the German general who is to take command of the allied forces in that country. The note is to the effect that, as preliminary to entering upon negotiations with the Chinese Government, those persons who have been proved to be the real and original instigators of the outrages against international law which have occurred at Peking must be delivered up and punished, and it is asserted that the representatives of the powers at Peking are in a position to bring forward convincing evidence as to the identity of the persons who are responsible for the outrages. The German Government believes that it may count upon the unanimity of the powers in reference to this proposition, since indifference to the idea of just atonement would be equivalent to indifference to the repetition of the crime. The note has drawn forth very favorable comment from the London press, the Times going so far as to wish that the credit for making such a proposal belonged to Great Britain. The Morning Post however points out that if the real authors and instigators of the uprising should prove to be identical with the personnel of the Chinese Government, it can hardly be expected that they will deliver themselves up, and that if the Chinese Government could be designated as guilty it would be under the ban of the powers, a condition of things only terminable by the conquest of China or a revolution producing a new government.

The Strike of the Coal Miners. In the history of coal mining there has probably been no parallel to the strike now in progress among the Anthracite coal miners of Pennsylvania. The number of miners in the region affected is about 140,000, representing a population of perhaps half a million. On Monday morning of last week, at the order of the National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America, 100,000 of these miners went on strike, and since then the number of strikers has been considerably increased. The contention of the miners is that they have not participated in the general prosperity of the country, and that the mine owners have refused to recognize their claims for increased wages or to submit the points in dispute to arbitration. The principal demands of the miners are,—the abolition of company stores and company doctors; a reduction in the price of powder from \$2.75 a keg—the price in 1874—to \$1.50; the payment of wages twice a month and in cash; the limitation of a ton to 2240 pounds, and an advance in wages ranging from ten per cent. for men receiving \$1.75 a day, to twenty per cent. to those receiving \$1.50. On the part of the operators it is denied that the miners have any real cause of complaint. It is contended that if they have not shared in the general prosperity of the country, the same is true of the mine operators, that the companies are always willing to consider the grievances of their own employees, but decline to recognize labor unions in the matter. Whatever may be the truth in respect to these contentions, it is evident that the strike is involving immense loss. The loss in wages to the miners is estimated at \$200,000 a day. If the strike lasts for a month, and the loss to the operators equals that of the miners, there will be a total

of \$5,000,000 sacrificed. The prospective cutting off of the supply of coal is already causing great embarrassment which will of course become much greater should the strike be prolonged. The effect of the strike upon the retail trade finds an illustration in St. John, where the price of coal has gone up from two to three dollars per ton since the strike was declared, and can be had only in comparatively small quantities at any price. When it is considered how keenly and directly the cutting off of the anthracite coal supply is felt by millions of people on this continent, there seems good ground for the opinion that the coal operators should be compelled to submit their differences with the miners to arbitration.

Galveston to be Rebuilt. Contrary to the general rule in such cases, the first accounts of the Galveston disaster placed the loss of life below rather than above the mark. What may be regarded as careful estimates make the number of the dead in the vicinity of 6,000. The work of removing debris and disposing of dead bodies has proceeded until the scene of the disaster has been relieved of its most terrible and revolting features, and conditions preparatory to rebuilding are being secured. In view of the exposed situation of Galveston, the frequent disasters which it has suffered in the past, and the fact that no one can tell how soon again it may be subject to another catastrophe such as that by which it has just been visited, one might expect that men would be generally disposed to seek a place where life and property would be exposed to less terrible risks. But it is said that there appears to be no hesitation on the part of the people about rebuilding. Men seem to cling instinctively to home, even when their houses are in ruins and many of their friends and relatives among the dead. Besides, many possess land, buildings and the facilities for business in Galveston which represent considerable value if the city is to be rebuilt, but which otherwise would be almost a total loss. The New York Tribune is of the opinion that what it calls "the defiance of elemental inhospitality" plays no small part in the matter. That is to say, Galveston will be rebuilt because its people will not submit and yield to storm and flood. In the combat with adverse fortune the most virile qualities are developed.

South Africa. The recent official despatches of Lord Roberts indicate that operations against the remnant of the Boer forces are being vigorously pushed. The British have worked along the line of railway to the Portuguese border, scattering the enemy and making large captures of live stock, provisions, rolling stock, etc. Some prisoners have been taken and some guns. The Boers have also destroyed some of their heavy artillery, but it would seem that a good many of their large guns are as yet unaccounted for. Organized resistance on the part of the Boers, except in the way of guerilla warfare, appears to be pretty thoroughly broken. Many of those now in arms against the British are reported to be foreigners and mercenaries. Ex-President Steyn, of the Orange State, and General Botha are both reported to be ill, and have disappeared from the field of action. General DeWet, who was reported to have died, is believed to be still living, but his whereabouts is unknown. Mr. Kruger is in Portuguese territory and has accepted the offer of the Netherlands Government to send a warship to convey him to Europe. The British Government has given assurance that there will be no interference with his journey. How much of gold and other valuables the ex-President has in his possession is of course unknown, but there is not likely to be any action taken to prevent his carrying to Europe whatever wealth he may have with him. The British Government, it is understood, will be glad to be relieved of the necessity of dealing with Mr. Kruger as a prisoner. Five hundred Canadians of the first contingent in South Africa are to start for home shortly under the command of Major Pelletier, of Quebec. They will come directly. Those who remain in South Africa with Colonels Otter and Buchan until the close of war will return by way of England. Eighteen Canadian soldiers who have been in England some time as invalids sailed for home last Thursday on the S. S. Camboman.

The New Brunswick Baptist Convention.

The Baptist Sabbath School Convention of N. B. opened at Cumberland Bay, N. B., September 13, a devotional service being held in the morning and a business session at 2:30 p. m. The morning service was conducted by Revs. J. H. Hughes and C. N. Barton. It was a preparation meeting in which earnest prayer was offered for blessing upon the meetings then beginning. Vice-President Rev. R. M. Bynon opened the afternoon session and was elected president for 1900-1901. Rev. S. H. Cornwall was elected Secretary, Rev. J. Coombs, Auditor; T. H. Hall, L. Thorne, C. D. Dykeman, Rev. I. N. Thorne the executive. Reports were then heard from District Conventions and different Sabbath Schools. Pastor Barton told of the good work being done on his field. Rev. J. Coombs made an encouraging report for Queens County. President Bynon reported for Kent County, where such enthusiastic meetings are held, and for Kings County, which also holds successful meetings. Bro. M. S. Hall spoke of the importance of maintaining the position which this Convention has taken and regretted that more of our pastors were not active in supporting Baptist S. S. Conventions. He was pleased to speak of the Sabbath School at Gibson as wide awake and well attended. Bro. Hughes spoke of the excellent organization of Baptist Sabbath Schools in connection with the N. B. Eastern Association. Bro. T. H. Hall spoke of the needs of the larger schools, such as those in St. John, becoming active members of this organization.

On motion Bros. Barton, Horsman and Titus were appointed a committee to draft a programme for the evening service.

Mr. Bynon made report of the Normal Lessons prepared and published during the year. These lessons numbered 15 and were studied by about 120 pupils, of whom probably 55 passed successfully and secured diplomas. This work was successful as far as it went but should have gone much farther.

Referring to a resolution passed last year, recommending schools to elect superintendents each year, discussion took place as to the methods of election of these officers. It was moved and seconded that this Convention recommend our churches to elect the superintendent of their schools. It was moved in amendment that this Convention appoint a committee to draft a constitution for a local Sunday School, said committee to make report to this body. This motion prevailed and Brethren Barton, Chipman, Bynon and M. S. Hall were appointed.

Pastor Erb spoke a few words of welcome. The committee of arrangement made report and on motion the meeting was adjourned to 9 a. m. Saturday, with prayer by Bro. Hughes.

THURSDAY EVENING.

A half hour devotional service preceded the platform meeting. Rev. C. N. Barton spoke of "Organization in the Sunday School," Bro. Horsman of "Benefits of the Sunday School," Rev. R. M. Bynon of "Normal Work." These addresses were practical and instructive, receiving an attentive hearing from a fair sized congregation. The singing at this service was particularly good. Rev. S. D. Ervine coming in during the exercises was heartily welcomed by all present.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The people assembled at 9 o'clock for the closing session of the S. S. Convention. This was opened after a helpful devotional service conducted by Bro. Johnson, Lic., of Otnabog.

A suggested constitution for the local Sunday School had been drafted by the committee appointed and as presented formed the business of this session. This report was adopted with some few changes and will appear in type for circulation among our schools. M. S. Hall, C. N. Barton and A. H. Chipman were appointed a committee to see to the publication of this constitution. On motion the meeting adjourned to meet at 9 a. m. Saturday.

The New Brunswick Baptist Convention assembled at 10 o'clock, Rev. S. D. Ervine, the president, in the chair. The first hour was occupied according to custom with a devotional service of much power, a large number taking part in it.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The first business session opened at 2 o'clock, a social service conducted by the president occupying the first half hour. Minutes of the 7th annual meeting were read by Sec'y McIntyre and on motion approved. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, John Richards, Carleton; Vice-Presidents, N. B. Cottle, S. E. Frost, Chas. W. Barton; Secretary, Rev. W. E. McIntyre; Asst. Secretary, A. C. Horsman, Lic.; Statistical Secretary, F. O. Erb, Lic.; Treasurer, J. S. Titus; Auditor, W. E. Nobles; members of the Board of Directors for term expiring in 1903, Rev. S. H. Cornwall, Rev. J. H. Hughes, T. H. Hall, Rev. R. M. Bynon, Rev. Geo. Howard, T. L. Hay, C. D. Dykeman.

The following were appointed a nominating committee: Rev. S. D. Ervine, M. S. Hall, C. N. Barton.

Committee of Arrangements: F. O. Erb, Lic.; Rev. Calvin Currie, Des. Esch McLellan, Rev. R. M. Bynon, Rev. John Coombs.

On motion visiting brethren and sisters were invited to seats in this Convention. Reports of committees were then called for. Secretary McIntyre read report of Committee on Obituaries. Rev. P. O. Rees, who died at Milford, Mass., was the only New Brunswick minister to die during the year. A sketch of his life has already appeared in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. Report was adopted.

Rev. J. H. Hughes presented the report of the committee on publication. The N. B. Baptist Annual has been issued at an expense of \$8.16 more than the receipts for this particular object. The Home Mission Journal is in good condition; has reached a circulation of about 1,000 and in finances is square to date. This report was adopted and the balance due the committee was ordered paid by the treasurer.

A programme for the afternoon was submitted by the Committee of Arrangements. Bros. McIntyre and M. S. Hall made report of travelling arrangements. Their reports were adopted and on motion a vote of thanks was voted for services rendered.

The Committee on Nominations made report of full list of committees to report at next annual session of the Convention.

Rev. J. A. Porter was heard at this time in a response to the invitation to a seat. He was again on familiar ground, in his native province, and felt glad to be with his brethren once more and was in sympathy with the work of the N. B. Convention.

Committee of arrangements reported a programme for the evening service which was on motion adopted.

The secretary read several communications which had come into his hands. The chief of these was an appeal from the St. Andrews people to aid them in their attempt to repair their house of worship. This call comes from a field which sadly needs outside aid, and will make good use of all that is given to it.

The Treasurer of the Convention, Mr. J. S. Titus, presented his report for the year. This was on motion adopted, it being understood that the Home mission account would remain open until Oct. 1st. A brief summary of this report shows receipts to be,

For Home missions	\$1792.45
" Northwest mission	40.99
" Grande Ligne	13.65
" Foreign missions	122.08
" Acadia College	10.00
" Newfoundland mission	18.00
" Church Edifice Fund	18.70
" Annuity Association	6.00
	\$2021.87

There is a balance on hand, but several amounts due missionaries are unpaid. Bro. Titus' report was clear and explicit. It was fitting that he should receive the hearty vote of thanks which was tendered to him by the Convention. After singing, the benediction was pronounced by Father Springer.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

A house full of people assembled for the evening meeting. A good opening was made by Bro. Hughes who led the social service, and throughout the evening the singing was inspiring. Pastor Porter spoke to the unsaved in a brief but forceful address. Bro. Patterson, former pastor of the entertaining church, but now of the Northwest, had prepared an excellent report on Northwest Missions. This was read as a part of the evening's programme. Rev. Calvin Currie gave the address of the evening. Foreign Missions was his theme, the man and the message his leading thoughts. The people were much interested in this address, and it showed proof of a benefit to them. Prayer was offered in closing the meeting.

SATURDAY MORNING

A session of the S. S. Convention was held at 9 o'clock. The Convention proper opened with prayer by Pastor Currie at 10 o'clock. Minutes of previous session were read and approved. On motion the secretary was appointed a committee to send to Rev. F. T. Snell, now in England, a letter endorsing his work among our N. B. churches.

Secretary McIntyre read a summary of the Home Mission report. This report will be found in full in another column and shows a year's work on which blessing has rested.

Rev. J. H. Hughes as field secretary for Home missions, submitted his report. He has spent a busy year visiting pastorless and other churches in the Province. Through his efforts difficulties have been overcome, pastors have been settled, Christian life has been quickened and strengthened.

According to programme arranged, the matter of the future of the New Brunswick Convention was now considered. Secretary McIntyre after a few words explaining the understanding reached at Fredericton, moved the following resolution:

Resolved: that this Convention hand over the Home mission work of the Province to the committee appointed by the Southern and Eastern Associations, for the coming year.

Rev. A. B. McDonald seconded the resolution. The discussion which followed was quite general, the majority of the speakers taking the grounds that to carry this

resolution was necessary for the honor of the N. B. Convention. Others could not see the matter in this way. Among those taking a prominent part in the discussion were Revs. McIntyre, McDonald, Hughes, Bynon, Coombs, Ervine, and brethren T. H. Hall, Deacon Elkin, M. S. Hall. The motion prevailed by a standing vote of 28 to 4. On motion the meeting adjourned with prayer.

SATURDAY EVENING

After prayer and singing, Rev. W. E. McIntyre read an outline of the meeting the first Baptist Association held in the Maritime Provinces, and a brief history of this association during its earlier years, or until the New Brunswick Association was organized.

Rev. Calvin Currie read a very interesting history of the Prince William Baptist church founded in 1800. An epitome of the history of the Norton Baptist church was read by the secretary. Elders Crandall and Harding were in this part of N. B. in the summer and autumn of the year 1800, and here ordained Theodore Innes as the pastor of this church. His labors had already been blessed and were instrumental in bringing into this local church and to others, many believers in Christ. The Norton church joined the Association in 1819. Elder Pickle was their second speaker being ordained in 1824.

On motion adjournment was now made for the meeting of the Baptist Annuity Association located in New Brunswick. Vice President, Rev. W. E. McIntyre, occupied the chair. The secretary, Havelock Coy, had prepared and furnished a report reviewing a year of few changes in the business affairs of the Association. The annuitants now number fifteen, composed of eight ministers and seven widows. The amount paid half yearly to these have continued uniform, being \$25 to each minister and \$18.75 to each widow. There have been no deaths among beneficiary members during the year.

This Association has received from annuitants, mortgages discharged and other sources during the year \$2786.60. The cash balance on hand is \$273.66.

The business of the Convention was again resumed. A resolution to hold the next session of the N. B. Baptist Theological Summer School in connection with this Convention was unanimously adopted.

SATURDAY EVENING

another very large congregation assembled to listen to a full programme of addresses. Pastor Springer led the devotional service. Pastor Bynon preached an excellent 20 minute sermon. Revs. J. H. Hughes and W. E. McIntyre spoke on "Home Missions."

SABBATH MORNING

As usual at such gatherings, the Baptist people from far and near began to gather at an early hour. Pastor W. J. Gordon conducted the preparatory prayer meeting—a meeting largely attended and characterized by deep feeling. The prayers and testimonies were inspiring. At eleven Pastor Currie preached to a crowded house from Matt. 14:14. This was a message of sympathy and cheer. Christ sympathized with and healed the people. The lesson is plain for all God's people to have sympathy, the sympathy which leads to action. It was evident from expressions made that the speaker was followed with closest interest and approval. He preached a sermon of much power.

At the same hour Pastor Geo. Howard preached in the Methodist house nearby, to what was practically an overflow meeting. The writer was not favored to hear this sermon, but is assured that it was such a sermon as this well-known brother is accustomed to preach. These services should result in blessing to the congregations who gathered to hear them.

AFTERNOON.

A Model Sabbath School was assembled at 2 o'clock. Mr. T. H. Hall acted as superintendent, Rev. R. M. Bynon conducted a model lesson, and addresses were delivered by Pastors Horsman, lic., McIntyre, Ervine, and Bros. A. H. Chipman and Deacon Elkin. The subjects were, "Shall Doctrine be taught in the Sabbath School," "Qualifications for Teachers," "Win the Children."

EVENING.

Rain interfered with this session in the matter of attendance, otherwise the gathering was a highly successful one. Evangelist Young preached a short sermon from the text, "Delight thyself in the Lord." Pastor Barton led an after meeting in which a large number of helpful testimonies were given. Several asked the prayers of God's people.

Votes of thanks were heartily tendered to the entertaining church, to the male chorus, and to other friends who also sang with much acceptance. A feature of the closing hours of the Convention, was the raising of over \$50 for Bro. Ervine as a slight tribute of regard and esteem. Had the usual audience been present this offering would have been much larger. Bro. Ervine has a large place in the hearts of the people. Many prayers are offered for his recovery. This was the concluding session of the Convention.

Bro. F. O. Erb, a recent graduate of the University of New Brunswick, has been acting pastor of the Cumberland Bay and The Range churches for two months past. He has been energetic in his work and has found favor with the people in his ministry among them.

During the meetings the collections for all purposes were \$118.

The attendance was less than it would have been had the Central Railway been in order. The boat route was all right except that it did not furnish return on Saturday.

Home Mission Report of New Brunswick.

During the past year the Board has, with the means at its disposal, striven to give the best possible aid to the weak and destitute interests of our denomination in various parts of the province. As in the years hitherto, many pressing applications had to be refused assistance, not because the cases were not worthy, but because sufficient funds were not in the treasury to warrant further outlay; so again this year have we been compelled frequently to withhold promises of grants, fearing we should not be able to meet them. To all on the Board this inability has been the cause of the deepest humiliation and concern. With many bright prospects for aggressive work in new fields, and impressed with the force of the Master's commission to carry that work for-

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ward, we have had to content ourselves largely with holding the old positions, exercising the strictest economy in all expenditures of funds entrusted to us. And now at the close of another Convention year, with hearts full of anxieties and with hands overlaid we present a brief summary of the Home Mission work for the past twelve months.

NEWCASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Rev. E. C. Baker has had charge of the group of churches in this part, supplying the stations regularly until July of the present year. He reports six baptisms and a fair state of progress on the whole field. For a long time Baptist growth here has been slow, and the conditions and prospects seem little better than in previous years.

HARCOURT.

For a part of the present Convention year Bro. I. N. Thorne has supplied the stations of this field. One great difficulty in the way of successful prosecution of the work has been the fact that the missionary lived too great a distance away, and could only make occasional visits, coming by rail each time. What seems greatly needed is to have a resident laborer, who could give undivided attention to the various communities in this vicinity. There is an opportunity for our people to do good service in many of these localities, but much careful and painstaking labor will have to be performed.

BUCTOUCHE.

This field was occupied during a part of the year by Bro. Smith, who was aided by the Board. The stations are some distance apart, and the drives, especially in winter, necessitate much exposure. Bro. Smith afterwards accepted the pastorate at Port Elgin, and for a time these interests were left uncared for. They are at present supplied by Bro. G. H. Beaman.

SERDIAC.

Rev. E. C. Corey continues to supply here, giving one-fourth of his time. The resident membership is small, not exceeding twenty, but they are a faithful band, and give liberally to the Lord's work. We could not find it in our hearts to desert them, and the small grant has been continued. As intimated in previous reports, there is at this point a grand centre for combined French and English mission work, but this has been an ideal to which our Board has not yet attained. May we not hope that in the near future much more may be done for the Acadians of Westmorland than has hitherto been even attempted.

PORT ELGIN AND CAPE TORMENTINE.

For a part of the year this field was cared for by Bro. Gardner. At present Rev. R. Barry Smith is stationed in charge, occupying nearly all the points from Port Elgin eastward to the Cape. The attendance at all the stations has been good, and the prospects for successful work seem more promising. The tax upon the labors of one man to supply the whole field is indeed excessive, but it seems almost impossible to get any better arrangement. The demand for Baptist work is imperative, and the Board will doubtless have to continue aid for some time yet.

MIDGIC.

There are three churches in this pastorate, supplied of late by Rev. J. W. Gardner. The support, however, is quite insufficient, and unless the amount can be increased the field must soon become vacant. One important drawback that much hinders the present prosecution of successful work is the want of unanimity among the members of one of the sections. Even when all united the churches are weak enough, and only the hearty and united support of the entire membership can secure pastoral labor, with the small assistance now rendered by the Board. We commend this course to the serious attention of all the sections.

GERMANTOWN.

Rev. T. Bishop, pastor of the First Harvey church, has supplied this mission up to May 1 of the present year. The interest during his pastorate was well sustained, and the congregations continued good. Since his resignation the Board has not granted further assistance.

FAIRFIELD, ST. JOHN COUNTY.

This church, known as Second St. Martins, has, in connection with Hilldale, enjoyed the watch care of Bro. Bynon, who has, with his usual vigor and earnestness, attended to our denominational interests hereabout. A wholesome spiritual activity has been manifested, especially in the Sabbath School and B. Y. P. U. meetings. Several have professed their faith in Christ and united with the church by baptism. Our affairs here have not enjoyed so much prosperity and blessing for many years as under the present pastorate, and we trust the field is destined ere long to become self-sustaining.

LAKEVIEW, ST. JOHN COUNTY.

Rev. J. D. Wetmore supplied this point in connection with the Hampton Station field. Owing to the heavy pressure upon his time and strength, our brother felt unable to continue the pastorate, and in November last removed to Rockland, Carleton County. While he preached here the congregations were large, the spiritual life of the people was greatly quickened, and general progress was manifest in all the work.

TABERNACLE, ST. JOHN.

The Board is pleased to be able to report the most successful year, so far as increase of membership is concerned, yet known in the history of the Tabernacle church. Nor do we think progress in all respects has ever been better than during the twelve months now closing. Bro. Stackhouse has the undivided support of his people, who are in addition most hearty in his praise. Finding themselves somewhat straitened for want of proper church accommodation, the members have decided on the erection of a more suitable and convenient church edifice, which under all the circumstances would seem most desirable.

MUSQUASH.

Our interests in this part of the province have enjoyed much prosperity since Bro. Field's pastorate began. There have been some additions by papism, and all the work is in a healthy and progressive condition. Bro. Field gives promise of much usefulness in the Master's service, and we trust he may long be spared to repeat the record already made. Just as this report goes to press we have to record the loss of Bro. C. F. Clinch,

long identified with our cause in this place. May worthy successors be raised up to fill his place.

BRAVER HARBOR.

Elder Munro has proved the right man among this people, and harmony prevails throughout the field. A new station has been added, and an interesting congregation gathered in. The field now asserts itself as self-sustaining, and Pastor Munro declares his intention of keeping it up to this mark if possible.

ST. ANDREWS.

Perhaps no field falling under the care of the Board has given greater ground for encouragement than the churches of this group. For many years our missionary efforts here have been exceedingly trying, and at the same time productive of but small results. Early in the present season Evangelist Young, then a general missionary of the Board, came this way, and after making some enquiries and looking over the interests, began special meetings. It was a trying and perilous venture to gather the scattered fragments together, requiring no small amount of tact and grace, with much forbearance, lest the enemy should utterly extinguish the last vestige of Baptist influence in these parts. Satan seemed strongly entrenched hard by the temple of God. Most of those hitherto known as Baptists had gone off into other societies, and for some time it seemed difficult to regain their sympathy and support. The sins and failures of others also stood in the way, while a general apathy on the part of the few remaining baptized believers made the recovery doubly difficult. As the meetings continued, however, the power of God became more and more manifest, and soon rich blessings followed. All the resident brethren gradually fell in with the efforts of God's servant, while quite a number of others were led by the spirit of God to give themselves to the service of the Master and cast in their lot with us. The church has again resumed its functions, and Bro. Young was persuaded to tarry with it for some months, until the settlement of a regular pastor could be effected. In all this success the Board has greatly rejoiced, and the changed condition of our mission at St. Andrews has been in itself a sufficient reward for all the anxieties of the year.

BAILLIE.

Bro. Steeves has occupied the stations on this field, and has had a fairly prosperous year. The attendance at preaching services has been good, and several have united with the church by baptism. There seems to be at the present an encouraging prospect for the numerous districts embraced in this pastorate, and we are looking for greater things in the future.

NEW MARVLAND AND CARDIGAN.

For some time these little churches have been left to suffer, owing chiefly to the fact that hitherto no successful plan of grouping them seemed to present itself. This year, however, matters began to look more hopeful, and an arrangement was at length made by which Bro. Seelye could supply both places. A good degree of interest has been displayed, and our denominational position is evidently much better than for several years.

DOAKTOWN.

An interesting band of churches and mission stations is to be found on the Upper Miramichi. They are at present under the pastoral care of Bro. King, and during the last four years have made rapid strides in growth and spiritual development. These settlements are somewhat thinly drawn out in a continuous line along the valley of the river, and from their position necessitate a long drive from the western to the eastern parts of the field. Bro. King has greatly enjoyed his labors in these parts, although taxing his strength to the utmost. At the recent associational gathering at Doaktown, the brethren here gave a warm welcome to those from the sections along the St. John, and showed that, despite their remoteness from the great body of their brethren, they have true denominational fellowship with us in every good work. We are exceedingly hopeful of this mission.

KESWICK.

Two small churches, bearing this name, are here grouped with the Macnaquack church, and at present receive the care of Bro. Howard. The congregations, though somewhat mixed, are yet large and attentive, and good opportunities are presented for Baptists. Bro. Howard stands high in the esteem of his people, and it is doubtful if his place could be better filled by any brother in our ministry. Under the blessing of God we look for growth and additions ere long.

TEMPERANCE VALE.

This field, in connection with Upper Queensbury and Springfield, was at first supplied by Bro. Rutledge, who retired in December last. During the present summer Rev. C. W. Sables has had charge of it, and the work is progressing favorably. A new parsonage has been erected at Temperance Vale, thus greatly strengthening our position for the future. Several important outstations stretch out on every side, and give an earnest laborer his full quota of opportunities to serve the cause of the Master. Bro. Sables has proved himself the right man for this part of our denominational heritage, and we look for blessings on the work.

ABERDEEN.

Bro. Calder was stationed here in the beginning of the present Convention year, but soon after accepted the pastorate of Centreville church. During the summer a student has supplied several of the stations, but a regular pastor is needed throughout the year.

ANDOVER.

A large and important group of stations centres around this point, and these are at present cared for by Bro. Demmings. The interest in the preaching services is good, and the attendance on the increase. With the Divine favor good results will follow, and the churches be greatly strengthened.

TOBIQUE VALLEY.

The points on this river have been supplied by Bros. Millin and Stirling, the latter now having oversight of the field. Owing to the mixed nature of the communities, and also on account of the fact that these communities are commonly small, our progress has been slow. We are encouraged, however, to continue our efforts and do our part towards the evangelization of the many promising settlements now opening up in these sections.

ST. FRANCIS.

Rev. C. Henderson, our veteran home missionary, is doing effective service here, extending his labors far up the river and along the branches into the State of Maine. A considerable part of this mission lies naturally in that State, and should, we think, receive assistance from the H. M. Board of Maine. The field is large, the stations widely separated, and the drives most trying. Many camps of lumbermen at work here in the winter season are visited by our missionary, who gives to many of them the only gospel service they are permitted to enjoy during their isolation from the older communities down the river. Among the crews of these camps are many French Catholics, who, perhaps, here receive what is denied them at home, and are thereby at least brought under the influence of the gospel for a portion of each year. May the seed thus sown be quickened to the salvation of many precious souls.

GENERAL MISSIONARY WORK.

For some time in the early part of the year Rev. F. W. Patterson acted as our general missionary, doing good service at Hopewell and several other points. He afterwards accepted an engagement in connection with the Sackville church, and a little later removed to the Northwest.

Bro. Young was also employed in the same service for a part of the year, laboring in various parts of the province until May last, when, in consequence of the success attending his efforts at St. Andrews, it seemed most reasonable and necessary that he should comply with the request of that church to remain with them, as stated, supply for six months.

Rev. J. H. Hughes has also been employed by the Board as Field Secretary, and as supply for pastorless churches. In the course of his visits Bro. Hughes has striven to encourage vacant interests to secure pastoral care, and in many instances we have reason to believe that his visits in this respect have resulted in much good.

Modern Decadence.

We are in no respect inclined to take a pessimistic view of things. On the contrary, we feel that there is an upward trend to them, and that the world as a whole is beneath the rays of a rising sun. At the same time we cannot be blind to certain tendencies that seem to obtain among us leading in the opposite direction. It would seem as though there has been a decadence to some extent in the general tone and trend of things. In literature, for example, books have been published during the past decade in regard to which one's commendation has to be very carefully guarded. There are many of them morbid in tone, and at points so suggestive as to social problems that one can scarcely place them on the family reading table. One cannot help contrasting them with the works of the past generation—works of Thackeray, of Dickens, of Eliot and of Bulwer. The tone of them one feels is not that of the whole uplifting, and that they have not in them that quality of life and strength which will give or ought to give them a permanent position in literature. The same seems to be true and possibly to almost the same extent in the domain of art. Art has become realistic instead of idealistic, and the pictures that have been presented are many of them the reverse of elevating in tone. This has been noted as peculiarly true of the French department of art in the World's Exposition now holding at Paris. The composition of the representative pictures is spoken of as grotesque, and to some extent vulgar and degrading to the utmost degree. The lofty ideals of earlier painters seem, to a certain extent, to have been lost sight of, and art has too much come down to the plane and dust and grime of a life least to be commended.

When we come to manners and customs, somehow we are not very much pleased as we look in certain directions. It is most assuredly not an encouraging sign that so large a space in our daily press is taken up with descriptions of prize fights and amusements of this character. One wonders that men can indulge in such brutal encounters, and he wonders more than thousands, numbering among them many citizens deemed reputable, can be found who will patronize such an exhibition. One wonders, if possible still more, that our reputable press should find it sufficiently profitable to give so large a space to the description of these brutal encounters. Paragraphs too that find their way now and then into the papers from our seaside resorts, as to the use that is now made of bathing costumes, and the manners of those who wear them, are not pleasant reading. Recent accusations have been made in public likewise in regard to the drink habit among ladies of our so-called upper class; while the character of some public entertainments seems to suggest anything but that of an upward and inspiring trend. In fact this has been, to quite a large extent characteristic of the current drama for the last year or more. There seems, as we have suggested, a letting down of things, as though there had come too emphatic a protest in so-called puritanism of a generation past. The survey is one not perhaps to make the observer despondent, but is calculated to make him thoughtful.

The cause or cure of that which we have so imperfectly indicated, does not lie close at hand. Perhaps the fault to some extent is to be found in the greater accumulation of wealth among us, and so in the greater possibility of extravagance. Possibly, too, it may be traced somewhat to the increased freedom enjoyed by the feminine portion of the community. Perhaps the latitude of the bicycle has led to the license of the bathing suit. Undoubtedly the larger liberty given to woman in many respects is an advantage. She should have as she is having a larger scope in the choice and following of an occupation; in the securing of educational advantages; and in general in the pursuit of her individual choice; but that all these things have introduced a new and puzzling element into the social structure, none who observes closely will be inclined to question. The cure will come undoubtedly in due time. The eddy is not the current of the stream. It simply indicates some local disturbance. These things that we have spoken of as eddies in the social stream that we believe is leading onward to broader freedom, to more exalted character, and to a more perfect representation of Christian civilization. There is no real cause for discouragement to anyone, but there is reason for thoughtful consideration on the part of all.—The Commonwealth.

Messenger and Visitor

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Political Duties.

The date on which the general election for a new Dominion Parliament will be held has not yet been announced, but it is well understood that it is to take place shortly,—perhaps within a few weeks and at farthest within a few months. This is an important fact for the holding of a general election involves for the people of the country duties and responsibilities of a very serious character.

It is not the province of this journal to discuss politics from a partizan standpoint. It is not our business to instruct and persuade our readers as to which of the political parties and policies now prominently before the country should receive their support. But it does seem to be the duty of a religious journal such as this to remind Christian electors of the seriousness and importance of the political duties which are entrusted to them and to exhort them to discharge these duties in the fear of God and for the highest interests of the country. What the highest interests of the country demand in respect to the support of different policies and parties is a matter which each individual elector should honestly endeavor to settle for himself, using the best means available in order to reach a right conclusion. To reach such a conclusion, it must be admitted, is frequently a matter of no little difficulty. Even if one possesses the courage and disposition to act independently of party considerations, it is not easy for him to gather the information necessary to enable him so to act. The number of men who can command the data, the time and the ability necessary in order to form a really intelligent opinion and deliver an unbiased judgment as to the acts and policies of political parties is not large. For the most part, it must be confessed, little attempt is made to think or to act independently. The men who are accustomed to be addressed from the hustings as "intelligent and independent electors" are too generally willing to march meekly in the ranks of one or other of the great political parties, forming their political opinions in the light of the caricature of truth held before them in the party newspaper, willing to believe that all the honesty and ability in leadership is on their side, and all the incompetence and rascality on the other, and impatient of anything that would disturb that comfortable conviction.

A larger measure of independence in respect to enquiry, discussion and action is constantly to be greatly desired in our political life. As things now are, almost all that finds expression in speech or action in the political life of the country is subject to party control. Those who are not willing to think and work within party lines are for the most part silent and inactive. There are indeed a few constituencies in which there is enough of independence to send to Parliament men who are not pledged to support any party. There are in Parliament a few men who occupy such an independent position, there are a few also who, while in the main supporting one or other party, give evidence occasionally that they do not consider themselves bound to follow any leaders blindly or to support any party without reservation. There are a few newspapers too which venture to discuss political matters in a more or less independent spirit, and which do not consider that the fact that an act or a policy has the endorsement of a certain political party is sufficient to settle it beyond debate. Such instances, however, are not conspicuous by reason of their numbers. It would be well for the country if there were more newspapers to discuss political questions on their merits simply and not in reference to party interests and exigencies, more men in Parliament with whom the ruling question should be not what does allegiance to party require, but what does the honor and highest interests of the country demand, and more constituencies ready to send such men to Parliament. But we must take things as we find them and

MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

make the best of them. There is connected with the party system much that is objectionable, as every serious and intelligent man will readily admit. But it has become so much a part of the political life of the country that we could not have much hope of eliminating it, even if we were sure of being able to put something better in its place. Most of the electors who act at all in the coming election will act within party lines, and as units of one or other of the two great political parties. And, as we have intimated, it is not our business to interfere with men's party affiliations. We only counsel that, in forming and maintaining such affiliations, they act intelligently and honestly, according to the best information within their reach. Even within party lines there is a considerable and important sphere for freedom of action. This has respect especially to two things, namely, the selection of candidates, and purity in elections. The elector who belongs to a party may yet use his influence within that party, and certainly should use it to the full, to secure the selection, as candidates for the suffrages of the people, of men who possess the superior ability and worth of character to enable and entitle them to serve the country as the makers of its laws and the guardians of its interests. It is much to be regretted that Christian electors are not more generally and strenuously exerting their influence to secure the nomination by their respective parties of the best men available, and especially men of high moral and Christian principle, men who can be depended upon to exert a wholesome moral influence in the public affairs of the country, who will work heartily for the promotion of temperance and other moral reforms, men whose character and personal influence will always and everywhere make for the encouragement of virtue and the discouragement of vice and crime. Since party men will vote for the party candidate, and since in almost every case the nominee of the one or the other party will be elected, the great importance of seeking to make the party nominations the best possible is very evident.

The other matter referred to in which the partizan elector possesses the power of independent action, is also of great importance, but the remarks which we have to make in that connection must be reserved for another occasion.

Editorial Notes.

—The Watchman makes the following very suggestive remark: "It may be that the first experience human beings have on entering the future life is a choice and the decision determines destiny. All that we ever thought or felt or willed or did, may find its manifestation in that choice."

—We should be pleased, if we could, to grant the requests which our friends sometime make, to insert one or more stanzas of a hymn in connection with obituary notices published in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. But if all requests of this kind were acceded to, a much larger amount of space than we could afford would be occupied in this way, and, as it would be unfair to grant such a request to some and refuse it to others, we are obliged to make it an invariable rule not to print verses in connection with obituary notices.

—Recent despatches have brought the gratifying news of abundant rains in India. Reports from Simla indicate the assurance of an excellent harvest of cotton and grains in northern India, and a large reduction in the number of those on the relief list. But in some parts of India the rain-fall has been so great as to cause destructive floods, involving large loss of life. In the vicinity of Calcutta, where considerable tracts of country are inundated, it is reported that 20,000 persons have been drowned and thousands of others made homeless.

—The Protestants of France are not numerically a strong body, but that they are making their influence felt is shown by the fact that a French Roman Catholic, M. Renaud, has recently written works with the alarmist titles, "The Protestant Peril," and "The Protestant Conquest." The same writer is quoted as saying in a recent article in the "Pays;" "The Protestants advance farther and farther in the conquest of Catholic France. A day will of necessity come when they will drive the curé from his church, the Bishop from his cathedral, and every Catholic from public office."

—We deeply regret to chronicle this week the death of Professor E. A. Read, son of Rev. E. O. Read, of Waterville, N. S. Professor Read was a man of ability, who had spent much time and hard study in preparing himself for his life work, and it seems very sad indeed that just when he had fairly entered upon a career that seemed so full of promise his life should suddenly be cut short. To the bereaved family, to whom this must be a very heavy blow, we desire to offer Christian sympathy. There are many who will feel for them in their sorrow.

—The dispensary system of the Carolinas, which is a modification of the Gothenburg system, appears to be generally regarded by the temperance people of those States as decidedly to be preferred to the licensing of the liquor traffic, and more practicable than its entire suppression. Of five candidates recently nominated for the office of Governor in South Carolina, not one advocated

a return to the old system. Four stood for the Dispensary, and one advocated complete prohibition. The vote in the primaries is said to have indicated that 57,000 citizens of the State approved of the dispensary as the best solution of the liquor question, while 34,000 demanded that liquor-selling be entirely prohibited.

—From Newton and Rochester Theological Seminaries come favorable reports as to the prospects for the year upon which they are entering. The new students at Rochester number 29, of whom three come from Acadia, At Newton it is said there will be a slight increase in the enrollment, as compared with last year, notwithstanding that the standard has been raised so that only college graduates can obtain admission. The raising of the standard has caused disappointment to quite a number of men, some forty students having been turned away because they were unable to meet the required conditions for entrance. Professor Anderson who succeeds Professor Rhees in the department of New Testament Interpretation, has made a very favorable impression.

—It seems that the activity and success of Protestant bodies—especially the Methodists, Baptists and Waldenses—in preaching a New Testament Christianity in Italy and Rome, has attracted the attention of the Pope and called forth from him a public denunciation, in which he alludes to the work of the Protestant teacher as "the insidious activity of heretical men," and speaks of "the design harbored by these heretical sects to fix the standard of religious discord and rebellion in this Peninsula and chiefly in this *alma urbe*." This is not complimentary, but certainly the evangelical teachers in Rome have reason to be thankful that their work is being done in the days of Leo XIII. and not in the times of some of his predecessors.

—Little progress evidently is being made toward a settlement of the trouble in which China is involved with the Powers. What principally stands in the way of such a settlement is that for the most part the nations have little confidence in the good intentions of each other or of China. In England, Russia especially is an object of distrust. While posing in the interests of peace and forbearance, she is believed to be plotting to secure her own national interests by an attempt to shield the anti-foreign Chinese leaders from deserved punishment. At the same time the reports of Russian barbarities toward Chinese in Manchuria are so terrible as to seem entirely incredible if they were not supported by many other accounts of Russian atrocities. That distrust of Russia's policy is not confined to England, is evident from the editorial utterances of some leading American papers. Thus the New York Tribune says: "From the beginning of the troubles down to the present time, Russia has expressed no especial indignation at the Peking outrages and no especial zeal for the punishment of the guilty authors of them. So far as it has sought vengeance or the infliction of punishment, it has been in the wholesale slaughter of innocent men, women and children. Its chief aim has apparently been to use the whole tragic episode as a means of settling to its own satisfaction various questions of political influence and territorial control. Thus it was far more ready to send an army for the occupation of Manchuria than a regiment for the relief of the Peking legations, and it is now ready to abandon Peking to anarchy while it shows no sign of relinquishing its possession of Manchuria."

—There is at the present time a movement in Maine looking toward the enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law of that State, which it seems to be admitted had come to be very generally disregarded at least in the cities and larger towns. A minister, Rev. S. F. Pearson, has recently been elected sheriff of Cumberland County. Alluding to this, Zion's Advocate, of Portland, says: "Mr. Manly of Augusta, hastens to tell his associates the meaning of this election, viz., that the prohibitory law must be enforced so long as it is on the statute books. He evidently thinks, however, that resubmission might bring about a repeal of the law. We believe he is as much mistaken in this as many Republicans have been in the view that the people do not want to have the prohibitory law enforced. Every time the issue has been made the people have spoken with a voice that cannot be misunderstood, and they will speak again if necessary. But attention need not be diverted to his point now. The most significant fact is the present general admission that the prohibitory law can be enforced. We have been told by officials of various kinds who have taken an oath to enforce the laws, and who have unblushingly violated that oath, that the prohibitory law cannot be enforced in large cities. What have we heard during the past week but a wait long and loud from those whose traffic is in danger in Portland! And yet, one raises his voice to say to those who have elected Sheriff Pearson, 'You deceive yourselves, the law cannot be enforced.' Another significant fact is the effect which the election in Cumberland county is having in other counties. The voice of the people has been heard, the rum-sellers all over the state and those who have allowed them to prosecute their unlawful traffic, find that the day of judgment is not already past. The handwriting on the wall can be read without any difficulty."

The Fountal Christ.

BY J. D. F.

It is many centuries now since a Hebrew seer, looking forward to the advent of Judah's deliverer, hailed his coming with these triumphant words, "In that day there shall be a fountain opened to the house of David and to the inhabitants of Jerusalem, for sin and for uncleanness." The prophet's glowing hope is now the Christian's glad experience. The splendid forecast has been crowned with glorious fulfilment. Today the pilgrim church of God throughout the world unites to sing—

O Christ He is the fountain
The deep sweet well of love.

In Christ we find a fountal fulness.

A cistern may be emptied A brook may run dry.
The well may hold its unfailing waters in shaded deeps
far down below the surface of the earth. But a fountain

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brims. The water rises to its lips. Its fulness is perennial. Such is the fulness of our Lord. Other hearts run dry. Other minds yield up their treasures for a time then sink exhausted. But in Christ the fulness dwells. One clear-visioned man who stood close by the Master and peered with long and loving gaze into the crystal depths of his marvellous personality, had this to say: "We beheld his glory—glory as of the only begotten from the Father, full of grace and truth." We bemoan the weakness and the shame of our emptiness. The affections become depleted. Enthusiasms perish. There is poverty of thought. Even the most loving hearts have limitations. Even the most spring-like and creative intellects show a diminishing stock of vital ideas when steady draughts are made upon them. From the shame of our own emptiness we turn to the "glory" of Christ's fulness. He is the brimmed receptacle of grace and truth. Self-fed, the affections of his heart remain unwasted. Not Gethsemane nor Calvary could dry up his love. He returned from the cross and the tomb with enthusiasm for humanity unquenched and undiminished. And the centuries bear adoring testimony to the fountal quality of his thought. No man can point to a platitude of Jesus. His words are pre-eminently spirit and life. To his latest utterance his teaching manifests the same depth and volume and originality and vitality as in the early days when he astonished the multitudes by speaking "as one having authority, and not as the scribes."

Moreover in Christ we find a fountal flow. It is characteristic of a fountain that it pours forth its contents ceaselessly. There is constant movement. It throbs, pulsates, issues its life in silver jets. By virtue of its own livingness the water of the fountain is renewed moment by moment. It is the same today as yesterday, or a century ago. Yet it is ever fresh and new, rising each instant from the heart of the everlasting hill. Fellow-Christians let us cherish this blessed thought of Jesus! He is our living Lord. The grace we need issues fresh from his heart moment by moment. The truth we need gushes new from his lips this very instant. I am not merely to think of his love as a historical fact but a present, living reality, renewed to me by each pulsation of his heart. When I read his wonderful words uttered in the old Palestinian days, I am to remember that my changeless, living Lord is saying them over and over again to me today. It seems to me that this is the sweet secret of fellowship with Jesus. When we realize the fountal flow of his life toward us we have reached a point of Christian experience where we can say with Whittier:

No fable old, nor mythic lore,
Nor dream of bards and seers,
No dead fact stranded on the shore
Of the oblivious years:—

But warm, sweet, tender, even yet
A present help is he;
And faith has still its Olivet,
And love its Galilee.

Also, Christ fulfils the function of a fountain. He cleanses life from its impurities. One may not be able to give a scientific account of the process yet may declare with unquivering certainty, "I washed and was cleansed." Who that has bathed in this crystal fountain can ever forget the exhilaration of the experience? More grateful than "the cool, silver shock of the pool" to the hot and dusty traveller is the marvellous spiritual sensation which comes from submergence in Christ. To let one's self down into him; to bow the mind, the heart, the will, beneath the flowing fulness of his life; to sink one's being deep in his;—this is the delightful, the exquisite, the incomparable experience of the Christian disciple. And this should be our daily habit. As the plunge in the cool morning bath removes impurities of the flesh, tones up the heart and starts the vital organs into vigorous, healthy play, so from each brief morning bath in the fountal Christ, the soul stands forth cleansed, quickened, and bright with the glow of a holy ardor. What splendid lives we might live if we went to our work each morning fresh from the fountain.

Then, too, Christ quenches the thirst with which sin smites the soul. He was speaking as the fountain when he said, "If any man thirst, let him come unto me and drink." He was speaking as the fountain when he said, "If thou knewest the gift of God, and who it is that saith unto thee, give me to drink;—thou wouldest have asked of him, and he would have given thee living water." And to me it seems that the topmost fact concerning the fountal Christ is this, that in giving us to drink he becomes the seed of innumerable fountains in the souls of men. The water that he gives becomes in him that drinks "a well of water springing up unto eternal life." Have we not found it so? Have we not known days when the Jesus-life came springing up through the imagination, springing up through the affections, springing up through the conscience, springing up through the will? Were they not the gala days of life? And if we have choked the fountain, if by selfishness or worldliness or indulgence in known sin we have checked its flow, shall we not, even now, set ourselves to clear away the obstruction, that it may rise again in majesty and might throughout the entire range of our faculties and powers? As the Israelites of old cleared away the sands that choked the mouth of the spring in the wilderness, singing as they digged, "Spring up, O Well; sing ye unto it," so may we with gladness clear the way within our hearts for the flow of the Master's life, singing as we remove the sands,

Thou of life the fountain art,
Freely let me take of thee;
Spring thou up within my heart,
Rise to all eternity!

India.

REV. H. Y. COREY.

The word India brings before the mind of the average Canadian a mass of oriental abuses, corruption, oppression and cruelty rampant upon all sides. A home of famine, plague and pestilence. A race of inferior beings almost naked, poor, ignorant and superstitious, scarcely worthy of respect.

Whatever might have been true of this great country in the past, the mental picture thus drawn little more represents the real India of today, than a picture of England under the Saxon Heptarchy represents modern Britain.

In area, India is about one-half the size of the United States of America, and has a population three times as great as the whole of North America including Canada, the United States and Mexico. The people have splendid natural ability. The readiness with which they accept new ideas, and adapt themselves to new surroundings is amazing. Considering the odds with which India has had to contend, no country in the world has made greater progress than she during the last fifty years. From 1841 to 1896, her export trade alone increased from \$40,000,000 to \$360,000,000 annually. Her import trade correspondingly increased. In 1853 the first railway for a distance of 23 miles was opened for traffic. At the present time there are 25,000 miles of railway in operation.

The following details appeals emphatically as to how the post office is appreciated and to the growing intelligence of the people.

Table with 5 columns: Post offices, letters, newspapers, packets, distance covered. Data for 1885 and 1896.

Money orders were commenced in 1862. In 1895 the number of money orders was 10,223,137. Telegraphs were commenced in 1851, in 1895 the telegraph lines were 143,188 miles in length and the number of messages was 4,744,927, an average of more than 10,000 for every day in the year. In the department of manufactures results are even more encouraging. The first cotton mill was established in 1851, in 1896 there were 147 mills, employing on an average 1000 workmen each, and manufacturing 275,000 tons of cotton. In 1896 there were 29 jute mills employing on an average 3,000 workmen each. Wollen mills have also been commenced with encouraging results. There are now 60 tanneries and 10 paper mills in operation. The value of the output of the latter is \$2,000,000 annually. There are numerous other industries as indigo, glass and soap factories, potteries, iron and brass foundries. In order to make the country more productive and to avoid famine, 36,000 miles of canals have been dug to supply water for rice and other cultivation. The mining of coal, iron, gold, antimony, manganese, kerosene oil, etc., is developing into a most important industry. Few countries have a larger supply of pure iron ore than India.

Education is taking a deep hold upon India. The radical change wrought within a hundred years is marvellous. Such strides in advancement could be taken by those only who have the natural ability which enables them to appreciate knowledge. In 1855 the schools of all classes numbered but 25,620 with 396,047 pupils, in 1897 there were 152,330 schools with 4,375,094. In the secondary school, many of which teach up to matriculation, there are 600,000 pupils. In 1855 the first Arts college received its charter, today there are about 100 Arts colleges attended by nearly 20,000 students. Schools of law, medicine, and engineering colleges, schools of Art, Industrial schools and Commercial schools have been established and are doing excellent work. Scattered over the country there are between three and four thousand hospitals and dispensaries, in charge of doctors trained in the medical schools. At these dispensaries the poor are treated free.

In 1835 there were only six native newspapers in India. Newspapers and other periodicals in India now amount to about 600. In 1896 the number which passed through the mails was 29,000,000. Says Sir W. Hunter, "The Indian intellect is marching forth in many directions, rejoicing in its new strength." The British Government has given a practical exhibition of its confidence in the people by the measure of self-government which it has placed upon them. Apart from the Presidency cities,—Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, the oldest municipalities do not date back beyond 1850. In 1897 there were 757 municipalities, governed by a council of its own townspeople. This council levies taxes and spends the money on primary education, repairing the streets, cleaning and lighting the town. District and Taluk Boards presided over by European officers have charge of the roads and primary education outside the municipalities. Not only in local affairs has the door of government been opened, but the Supreme Legislative Council contains members elected by their fellow Indian subjects. The late Hon. J. B. Norton remarked in regard to the educated native Indian: "The highest seats in the Council Chambers and on the judgment seat have been opened to them. In all the Presidencies they see their countrymen in the Council Chambers of the State, sitting by the side of their European fellow subjects with equal voice, rank and honor."

This brief outline of the India of the present day and of its progress for two generations past, gives us grounds for sure prophecy, that India is destined to become one of the leading nations of the world. When the latent power stored up in the 300,000,000 of its inhabitants comes into effective operation, and the natural resources of this great country are properly developed, it is impossible to estimate the influence of India upon the rest of the world. In the intellectual, commercial and philanthropic transformation which is now so rapidly taking place, as well as in the correction of a multitude of social abuses, the missionaries have exerted an influence more potent than any other one agency which has been at work, as is shown by the statements of Governors, Statesmen and others, both European and Indian. Lord Lawrence expressed it as his opinion that "notwithstanding all that the English people have done for India, the missionaries have done more than all other agencies combined."

An orthodox Brahmin gentleman wrote some time ago, "Christian missionaries have accomplished a work in this country which, to one who contemplates it in all its grandeur and in all its glory, appears the marvellous effort of some angel of benevolence."

Sir William Hunter in referring to the subject of female education in India said, "The missionaries have been the pioneers of all the education of India, of the education of the highest as for the lowest classes, and especially for the women of India. The result is now becoming apparent. A generation of educated Indian Christian women, few in numbers at present but full of promise for the future has grown up. You will find that almost all those educated women of India who have made their mark in bur day were native Christians, or were educated under missionary influence. Christianity is undoubtedly bringing into existence a new type of womanhood in India, and the number of women of exceptional gifts and fragrant memory that the young Indian Christian community has already produced is a striking proof of the ennobling and refining influence of the religion of Christ in the hearts of women and its manifest elevation of her personality and life."

The Pioneer, an Indian journal which has not always been a friend of missions, said: "As the Christian community has developed there can be no question that its aspirations in the direction of purity of life and morals have been to a large extent realized. Industry has developed among them. With the establishment of the community on a self-supporting basis, its progress in self respect and conception of the duties of citizenship must continue to increase."

Extract from the "Madras Mail," "Real and substantial progress has been made by native Christians. A great future in this land is open before this community. It is becoming an increasing power, and can afford to smile at the contempt with which the old Conservative Hindus regard it. A spirit of freedom and inquiry is fostered in its midst, and it is deeply imbued with a spirit of loyalty to the British Empire, of which it is proud to form a part."

Sir Alexander Mackenzie not long ago said: "I have not only served in Bengal, the Central Provinces and Burma, all those of which provinces, I have had the honor of administering, but I have been on duty in Madras and the Punjab. You will, therefore, admit that there is some value in the testimony which I am prepared to bear, that there is no reason whatever for doubt or disparagement of mission work. On the contrary, the advance made during my time has been substantial and encouraging, and it is my firm belief that the day-spring of still better things is very close at hand, while the simple faith and godly lives of many native Christians might put all, or most of us certainly, to the blush."

The British Government has publicly expressed its gratitude towards its missionaries in dark lands. "The missionaries sent out by the United States, Great Britain, Canada and Australia may be viewed as so many schoolmasters, so many political agents, and so many civilizers as well as evangelists."

What shall the future of this mighty empire be? There can be no question but that, in the transformation which has thus far taken place, Christian influence has been predominant. Grand as the results accomplished are, the great work is now only fairly begun. In this transition period, the lovers of our Lord Jesus Christ cannot afford to relax their efforts for an instant. What is lost to-day may require ten times the effort to regain a little later on. If the forces allied against Christ are permitted to seize and fortify the passes leading to the hearts and minds of the people, eventually great energies will be required to dislodge the enemy from his strongholds, and to occupy ground which we might now take at comparative little cost.

It is a cause for great joy that God has put it into the hearts of his servants in Canada to have a part in the moulding for Christ, of this great and ancient people. But those whom you have sent, as your representatives, with one voice make an appeal to you: That the force is entirely inadequate to accomplish the task set before them. Reinforcements are urgently needed. After a most careful consideration of the situation, your missionaries on the field are unanimous in their opinion that four families in addition to the eight already on the staff should be placed upon the field, and that the native staff should be increased ten fold or more. Figures lower than these they dare not suggest.

Remember, brethren; you are not expending your efforts on a worthless people, but upon what promises to be one of the greatest nations of the earth.

Parla Kimeri, India, Aug. 14.

* * The Story Page * *

The Boy at the End of the Dock.

BY MARY E. Q. BRUSH.

"It's the first of everything this morning," said Donald, as he forked up the last bit of amber pancake, lying like a little island in a tiny ocean of maple syrup. "It's the first time we've been at the Thousand Islands, the first time we're to go fishing, and—"

"And the first time we've worn our new sailor suits," interrupted David, as he looked complacently down on an expanse of navy blue flannel, brass buttons and anchors in white braid.

"Uncle Arthur said we looked like regular watermen," David continued, as fifteen minutes later, he and his brother made their way down to the dock.

Early as it was, there was another boy ahead of them. A very different looking boy. He wore patched, baggy trousers, rolled up over sunburnt legs; his flannel blouse was so faded that no one could tell whether it had been green, blue or black when new; on his head was a big straw hat, under which shone fiery red hair.

The twins looked at him critically. "Did you ever see such awful looking clothes?" they whispered.

"And freckles as big as a ten-cent piece!" But they ceased their comments, for Donald suddenly held up his fish-pole, with its dangling line and hook. "Look here, David! How can we fish? We've forgotten all about the bait."

And we can't buy any, for uncle and auntie have gone out in the launch! What'll we do?"

The boy at the end of the dock laid down the wet broom with which he was brushing off the planks and walked toward the twins. His face, in spite of its freckles, had a friendly look.

"Say, you little fellows want to fish? Want some minnows—eh? Come with me!"

From some remote recess within the boat-house a net was produced, and then Tommie Baggs—for that was the boy's name—led the twins to a shallow place close by the dock, where, peering over, they could see whole schools of minnows darting here and there, their silvery sides flashing in the sunshine.

"Hist!" whispered Tommie. "Let down the net slowly and gently. I'll scatter some crumbs of this"—drawing a piece of cracker from his pocket—"that'll draw 'em to the spot. Ha! here they come!" as a crowd of minnows came darting back. "Now quick draw up the net."

Donald and David nearly tumbled off the dock in their eagerness. Up came the net, dripping with crystal water-drops, decked with green eel grass and, through the twine meshes one caught a glimpse of quivering black and silver bodies.

"One—two—five—oh, fifteen nice minnows! Some of 'em pretty good sized, too!" Tommie exclaimed.

"We can catch pickerel with those, can't we?" David inquired.

"No, sonnie," laughing. "We use minnow bait for perch and small perch are used to catch pickerel; or, we catch pickerel with a spoon."

David quite overlooked the indignity of being called "sonnie" by a boy not much older than he was, in his eagerness to learn what a "spoon" was.

"It's a shining tin thing, with red and white feathers fastened to its hook; and we troll with it—that is, fasten it to a long fish line and let it dangle in the water as we row the boat along rather slowly."

Both Donald and David were at a loss whether to "troll" or to make use of their new fishing poles, but finally decided in favor of the latter. And in tones of greatest respect they invited Tommie Baggs' to accompany them.

Tommie wobbled irresolutely, while he tried to pick up a pebble with his bare toes, then he said, with a grin that seemed to swallow up at least a score of the biggest freckles:

"Well, I guess I can go. I've got Mr. Petter's dock all washed off and his boat cleaned. I'll have to run up and tell my mother, though."

He was back in a few minutes, fish pole in one hand and a paper bag in the other.

"Ma did up a lunch for us—bread and butter and some fresh doughnuts. Now, after we get some more minnows, we'll start."

"Well, I have not time to tell you all about that morning's sport. But oh, how much Tommy Baggs taught those boys! They learned how to fasten the bait on carefully just by the back fin, so that the minnow was kept alive, and in a state of comparative comfort; they learned how to fling out the gay red and yellow "bobs," and when one of these went down, indicating that there was a "pickerel strike," to draw in the line carefully; hand over hand; and, when a pull on the line showed that the pickerel had turned to carry his prey off to his lair down among the weeds, to give just a quick jerk that would hook him securely; also as he was drawn near

the boat, to let him play out with the line until he was tired out, and, finally, at the last supreme moment, to reach over the edge of the boat and lift him in—a beautiful, glistening prize.

They learned about the different depths of water; how the gamy black bass were wont to lurk near rocky points and shoal grounds, and how perch played in shallow inlets; just how rough the water ought to be, and how a cloudy day was better for fishing. And, of course, Tommie Baggs taught them the verse:

"When the wind is in the west,
Then the fishes bite the best;
When the wind is in the south,
It blows the bait in the fishes' mouth;
When the wind is in the east,
Then the fishes bite the least;
When the wind is in the north,
Then the fisher goeth not forth."

And at noon when the twins returned, each bearing a string of perch and one pickerel of respectable dimensions, they parted from their freckled friend with many expressions of esteem and gratitude. And as, a little later, they sat on the back steps cleaning their finny prizes, David remarked, sagely:

"Say, Don, clothes don't amount to much, do they? It's the kind of boy that's inside 'em!"—Sunday School Times.

* * *

Two Ways of Enjoying a Treat.

BY ADHLINE M. TIRRELL.

Ronald and Rollo had been spending their holiday with Aunt Esther. She lived almost out into the country. Ronald and Rollo often walked out there on Saturdays. When they started for home that afternoon, Aunt Esther gave them each a bag filled with frosted cup-cakes. Aunt Esther was a dainty old lady, with a pleasant smile for everybody. Ronald and Rollo thought that there never was another auntie so nice as Aunt Esther, and they always had happy times when they visited her. Ronald said that Aunt Esther's barn was just the place for boys to play in, and Rollo said he pitied the boys who had never tasted Aunt Esther's cooking, especially her cup-cakes. When she bade them good-by that afternoon, Aunt Esther said:

"I have given you more cakes today than you need, but I thought perhaps you might enjoy them better if you had the opportunity to let some other boy enjoy them with you."

"Oh, auntie," said Ronald, "there is no danger but that I can enjoy all of mine!"

Aunt Esther smiled, but all she said was: "There is more than one way of enjoying our treasures."

The boys went home by different streets. Rollo was going down by the rubber factory to do an errand for mamma. Somehow, it was usually Rollo who did the errands. Ronald wished to go home by a shorter way. As Rollo went down the street, he saw Jimmie Curran walking painfully along on his crutches. Jimmie was the son of the woman who did washing for Rollo's mother. Jimmie had been hurt on the railroad track, and it was said that he would never walk again like other boys. Rollo pitied him, and, as he saw him that afternoon, he wished that he could do something to make him happy. Then he thought of Aunt Esther's cup-cakes, and he took out one and gave it to Jimmie.

"Oh, thank-ee!" said Jimmie, and his freckled face was so beaming with smiles that Rollo was glad that he had shared his treasures.

"I am glad that I gave one to Jimmie," said he. "I have five left now."

But he had not gone far when he met an old woman selling lead pencils. She was old, and she was thinly clad. Rollo wished that he had some money to buy something of her, for he felt sure that she had had little to eat that day.

"Why," said he, suddenly, "there are Aunt Esther's cup-cakes! How good one would taste to the old lady if she is hungry!"

"Thank you, dearie!" said the poor old creature, as Rollo handed her one. "It has been many a dreary day since a body has done me such a kindness," and Rollo was not sorry that he had again shared his treasures.

"I have four left," said he. "Four will do for me." But he had not reached the end of the street when he met a little beggar-girl. She held out her hand to him, and there were tears in her eyes.

"She must be very hungry," said Rollo, "or she would not be crying," and he opened his bag, and took out another of Aunt Esther's cup-cakes.

"Oh what a good boy!" said the little girl. "There goes another of my treasures," sighed Rollo, "but the little girl looks so happy that I do not feel bad about it. There are left for me yet."

But he had hardly turned the street corner when he met a little boy crying because he had lost a nickle. Rollo stopped to comfort him, and the little boy said:

"It was a birthday present from my uncle. I was going to buy me a little cake with it."

"Surely," thought Rollo, "it would be too bad for the child to go without his birthday eating," and so he handed him one of Aunt Esther's cup-cakes.

The little boy laughed for joy, and Rollo said, "I am glad I could make him so happy. Two are left for me now."

But then a hungry dog came along, and began to sniff at Rollo's bag. It kept following Rollo, and it whined so pitiously that at last Rollo opened the bag again, and gave it a cup-cake. The dog licked Rollo's hand to show its gratitude.

"I have only one left," said Rollo. But I should hate to remember that I did not feed a hungry dog."

Rollo sat down under a tree to rest, and he ate the one last cup-cake himself. He thought that he had never tasted anything so good, and his pleasure was made greater by the thought of how the other cup-cakes had given pleasure.

When he reached home, he found Ronald on the piazza, looking cross and uncomfortable.

"How have you enjoyed your cup-cakes?" asked Rollo.

"I liked them very much," said Ronald, "but they tasted so good that I ate them all at once, and there were so many of them they gave me a headache. How have you enjoyed yours?"

Rollo told him how he had enjoyed them with others, and Ronald said:—

"How foolish to give them all away! I had chances enough to give mine away, but I chose to enjoy them myself."

But that night, while Ronald tossed and tumbled with a headache, Rollo slept peacefully, and dreamed of a cheered old woman, some happy children, and the gratitude of a hungry boy. Which boy got the most enjoyment out of his treasures?"—Christian Register.

* * *

The Robin's Lunch Party.

BY HELEN A. HAWLEY.

Mr. Robin Redbreast was up early that morning. "It's going to be a beautiful day," he thought. "I believe I'll give my lunch party. Ever since the Oriole came, I meant to, and here weeks and weeks have fled. The summer'll be gone before I know it." So he hopped about and flew about to invite his guests. First, he must secure the one in whose honor the lunch was to be.

"Mr. Baltimore Oriole," he began,—and the Oriole, who prided himself on wearing the colors of nobility, twisted his neck and preened his yellow feathers,—"it would give me pleasure to have you lunch with me this afternoon, at two. I will invite a couple of select friends to meet you,—Miss Hummingbird and Mr. Sparrow,—just a cosy party of four."

The Oriole rather demurred at the sparrow. "I didn't suppose that family was very select," he said.

"Why, they're English," the robin replied, anxiously. "Yes, they're English, but decidedly middle-class. However, we can't keep up all the distinctions in this country," he sighed. "May I ask who is your caterer?"

Robin Redbreast was much in a flutter by this time, with all these high-bred airs, and he only caught at the first letters of this strange word.

"There won't be any cat there; at least, I hope not!" His voice was shrill with fear.

"I said 'ca-ter-er,'" the Oriole corrected in his most lofty manner. "Perhaps you don't have such persons here, but they are the ones that provide swell lunches, set the tables, take all the trouble off you."

"Oh!" Mr. Robin exclaimed, overjoyed to find himself in the fashion. "Indeed, I have a 'ca-ter-er,' as you call it. She's the dearest little girl in the world; and in her home they call her Bessie, though sometimes I've heard another name that sounded like Darling."

The Oriole was mollified by this, and accepted the invitation with a really winning grace.

"I've forgotten to tell you where the lunch will be served," said Robin. "Do you see the house on the hill? Our table will be the broad window-ledge where the window is open and the lace curtain is swinging behind."

Then he flew off to find the humming-bird. "I'll be only too pleased to come," she said, "but you won't mind if I'm a little restless, and flutter about between the courses? As a family, we're rather nervous, you know."

Mr. Robin politely protested that her nervousness wouldn't upset them in the least, if they might only have her beautiful presence.

The sparrow was simply delighted to be asked in such fine company. He was used to being snubbed. Really, the Robin had made the sparrow's acquaintance on this same window-ledge, and thought him not such a bad fel-

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The Young People

low, after all. Bessie, the Darling, had scattered crumbs for the evil and the good alike.

Mr. Rob'n was promptly at hand to receive his guests, and very proud of the lunch, as, indeed, he had good reason to be. There was bread buttered, a bit of meat, cake,—two kinds,—a raisin, a half-dozen fresh raspberries, and some sweet liquid that had been ice-cream.

"Quite foreign dishes," the guest of honor condescended to say, "and a pleasing change from our own cuisine."

He bowed to Miss Humming-bird. "Your health, madam." And together they put their bills into the cream.

The sparrow had hard work not to be greedy among so many good things, but by great self-control he did not discredit to his host.

When scarce a crumb was left for politeness, there was a movement at the window curtain. Miss Humming-bird whizzed to a tree near by, and the oriole was visibly disturbed.

"Don't be alarmed," said the robin, joyously. "It is only my ca-ter-er, and she wouldn't hurt a fly."

Sure enough, the curtains parted, and a dear little girl smiled through the opening. Then she gently laid four lumps of white sugar on the bird's table.

Miss Humming-bird was back at her place in a flash, and they all said, "She is a darling indeed!"

"Your lunch has been a decided success," Mr. Baltimore Oriole declared, as they took leave, which made Mr. Robin Redbreast very happy.

But nobody was happier than the ca-ter-er.—New York Evangelist.

The Corn Babies.

BY M. R. S.

The children were tired, Harold had lost all interest in his ball, and was busy pulling Collie's long silky hair, and Rosa and Reba, the twins, were having a disagreement as to which dress Lady Clorinda should wear.

Auntie came out on the porch, and looked at the group a moment, then said in her bright, happy way:

"I wonder if these little folks know the corn babies?"

Rosa and Reba stopped quarreling, and looked up with interest. If auntie knew the corn babies, they must be worth hearing about. Harold went on pulling Collie's hair,—he didn't care for babies, Auntie smiled, and said:

"They never say, Harold."

"O auntie!" said Rosa and Reba, "please tell us about them,—do!"

Auntie drew up her chair, and began:

"Well, I went down to see them this morning. I had heard they were very interesting, so I was anxious to see them, and when I reached their home, I saw—but I guess I will tell you about their home first.

"They haven't a large home, as you have, but it is so cool and cheery that I almost wished I lived there myself. It was very tall indeed, and had the most lovely green awnings. The birds were singing all around, but the thing that interested me most was the cradle in which were the corn babies.

"It was a beautiful green cradle, and as soft as could be inside. The babies had a charming nurse, who was dressed in lovely red and gold silk, and such contented little ones I had never seen. They lay there as quietly as could be, and, indeed, I do not see how any one could be restless in such a cradle, for it kept swaying back and forth with such a soothing motion that it made me feel quite drowsy to look at it.

"By and by the babies grew hungry, so Nurse Silk brought them some dainty food which she had secured from Father Tassel. This food she called pollen, and—"

"Pollen!" exclaimed Harold. "Why, auntie, flowers live on Pollen! And you haven't been away this morning, anyway, except— Oh, yes! you went down to the truck-patch this morning, but that's all."

"Yes," said auntie, "and it was there I saw the Corn family."

"Oh-h-h!" said Harold. "I know, auntie. The home is the cornstalk, and the leaves are the awnings, but who is the nurse?"

Auntie laughed: "It is the silk, dear, that hangs from the ear, and the pollen falls upon this."

Reba jumped up in a hurry, and said:

"Please, auntie, take us down and show us the babies."

So they all went to the truck-patch and visited the corn babies.

"Auntie," said Rosa gravely, "I can't eat any more corn, for, if I do, I shall think of the babies all the time."—Sunday School Times.

God give us men! A time like this demands Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands; Men whom the lust of office does not kill; Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy; Men who possess opinions and a will; Men who have honor; men who will not lie; Men who can stand before a demagogue And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking; Tall men, sun crowned, who live above the fog In public duty and in private thinking. For while the rabble with their thumb-worn creeds, Their large profession and their little deeds Mingle in selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps Wrong rules the land, and waiting Justice sleeps."

EDITOR, J. W. BROWN.

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

Prayer Meeting Topic.

B. Y. P. U. Topic.—Our Foolish Excuses. Luke 14:15-24.

Daily Bible Readings

Monday, Oct. 1.—Psalm 1. Two contrasted ways. Compare Prov. 10:29.

Tuesday, Oct. 2.—Psalm 2. The only safe way, (vs. 11) Compare Phil. 2:13, 14.

Wednesday, Oct. 3.—Psalm 3. The author of salvation, (vs. 8) Compare Isa. 43:11.

Thursday, Oct. 4.—Psalm 4. Our perpetual Guardian, (vs. 8) Compare Ps. 34:7.

Friday, Oct. 5.—Psalm 5. Whom the Lord abhorreth, (vs. 6) Compare Rom. 12:9.

Saturday, Oct. 6.—Psalm 6. Blessed assurance, (vs. 9) Compare Ps. 55:22.

Prayer Meeting Topic—September 30.

Our Foolish Excuses. Luke 14:15-24. Excuse 1. The cares of this world. These will never permit us to accept Christ if we wait until they make no further demands upon us.

Excuse 2. Shows the deceitfulness of riches. The deceit consists in the attempt to make souls believe that they need nothing but riches.

Excuse 3. The pleasures of this life—are shown to be the Siren's voice, to which if we give our full attention our souls will never know the satisfaction of the Gospel Feast.

A sigh of satisfaction involuntarily! We have them at last—the C. C. Courses in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. We all dare prophecy now—enthusiasm and success in our Union work. Full explanations and the first instalment according to promise. Truly that National Committee deserves a vote of thanks.

The minutes of the B. Y. P. U. Convention are at hand, but owing to pressure on our columns, we are obliged to hold them for another issue.

The Christian Culture Courses.

These Courses are conducted by the B. Y. P. U. Committee of the National Baptist Convention of Canada, by whom they are commended to the attention of the Baptist young people of this great Dominion. On all matters connected with this branch of our work, please address the chairman of that committee, John Burt Morgan, Aylesford, N. S.

The Bible Reader's Course.

JOHN BURTT MORGAN.

THE BOOK WE ARE READING.

The Psalms.—Titles and general character.

The canonical books of the Hebrew Scriptures were grouped under three general divisions—the Law, the Prophets, and the Hagiographa or Sacred Writings. The foremost place in the Hagiographa was appropriately accorded to the Book of Psalms, which no doubt accounts for our Lord's designation of the ancient Scriptures in Luke 24:44.—"the Law of Moses, and the Prophets and the Psalms." Various titles were given to this Book in the ancient Hebrew texts. At one time it was known as "Praises," at another as "Book of Praises," and still again as "Prayers." Neither term was strictly applicable to its entire contents, but when taken conjointly they may be regarded as fairly descriptive of its general character. The Septuagint Psalms is an Anglicised form of the title which appears in the Septuagint version, and which literally meant in the singular number "a song sung to a stringed instrument." While containing no suggestion of the spiritual character of the compositions to which it is applied, this title was accepted by Luke and Paul. (Luke 20:42; Acts 1:20; 13:33, 35); if not by Christ himself, and its appropriateness need therefore scarcely be challenged by us.

Briefly the Psalms may be characterized as the most intensely spiritual poetical product of the race. With a wide range of authorship extending over a millennium of Israel's history, they stand not only as the ripe fruitage of a devout people's religious life, but express the most profound spiritual experiences, keenest instincts, and highest aspirations of God's people in every age.

THE DAILY READINGS.

Monday, Oct. 1.—Psalm 1. Two contrasted ways, (vs. 6) Compare Prov. 10:29. An anonymous and untitled Psalm, and an appropriate prologue to the whole Book. Two characters and two ways. Compare Christ's words in Matt. 7:14.

Tuesday, Oct. 2.—Psalm 2. The only safe way, (vs. 11) Compare Phil. 2:12, 13. Also anonymous and untitled, with the kingdom's contrasted instead of the individuals. "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom" and the source of all true joy, which is tempered with "trembling" or reverence.

Wednesday, Oct. 3.—Psalm 3. The author of salvation, (vs. 8) Compare Isa. 43:11. Dethroned by the unfaithful Absalom, deserted by a diabolical people and derided by his enemies, David with "heart" "fixed," trusts in "God the Rock of his salvation." "Salvation belongeth unto the Lord," both for him and for his rebellious subjects, for whom in the spirit of a saved man he does not forget to pray.

Thursday, Oct. 4.—Psalm 4. Our Perpetual Guardian,

(vs. 8.) Compare Ps. 34:7. Have you tried David's cure for insomnia? If not, put it to the test, said one whose herculean labors are the marvel of his brethren, when asked how he could sleep under such a burden of care, "After the day's labors I tell my Lord that I have done the best I could, commit myself into his hand and sleep like a child."

Friday, Oct. 5.—Psalm 5. Whom the Lord abhorreth, (vs. 6.) Compare Rom. 12:9. Nothing can be more abhorrent to him who is Love and Truth than hatred and deceit.

Saturday, Oct. 6.—Psalm 6. Blessed assurance, (vs. 9) Compare Ps. 55:22. Did you ever think how dark would be the way if neither Scripture nor experience gave assurance that God hears prayer? But, thanks to his mercy, all may share the experience and confidence of verse 9.

Announcement of the Christian Culture Courses for 1900-01.

At the National Baptist Convention held in the city of Winnipeg in July last, the following brethren representative of the different sections of our great country were appointed a standing Committee on B. Y. P. U. work: Pastors W. T. Stackhouse of Rossland, B. C., W. J. Litch of Calgary, N. W. T., and W. C. Vincent of Winnipeg, Man., Bro. Fred L. Ratcliff of Toronto, Ont., and Pastor John Burt Morgan of Aylesford, N. S. After carefully considering the interests entrusted to it this Committee has reached certain unanimous conclusions which may be briefly stated as follows: (1) The Committee believes in the mission of the B. Y. P. U. the distinctive purpose of which it recognizes is to fit our young people by a broad Christian Culture, for the enlarging service to which these new days are calling us. But it clearly realizes that the movement is failing of its mission and disappointing the expectation of its friends in many quarters in Canada. Indeed so serious is the case becoming that if we are to maintain even an existence, the cause of this decline must be discovered and speedily removed. In the opinion of the Committee this cause is found in our inability to take general advantage of the excellent educational programme furnished by the International Union. This inability arises from a variety of causes chief among which is the extreme difficulty experienced in getting the material for study into the hands of our young people. To circulate the "Baptist Union" generally among our Unions has proven well nigh impossible. Repeated efforts have been made by the Executive Committee of the Maritime B. Y. P. U. to get the matter of the courses in pamphlet form for republication in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, but the International Board of Managers has never seen its way clear to the granting of any such concession. (2) Under these conditions and disavowing any disposition to suggest withdrawal from affiliation with the International body, the National Committee feels it to be its duty to provide our young people with original Culture studies which will appear simultaneously in the columns of the denominational organs of the different Baptist constituencies of the Dominion. With no funds at our command we cannot hope to present matter up to the standard which might be desired. But asking the generous patience of those whom we attempt to serve, we shall do the best we can. (3) The Committee would urge upon every Society the undertaking of all three courses of study, and begs to suggest that in order to accomplish this end each course be given a place in the regular meetings. Let the B. R. C. find emphasis in the first meeting of the month, when the Prayer Meeting Topic shall be considered and if desired the pledge renewed. Let the second and fourth meetings of the month be devoted to the S. L. Course, preceded by short devotional exercises. And the third be the Monthly Missionary Meeting. (4) The Conquest Missionary Course will consist of a series of six monthly articles on Canadian Baptist Home Missions, extending from October to March inclusive, and presenting successively Home Mission work in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and Quebec, Grande Ligne, Manitoba, the North West and British Columbia. (5) The Sacred Literature Course will consist of thirteen simply written fortnightly articles on the Life of Christ. (6) The Bible Reader's Course will be treated each month somewhat after the manner of the present week, by different brethren. (7) Later announcements will be made in reference to examinations, certificates and a number of other details.

On behalf of the National B. Y. P. U. Committee, JOHN BURTT MORGAN, Chairman.

Isaac's Harbor.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of God," is an exhortation, lovingly given, and worthy of the earnest and prayerful attention of all who seek to carry out the will of the Master. During the past year some of the members of our Baptist Junior Union have been studying the first year's work prescribed in the Christian Culture Course, and passed successfully the annual examinations. On the evening of Sept. 9th, the pastor conducted a service devoted entirely to the young. The different thoughts suggested by the text, "I am of me," were helpful and instructive, not only to the children, but to the large number of older people present. By the acoustic method the characteristics of Christ's teaching as Loving, Earnest, Anxious, Royal and Needful, were commented upon and considered. At the close of the service thirty were presented with certificates. Mr. Lawson's active interest in, and zealous work with, the juniors is by no means unappreciated by his people, and deserves the hearty co-operation and support of the older members. Untiring in his efforts to faithfully present the truths of the gospel to all, he allows no opportunity to pass when he might urge the young to "Remember their Creator in the days of their youth; and we believe that God's richest blessing is attending his labors in our midst. We are pleased to welcome the return of both Mr. and Mrs. Lawson from their summer vacation.

A FRIEND.

Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR SEPTEMBER.

Thanksgiving for the success of the past year and prayer for greater zeal and earnestness for future service. That God's blessing may accompany every effort to raise the Twentieth Century Fund.

In Loving Memory of Miss Gray.

We need not weep for her; she is at rest.
No more of weariness; no more the heat
Of eastern sun, no more of lonely days.
She is with Christ to-day, whom she has served
With love so true and loyal all these years.

The heart that yearned in pity o'er the lost,
And sought so tenderly to win them back,
Has ceased its work; the feet that found their way
Into so many darkened Indian homes,
And carried there the blessed gospel light,
Are quiet now; the hands that were stretched out
To India's children, ready to bestow
The tenderest love and help and sympathy,
Are folded on her breast. She is with Christ:
But India henceforth shall be sacred ground,
Because her body has its resting place
'Neath India's soil—until the Lord shall come.

We should not weep, but rather lift our hearts
In glad thanksgiving to the One above
For all he has permitted her to do;
And even more for all that by his grace
And power he has enabled her to be—
So strong, and yet so patient with the weak;
So brave and sweet: giving no thought to self
But ever ready with a helping hand
And loving words of sympathy and cheer
For those around her; with so firm a faith
That all God willed was always for our good.

We should not weep: but, ah! the tears will fall.
She is with Christ; we are here below,
With sin and sorrow round us, and our hearts
Will miss the strength and help her friendship gave.
She is at rest; but still the fields are white;
The work is great—the laborers are few.

We cannot go to lay upon her grave
Pure, fragrant flowers as tokens of our love;
But from the gardens of our hearts we pluck
Flowers, from seeds which she herself has sown,
Of love, of patience, of unselfishness,
And give them—in her memory—to the world.

—RUTH.

Extracts from a letter from Chicacole, India.

Yesterday was a grand day.
6 a.m.—Off to Police school. Fifteen children, average age 15 years. Such smart boys. They are studying "International Lessons" and will take all the "India S. S. Examination" next January. Sometimes I desire greatly that you could take a peep into our Evangelistic School work, that you could see our 20 schools scattered here and there through the town, that you could hear the children sing about our gracious Redeemer, that you could hear these neglected tots repeat the life-giving Scripture texts and that you could see the patience, perseverance and love which the young men helpers manifest in managing and teaching the children. Few young men in the home land would endure what these young men suffer for Jesus' sake and for the evangelization of the children of Chicacole. The haughty Brahmin will pass by with a sneer on his face; the English learned school-boy will say, "Halloo, what do you teach those dogs (lowcastes) for!" Yes, the heart may sometimes grow discouraged, but with our eyes steadfastly fixed upon Jesus we press on!

7 a.m.—S. S. in church. 50 in attendance. Several heathen and Mohammedans, beautiful lesson: "Jesus and the children." Good singing, one of the preachers accompanies with the violin. The Assistant Superintendent, a young man of 17, nearly always leads. I am superintendent but do my work by suggesting and leading the Christians on in the work.

3 p.m.—Helpers come to my study for prayer as preparation for afternoon campaign.

4 p.m.—Off to schools, Abraham, Daniel and I to the Big Rellie School. Balaram, Elisha and Miss Clark to the Gonapalam school. Pugganklu accompanies the preachers to the streets. Come with us to the Rellie School. A 20 minutes walk. The streets are crowded and the air is foul. We press on, passing cattle, buffaloes, goats, and men, women and children of all castes and descriptions. At the Rellie Street what a hub-bub! Four men with blackened, red marked bodies dance wildly and shriek shrilly while the drums are beaten. The whole village is out. The women throw flowers and the men clap and holla urging the dancers on. Among the four who cause the fun we notice one young man who was at our church in the morning. We ask him what he is doing. He says in an undertone, "You see I don't believe in this but my old father said I must join them in celebrating the marriage of the gods of our

village." Then we say to the children, "Now see, you know it is wrong to do honor to idols, you come with us," and they came and we had a good school. It took all our concentrated powers to keep the children in orderly rows, to prevent the women from interrupting and the men from jabbering. For some time we had been having some trouble with this school (so disorderly) but we made it a matter of special prayer and asked God for special ability to control, and the Lord graciously answered us.

6 p.m.—To church, evangelistic service, the heathen crowded in. A dozen young men from our Big Rellie school. How tenderly and earnestly Amrutbalal preached about "Jesus the only Saviour." As we walked home in the moonlight how tired we were, but we praised the Lord that he had given us strength to fill the day with efforts to serve him. Bless the Lord all his works in all places of his dominion; bless the Lord, O my soul!

Well, the Hospital is going finely, 36 patients to-day. Miss De Silva is heart and soul in the work. Many ask questions about the wall pictures and Julia, the Christian nurse, loves to explain from them the story of Jesus the Saviour. We are hoping great things from the hospital. Miss De Silva has her mother and sister with her. They have joined our W. C. T. U. and we have appointed our apothecary president.

You will please excuse this hasty letter. Am planning to leave August 15th for a month's tour. Pray that I may be led by the mighty hand of God and be filled with his mighty power. Lovingly,

MABEL.

N. B. Convention Second Grand Lake Church.

An informal meeting of the W. M. A. S. was held at 3 o'clock p. m. on Saturday. Mrs. J. S. Titus of St. Martins conducted the services. After singing Rescue the Perishing, the 96 Psalm was read followed by prayer by Mrs. W. E. McIntyre of Chipman. Reports from Aid Societies were called for. Those responding were: 2nd Grand Lake, Newcastle, Upper Newcastle, Chipman, Narrows, Carleton, St. John, Hilldale, St. Martins, Havelock. Brother Samuel Barton, life member of the W. B. M. U., addressed the audience. He particularly urged that Aid Societies be formed in the churches that at present have no Societies. After words of encouragement from Sister Titus the meeting adjourned by singing Blest be the Tie that Binds.

ISABEL F. YEAMANS, Sec'y. pro tem.

Moneys received by the Treasurer of the Mission Bands FROM JULY 13 TO AUGUST 24.

Lawrencetown, remainder of amount raised yearly for the support of Mabel B Held, F M, \$32; Montague, P E I, F M, \$2; H M \$2; Mahone Bay toward Mr Morse's salary, F M, \$15; Paradise, F M, \$6 55; Fouchie, F M, \$1.50; First Margaret's Bay, towards Mr. Morse's salary, F M, \$1.83; Bellisle Creek, toward the support of Annie Bellisle, F M, \$3, H M, 50c; New Germany, F M, \$17; Port Clyde, H M, \$3 40; Gaspereaux, F M, \$3; Doaktown, F M, \$5; Port Maitland toward the education of Mundry, a Christian boy under Mr Gullison's care, F M, \$5; Windsor Junior Union, toward Mr Morse's salary, F M, \$3.84.

MRS. IDA G. CRANDALL, Treas. Mission Bands.
Chipman, Queens Co., N. B.

Wolfville Notes.

The readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR will learn with regret that Principal Britain and his wife, of the Academy, have been called to pass through a keen sorrow in the loss by death of their only child, an infant son of seven months. The coming of the little stranger was an event of great interest, not only to the parents, but also to their many friends, and to the student boys. The sudden and unexpected going of the little fellow has awakened corresponding interest and great sympathy for the young parents in the new and sad experience which has come to them. The death occurred on Friday the 14th, and the funeral service on Sunday the 16th.

The attendance at the Academy is excellent. Thirty-eight out of the forty available spaces in the Academy Home are already occupied, and the remaining two are spoken for. The Principal is in good heart and the year promises well. In pursuance of the action of the Convention, a special committee of the Board will meet during October to mature plans for the Academy enlargement and to consider ways and means. It is earnestly hoped that friends who have means and who realize the importance of the Academy branch of our work will be ready to give liberal assistance in the new undertaking.

The attendance at the Seminary while not all that Principal MacDonald had hoped for, in view of a laborious summer on the field, is fair, and will probably be considerably increased as the year advances.

The College will re-open the first week in October. Matriculation examinations will be held on Monday and Tuesday, the 1st and 2nd. The registration of new students will take place on Wednesday morning the 3rd,

and at 2.30 p. m. of that day the opening exercises will take place in the college chapel. The annual lecture in connection with the opening of the new year will be delivered in College Hall, by Professor E. Haycock, on Monday evening the 8th of October.

T. TROTTER.

Wolfville, Sept. 22nd.

Autumn Tints.

"Probably not one person in a thousand know just why leaves change their color in the fall," remarked a botanist the other day to a reporter for the Washington Star.

"The green matter in the tissues of a leaf is composed of two colors, red and blue.

"When the sap ceases to flow in the autumn, the natural growth of the tree is retarded, and oxidation of the tissues takes place. Under certain conditions the green of the leaf changes to red; under different aspects, it takes on a yellow or brown hue.

"The difference in color is due to the difference in combination of the original constituents of the green tissues, and to the varying condition of climate, exposure and soil. A dry, hot climate produces more brilliant foliage than one that is damp and cool. This is the reason that American autumns are so much more gorgeous than those of England and Scotland.

"There are several things about leaves, however, that even science cannot explain. For instance, why one of two trees, growing side by side, of the same age, and having the same exposure, should take on a brilliant red in the fall and the other should turn yellow, or why one branch of a tree should be highly colored, and the rest of the tree have only a yellow tint, are questions that are as impossible to answer as why one member of a family should be healthy and another sickly. Maples and oaks have the brightest colors.

"People should be careful not to touch the gorgeous red and yellow autumn leaves of shrubs and climbing plants, which are not known to be harmless.

"Our two poisonous native plants display the most brilliant autumnal colors of all species in our woods and highways.

"The poisonous sumac resembles a group of young ash-trees. The poisonous ivy resembles the harmless woodbine. Its leaves, however, have but three leaflets, while those of the woodbine have five."

"A pessimist is one who is happy only when he is miserable."

"The universe is God's constant conversation with his creatures."

Believe me when I tell you that thrift of time will repay you in after life with a usury of profit beyond your most sanguine dreams, and that the waste of it will make you dwindle alike in intellect and in moral stature beyond your darkest reckonings.—Gladstone.

God allows no toil to go unrewarded, hence he has made happiness the inevitable result of our unselfish service of others.

If we work upon marble it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples they will crumble into dust, but if we work upon immortal souls, if we embue them with principles, with the just fear of God and love of our fellow men, we engrave on these tablets something which will brighten to all eternity.—Daniel Webster.

Let nothing tempt you to cross the sacred line of perfect integrity; neither the smallness of the transgression, intention to repay shortly, the example or bidding of others, the temptations of pleasure, or even the pressure of the keenest necessity. One lie in word or act opens the door to a thousand. Truth is the magician's circle, to cross which is to break the spell and turn all to darkness.

"Good Counsel Has No Price."

Wise advice is the result of experience. The hundreds of thousands who have used Hood's Sarsaparilla, counsel those who would purify and enrich the blood to avail themselves of its virtues. He is wise who profits by this.

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HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills; the non-irritating cathartic.

Hacking



There is nothing so bad for a cough as coughing. It tears the tender membrane of the throat and lungs, and the wounds thus made attract the germs of consumption. Stop your cough by using the family remedy that has been curing coughs and colds of every kind for over sixty years. You can't afford to be without it.

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loosens the grasp of your cough. The congestion of the throat and lungs is removed; all inflammation is subdued; and the cough drops away.

Three sizes: the one dollar size is the cheapest to keep on hand; the 50c. size for coughs you have had for some time; the 25c. size for an ordinary cold.

"For 15 years I had a very bad cough. The doctors and everybody else thought I had a true case of consumption. Then I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and it only took a bottle and a half to cure me."

F. MARROW MILLER, Camden, N.Y., Oct. 28, 1898.

Write the Doctor. If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice, write the Doctor freely. Address: Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

For Him Hath God the Father Sealed.

The seal was more generally used in the east than with us. Fewer people could write and a devise was often used instead of a name. So it had both the force of signing one's own name and of giving a legal validity to a document. Now God has put his sign manual upon Christ. And this becomes all the more forceful when it is remembered that the Jewish officer, who examined all the meat sold to Jews, put a seal upon that which was "Kosher" or pure and good for food. God has stamped Jesus as the pure food of heaven provided for the need of the world—the bread of God for the salvation of man.—Selected.

In My Father's House are Many Mansions.

"One thing have I desired, that will I seek after; that I"—in my study; I, in my shop; I, in my parlor, kitchen or nursery; I, in my studio; I, in my lecture-hall—"may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life." In our "Father's house are many mansions." The room that we spend most of our lives in, each of us at our tasks or our work-tables, may be in our Father's house, too, and it is only we that can secure that it shall be.—Alexander Maclaren.

In Myself.

I do not ask for any crown
But that which all may win;
Nor try to conquer any world
Except the one within
Be thou my guide until I find,
Led by a tender hand,
The happy kingdom in myself,
And dare to take command.
—Louisa M. Alcott.

After this paper was on the press the following telegram was received, dated Toronto, September 25:

"As a member of National Young People's Committee, I cannot sanction announcements sent you by Rev. Mr. Morgan for this issue. Am writing
FRED. L. RATCLIFF."

Notices.

The next meeting of the P. E. I. Baptist Conference will be held at Dundas, on Monday evening and all day Tuesday, Oct. 1st and 2nd. G. P. RAYMOND, Sec'y.

Centennial Quarterly Meeting.

The York and Sunbury Quarterly meeting will convene with the Prince William Baptist church on Friday, Sept. 28th, 1900, at 7 o'clock p. m. We want all the pastors and as many of the laymen as possible to be present. It is our plan to celebrate the one hundredth birthday of that old church at the same time. That church was born in the old times of 1800. At that gathering there will be sermons and addresses suitable to the occasion. Come then brethren and rejoice with us.

JOS. A. CANILL.

Pastor of Prince William church. N. B. Mr. Sloat's notice of a meeting of the Quarterly at Gibson has been withdrawn.

The Kars, Springfield and Studholm Baptist Sabbath School Convention will convene with the Bethel Baptist church at Kars, Kings county on the afternoon and evening of Thursday, Sept. 27th. Will the Superintendents of the Sunday-Schools in the above named parishes please see that their schools are represented? A good programme is being arranged and a large attendance requested.

W. A. TOOLE, Sec'y.

The Baptist Sabbath School Convention of Lunenburg Co. will convene at Mahone Bay, October 10th, at 10 o'clock, a. m. All the schools of the county are requested to send delegates. A programme has been provided which no doubt will be interesting and profitable to all.

The next session of the Queens county, N. B. Quarterly Meeting will be held with the 2nd Cambridge church, Narrows, beginning on Friday, October 5th at 7 p. m. Churches and Sunday Schools are requested to send delegates.

HOME MISSIONS.

The Committees appointed by the Southern and Eastern N. B. Associations in respect to Home Missions are requested to meet at St. John, 85 Germain St., on Tuesday, Oct. 2nd, at 2.30 p. m. for organization and work.

Some figures intended to show the decline of the bicycle's popularity have just been compiled in Philadelphia. In August of this year, it appears, only 40,037 bicycles passed through the gates of Fairmount Park, as against 91,998 in August, 1899. For purposes of recreation and pleasure the bicycle no longer enjoys that vogue it had one or two years ago. But in its capacity for usefulness there appears no evidence that it has suffered a fatal and permanent decline. It has simply taken its solid, permanent place as a useful vehicle for many business and professional men.

Schooner Mary A. Whalen reached Boston on Thursday with her flag at half mast, four of her men having perished in the furious gale which battered shipping off Cape Cod last Thursday. The men lost are Michael Ponder, John Burns, Charles Johnson and Michael Foley, all of Boston.

The University of Chicago has enlarged upon the Yale plan of assisting needy students, a fund having been established to be loaned out to students under the direction of a committee of eight professors, who will pass upon applications for aid and oversee the matter of assisting such students in helping themselves. The current annual circular of the institution to those seeking an education without means promises that "no student of distinct merit will be obliged to leave the University on account of lack of funds."

Courage.

A great deal of talent is lost in the world for the want of a little courage. Every day sends to their grave a number of obscure men, who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort, and who, if they could have been induced to begin, would in all probability have gone great lengths in the career of fame. The fact is, that to do anything in this world worth doing, we must not stand back shivering and thinking of the cold and danger, but jump in and scramble through as quick as we can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating risks and adjusting nice chances.—The St. John Monitor.

Stanstead Junction, P. Q., 12th Aug., 1893.

Messrs. C. C. RICHARD'S & Co. GENTLEMEN,—I fell from a bridge leading from a platform to a loaded car while assisting my men in unloading a load of grain. The bridge went down as well as the load on my back, and I struck on the ends of the sleepers, causing a serious injury to my leg. Only for its being very fleshy, would have broken it. In an hour could not walk a step. Commenced using MINARD'S LINIMENT, and the third day went to Montreal on business and got about well by the use of a cane. In ten days was nearly well. I can sincerely recommend it as the best Liniment that I know of in use.

Yours truly,
C. H. GORDON.

A Baptist Calendar

AND REMEMBRANCER
By E. O. WHITE, Toronto.

From Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Fredericton, N. B. The Baptist Calendar, compiled by Mr. E. O. White, of Toronto, is full of facts and figures, connected with the rise and progress of the Baptist denomination in Canada. It is an appropriate and valuable souvenir of the "First National Baptist Convention."

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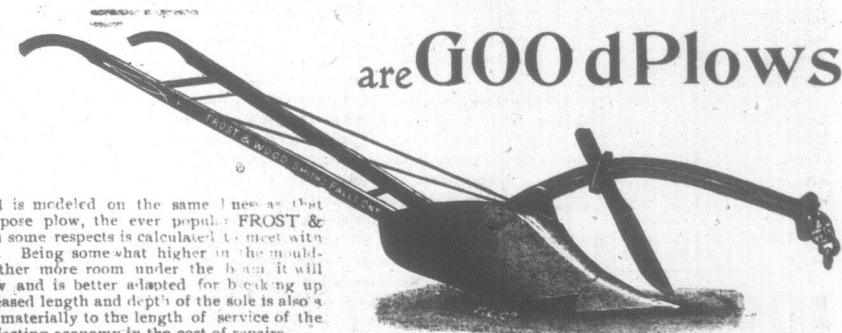
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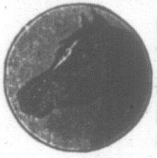
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"I consulted three doctors but derived little or no benefit from their treatment.

"I then commenced to use Burdock Blood Bitters.

"Besides taking it internally I washed the affected parts with it and when the bottle was finished I was completely cured." Elsie Slaght, Teeter-ville, Ont.

Burdock Blood Bitters cures sores, ulcers, boils, pimples, eczema and all skin eruptions of the most chronic type. It makes the blood rich and pure, drives all foul material from the system and builds up the tissues of the body.

INDIGESTION CAN BE CURED.

An Open Letter from a Prominent Clergyman.

C. GATES, SON & CO., Middleton, N. S.

Dear Sirs, - Please pardon my delay in answering yours of weeks ago. Yes, I have no hesitation in recommending your

Invigorating Syrup.

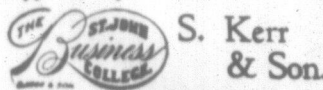
During the fall and winter of '96 and '97 I was greatly distressed with indigestion. I tried several remedies, each of which gave me no relief. I was advised to try your Invigorating Syrup, which I readily did, and have felt grateful ever since to the one who gave such good advice. The very first dose helped me, and before half of the first bottle was used I was completely cured. Have not been troubled with the disease since. I have taken occasion to recommend your medicine publicly upon several occasions, and heartily do so now. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please.

Yours truly, (REV.) F. M. YOUNG, Pastor Baptist Church, Bridgetown, N. S.

Sold Everywhere at 50 Cents per Bottle.

1900-1901

Our new Catalogue is ready for distribution. We will be glad to mail a copy to any address.



Largest Foundry on Earth making CHURCH BELLS CHIMES & PEALS. Purest copper and tin only. Terms, etc., free. MOSHANE BELL FOUNDRY, Baltimore, Md.

The Home

Why Cats Wash After Eating.

You may have noticed, little friends, That cats don't wash their faces Before they eat, as children do, In all good Christian places.

Well, years ago, a famous cat The pangs of hunger feeling, He chanced to catch a fine young mouse, Who said, as he ceased squealing:

"All genteel folks their faces wash Before they think of eating!" And, wishing to be thought well bred, Puss heeded his entreating.

But when she raised her paw to wash, Chance for escape affording, The sly young mouse said good-bye, Without respect to wording.

A feline council met that day, And passed, in solemn meeting, A law forbidding any cat To wash till after eating.

—Sel.

* * * Shoebags.

The fashion of shoebags is in danger of being abandoned with many other good, old fashioned things which modern people have no time for. These bags should be made of dark ticking or canvas, and stretched across a convenient door in a closet of clothes, which is supplied with air and light. It is important that the shoes should be well aired. Instead of close pockets arrange straps to hold the shoes. When you put the latter away turn back the tops of high boots and arrange the soles of all shoes against the back of the bag, so that they will be well aired on the outside. It is just as easy, when one is once trained to do so, to put shoes away in such a bag as it is to throw them on the floor. If they are arranged in the bag as described, they will be well aired in twelve hours and this is about the time a pair of shoes should rest after being worn. No pair of shoes worn day after day lasts so long as the same pair would if it was worn the same length of time with a "rest" between the periods of use. It is cheaper to keep two pairs of shoes and wear them alternately, so that they can have these rests when the leather gets into its proper shape.

Rubber cases are made of canvas. They are designed to hold overshoes when one is going from place to place and they are not needed for wear. Hem two opposite sides of a piece of canvas fourteen inches square. Gather the two sides on circles three and a half inches in diameter, using to stay them a bright covered cord which will match feather stitching covering the hem. Embroider the word "Rubbers" on the case in the same color as the cording and feather stitching. When filled this forms a round little case, the hems being lapped over and buttoned with three buttons.—N. Y. Tribune.

* * * Fig Fritters.

Put half a pint of cold water into a small saucepan, with the thinly pared rind of a lemon and two ounces of sugar. Let it boil for five minutes, then remove the pan from the fire and add the juice of half a lemon. Place as many dried figs as are required in a pie dish; pour the hot sirup over them and leave them for an hour; then drain them from the sirup, dip them into a thick batter and fry them in a bath of boiling fat. Sprinkle some sugar over the fritters and serve the sirup in which the figs were cooked in a tureen. It should be boiled up, colored with carmine and flavored with a few drops of vanilla.—Washington Star.

* * *

Headache almost always yields to the simultaneous application of hot water to the feet and back of the neck.

Ammonia in dish water brightens silver, in water keeps flannels soft and is good in washing lace and fine muslin.

A towel folded, dipped in hot water, wrung out quickly and applied over the stomach acts like magic in cases of colic.

The requirements of health can be counted on the fingers of one hand. They are—Good air, good food, suitable clothing, cleanliness, exercise and rest.

A frequent cause of trouble with the feet is the wearing of black stockings. Care should be taken to select those with white soles, as the dye is extracted by the heat induced by confinement in the shoe and acts as an irritant poison.

Chocolate Cake.—1 cup butter, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup milk, 3 cups flour, whites of 4 eggs, 2 teaspoonful of baking powder. Frosting.—Yolks of 2 eggs, 1-2 cup sugar, 1-2 cup milk, one part of a cake of chocolate, cook till thickens. This recipe has been used by a great many and it has been found good.

Apple Filling.—Grate two large sour apples, add grated rind of one lemon. Boil rapidly ten minutes; add juice of the lemon, and one beaten egg yolk. Sweeten again to taste. Apple must boil rapidly, or it will lignify. Cool, and spread on half the cake, cover with the other half, and frost with cocoa frosting.

Vegetable Salad.—Take equal quantities of cold cooked beets, potatoes, carrots, turnips, sprigs of cauliflower, and cut all into neat little dice, with the exception of the last named. Mix them lightly together, and add a few small sprigs of watercress, some capers cut in halves, and one or two hard-boiled eggs; cut up neatly like the vegetables. The eggs and capers may be used to garnish the rest of the salad, if liked; it is more convenient to mix all together. Just before serving pour over a mayonnaise dressing.

A Great Reputation

HAS BEEN ACHIEVED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Not Only in Canada, But in Every Civilized Country Throughout the World—Merit Alone Has Given This Medicine its Great Prominence Over Competitors Everywhere.

The reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only in Canada, but throughout the world, rests upon a very solid basis which may be summed up in two words—sterling merit. The Enterprise has had occasion to investigate a number of cures effected by this medicine, and knows that in some instances at least these cures were wrought after other medicines had failed even to give relief. Recently another cure came under our notice that cannot fail to increase the popularity of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the locality in which it occurred, and as we can vouch for facts, it may well bring hope to sufferers elsewhere.

Mr. Walter H. Johnson is one of the best known residents of the northern section of Queens county. He resides in the town of Caledonia, where he keeps a hotel, and also runs a stage that carries passengers and mail between that town and Liverpool, a distance of some thirty miles. Mr. Johnson was in Bridgewater recently, on which occasion he gave a reporter of this paper the following facts: About three years ago he was taken very ill. He had the best of medical attendance, but made very little progress towards recovery, and the doctor told him there was very little hope that he would return to his former work. The trouble appeared to have located itself in his kidneys, and for eight weeks or more he was confined to bed.

He suffered greatly from constant pains in the back, his appetite became impaired, and his constitution generally appeared to be shattered. At this juncture he decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and got a half dozen boxes. In the course of a couple of weeks he noticed an improvement in his condition and he continued the use of the pills until he had taken some ten or twelve boxes, when he not only felt that his cure was complete, but also felt that in all respects his health was better than it had been for years. Since that time he has been continually driving his coach between Caledonia and Liverpool, and has not had the slightest return of the trouble, notwithstanding that he has to face at times very inclement weather that might well bring on a return of the trouble had not the system been so strongly fortified against it through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

If the blood is pure and wholesome disease cannot exist. The reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure so many forms of disease is that they act directly upon the blood and nerves, thus reaching the root of the trouble. Other medicines act only upon the symptoms of the trouble, and that is the reason the trouble always returns when you cease these medicines. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make permanent cures in kidney troubles, rheumatism, erysipelas, anaemia and kindred diseases. But be sure you get the genuine which bear the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People on the wrapper around every box.

The Only Liniment

Equally good for internal and external use is JOHNSON'S Anodyne Liniment. It is the oldest, safest and most reliable liniment on earth. It is made of pure vegetable ingredients. It is the first thing needed in all the accidents athletes are accustomed to. After a bicycle ride or exercise of any kind, briskly rubbing the muscles with

JOHNSON'S Anodyne Liniment

will double the value of the exercise. It should be kept on hand for prompt treatment of colic, cramps, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, bites, bruises, burns, stings, chafes, chilblains, colds, croup, catarrh, bronchitis, influenza, lameness, muscle soreness, and pain and inflammation in any part of the body. In two size bottles, 25 cents and 50 cents.

J. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

Dr. FOWLER'S EXT-O-F WILD STRAWBERRY

Is the oldest, simplest, safest and best remedy for the relief and cure of Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramps, Colic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Summer Complaint, Canker of the Mouth or Stomach, and all fluxes of the bowels of infants or adults. Refuse imitations, many of which are highly dangerous.

Colonial Book Store

Send to me for your SUNDAY SCHOOL QUARTERLIES and SUPPLIES at Publishers' Prices.

Peloubets Notes I have a beautiful on the S. S. Lessons Bible, Teacher's edition, with new illustrations, size 5x7, for 1900, \$1.00. only \$1.50.

Arnold's Notes on the S. S. Lessons, 60c. Send for Catalogues for Sunday School Libraries. am offering special discounts.

Class Books, Supt. Records, Envelopes.

T. H. HALL, Cor. King and Germain Sts. St. John, N. B.

Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment, FOR MAN OR BEAST HAS NO EQUAL

As an internal and external remedy.

We, the undersigned, have used the above named LINIMENT for COUGHS, LAMENESS, etc., in the human subject as well as for the Horse, with the very best results, and highly recommend it as the best medicine for Horses on the market, and equally as good for man when taken in proper quantities: W. A. Randall, M. D., Yarmouth, Wm. H. Turner, Charles I. Kent, Joseph B. Wyman, ex-Mayor, " R. E. Peiters, Lawrence town. Manufactured at Yarmouth, N. S., by

Fred L. Shaffner, Proprietor.

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The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON

Abridged from Peloubets' Notes.

Fourth Quarter.

JESUS DINING WITH A PHARISEE.

Lesson I. October 7. Luke 14: 1-14.

Read Luke 13; John 10: 22-42.

Commit Verses 12-14.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Whosoever exaleth himself shall be abased; and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted.—Luke 14: 11.

EXPLANATORY.

DINING WITH A PHARISEE ON THE SABBATH.—V. 1. AS (rather "after") HE WENT INTO THE HOUSE OF ONE OF THE CHIEF PHARISEES. "This may denote that he was of high social position, but probably includes some official distinction, as that he was chief of the synagogue, or member of the local Sanhedrim." TO EAT BREAD ON THE SABBATH DAY. "Sabbath banqueting was common, and became proverbial for luxury." THAT THEY WATCHED HIM. R. V., "were watching," "were engaged in watching." I. A CONVERSATION CONCERNING SABBATH KEEPING.—Vs. 2-6. 2. THERE WAS A CERTAIN MAN BEFORE HIM. Some think the introduction of the sick man was a scheme of the Pharisee to see if Jesus would heal him on the Sabbath, and thus test his opinions and actions in regard to the Sabbath, and possibly his power of healing. More probably he came in of his own desire, in the freedom of an Eastern house, in order to be healed. 3. AND JESUS ANSWERING. The thought of their hearts, or the whispered question of what Jesus would do. Jesus had several times wrought miracles on the Sabbath, and fault had been found with him for it, as if he were breaking the Sabbath (see "Light from Other Scriptures"). LAWYERS. Scribes, interpreters of the law. AND PHARISEES. Who were exceedingly strict in certain outward forms of Sabbath keeping while they often lost its spirit. The reader will find an immense number of ridiculous ways of breaking the Sabbath in Edersheim's "Life of Christ," Appendix, xvii.

No wonder that Jesus asked them, IS IT LAWFUL TO HEAL ON THE SABBATH DAY? 4. AND THEY HELD THEIR PEACE. This was not because they did not believe it to be unlawful, for Jesus had before been accused of breaking the Sabbath by healing a man (Luke 6: 7; 13: 14; Matt. 12: 10). They wanted Jesus to give his own decision and then they could find fault with it. They may have wanted to see Jesus heal the man, even if he broke the law. AND HE TOOK HIM. Perhaps to show that the healing came from him, perhaps as a medium of the healing power. AND HEALED HIM. Showing the opinion of Jesus as to healing on the Sabbath. It was lawful to do good on the Sabbath days (Mark 3: 4).

5. AN ASS OR AN OX FALLEN INTO A PIT, etc. Jesus knew that even their narrow interpretation of the Sabbath law allowed them to do thus on the Sabbath. 6. AND THEY COULD NOT ANSWER. For the question was unanswerable. If they would save an ox or an ass from his trouble on the Sabbath, by what reason or common sense could they say it was wicked to save a man from his affliction? II. SOME GOOD ADVICE TO THE GUESTS CONCERNING EXALTING ONE'S SELF.—Vs. 7-11. In the beginning Jesus noted how the guests (v. 7) CHOSE OUT (were choosing) THE CHIEF ROOMS. Seats; the best and most honorable places at the table. This was going on before his eyes. The pretensions and conceit of the Jewish doctors of the law had been for a long period intolerable. The following narrative is called a parable because it is a story illustrating humility. 8. WHEN THOU ART BIDDEN . . . TO A WEDDING. A marriage feast. This is chosen because at a wedding feast there is more formality, a greater variety of guests, and more attention paid to their rank. SIT NOT DOWN IN THE HIGHEST ROOM. The place highest in honor, the chief seat. A MORE HONORABLE MAN. Who would have a right to the place you have chosen. 9. THOU BEGIN WITH SHAME. "Begin" emphasizes the reluctance of his movement. TO TAKE THE LOWEST ROOM (place). "Since the other intervening places are all assigned." Thus the self-exalted guest had to take a much lower place than he would otherwise have received. 10. SIT DOWN IN THE LOWEST ROOM (place); THAT, "that," of results, rather than of purpose. "There is no recommendation of the pride which apes humility going to a low place in order to be promoted." FRIEND, GO UP HIGHER. The one who chose the highest place did so according to his own estimate of his worth, and thus called attention to his conceit rather than to his worth. By this very act he was really in a lower place. "The higher a monkey climbs, the more he shows his tail." The higher a fool sits, the louder and the farther he proclaims his folly. But the one who takes the lowest seat lets others make known his worth, so that he has WORSHIP (reverence, honor, respect) IN THE PRESENCE OF THEM THAT SIT AT MEAT WITH HIM. 11. FOR WHOSOEVER EXALETH HIMSELF. Christ now states the great principle illustrated by his parable. It touches the earth, but reaches to heaven. Humility is best for earth, and it "is the passport to promotion in the kingdom of God."

III. A SUGGESTION TO HIS HOST CONCERNING HOSPITALITY.—Vs. 12-14. 12. SAID HE ALSO TO HIM THAT BADE HIM. The remarks of Jesus to the host were suggested by the feast to which Jesus and his disciples had been invited. It was not a condemnation of the host who had invited Jesus who was poor, and probably his disciples who also were poor. CALL (invite) NOT THY FRIENDS, etc. This is not a prohibition of any gathering of friends and relatives; for Jesus was then present at such a gathering. But such a feast is not a charity or a proof of virtue. There is nothing characteristically Christian in it. AND A RECOMPENCE HE MADE THEM. By a return invitation, by the social advantages gained, by the enjoyment and benefit of social intercourse. 13. BUT WHEN THOU MAKEST A FEAST, CALL THE POOR, etc. Those who are in need; those you call for their good and not your own. 14. AND THOU SHALT BE BLESSED. You have the blessing of a virtuous deed, of having done good to those who need it; of adding to the happiness of the world; of partaking of the spirit of the saints and angels in heaven. RECOMPENSED AT THE RESURRECTION OF THE JUST. The first resurrection, spoken of in Rev. 20: 4, 5. He would be raised with them, because his actions showed that he was one of them. These things are not only true, but they are a parable of the kingdom of God. Jesus was then, and still is, inviting the poor in spirit, those who are spiritually maimed by sin, and are blind to the highest and best things of God and heaven and eternal life.

MINISTER'S FOOD

Its Value Discovered during Absence of Family.

Rev. J. B. Ley, pastor of the First M. E. Church, South Tampa, Fla., had an interesting experience when his family were compelled to leave on account of the yellow fever. He says: "Last September, when we were visited by a yellow fever scare, my family left for an indefinite stay in the interior.

"I had, for about two years, been under considerable physical and mental strain, and my nervous system seemed to utterly give way. I had some excellent physicians, but their remedial agencies failed to reach the case,—at best affording only temporary relief.

"At the time the family left, my attention was called to Grape-Nuts food. Several things had led me to believe that my troubles were largely due to improper nutrition. The absence of the family gave me a good opportunity to try the new food, for it is perfectly cooked and therefore required no work on my part.

"So I began to make two meals a day, supper and breakfast, on Grape-Nuts and cream or milk, and had nothing else. I confined myself to the proper allowance, not overeating. The improvement was marked, almost from the first,—my digestion was better, sleep became regular and restful, and I began to gain flesh.

"My nervous system has been wonderfully improved, and today I weigh more than I have ever weighed, and find my strength equal to all the responsibility. This is not all; on the return of the family Grape-Nuts became a regular article of food at the morning hour. The children ate it and improved.

"My wife, who was nursing an infant, discovered that after she began using Grape-Nuts regularly, for the first time in many years, Nature's food supply for the baby was adequate, without resorting to artificial substitutes. Grape-Nuts food not only carried us through the sickly season, but has been a Godsend to our entire family.

any of the pending questions. If at 5.30 p. m. the Committee of the Whole is sitting, it rises and the Chairman reports. On Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays the House begins its sessions at three o'clock and may work until midnight, except during the short period when the Speaker retires informally for tea. At midnight the business, whether in House or Committee, ceases, and if in Committee, the Committee rises and reports. The remaining business appointed for that day is postponed to the next day unless the House selects another day for any measure. No opposed business can be taken up, and usually in three or four minutes the House adjourns. If when midnight arrives, or half-past five comes on Wednesdays, and the debate on a measure is interrupted any member may move the "closure," and the Speaker or Chairman must remain in his place until all the motions needed have been put.—Saturday Evening Post.

Hot Water as a Remedy.

Headache almost always yields to the simultaneous application of hot water to the feet and back of the neck. A towel folded, dipped in hot water, wrung out quickly and applied over the stomach acts like magic in cases of colic. A towel folded several times and dipped in hot water, quickly wrung out and quickly applied over the seat of pain, will, in most cases, promptly relieve toothache and neuralgia. A strip of flannel or towel folded several times lengthwise and dipped in hot water, then slightly wrung out and applied about

the neck of a child suffering with an acute attack of croup will usually relieve the sufferer in the course of ten minutes if the flannel is kept hot. Hot water, if taken freely a half hour before bedtime, is one of the best possible cathartics in severe cases of constipation, while it has a soothing effect upon the stomach and bowels.—Washington Star.

The wind storm which swept over Western Ontario early yesterday caused an estimated loss to the fruit growers of Niagara district of nearly \$1,000,000. Through Winona, and Grimsby fruit districts the loss will be fully half of the crop. That action, though given very largely to peaches, which have mostly been gathered, except late varieties, produces apples and pears in great abundance. Around Burlington and Halton districts fully three-quarters of the extensive apple crop is totally lost. In addition, thousands of trees were uprooted. The storm was the most severe in thirty years.

Friday was the last day of the guarantee provided by Mr. Connors, of Buffalo, for the construction of the Montreal elevators, but nothing was heard from him. He has been granted an extension until Tuesday to fulfil his contract.

People lose faith in advertising assertions because of silly exaggerations. We hope the fault of others will not lead you to doubt our statement that Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam is worth the cost of a trial. 25c all Druggists.

Baking Powder Economy

The manufacturers of Royal Baking Powder have always declined to produce a cheap baking powder at the sacrifice of quality.

The Royal is made from the most highly refined and wholesome ingredients, and is the embodiment of all the excellence possible to be attained in the highest class baking powder.

Royal Baking Powder costs only a fair price, and is cheaper at its price than any similar article.

Samples of mixtures made in imitation of baking powders, but containing alum, are frequently distributed from door to door, or given away in grocery stores. Such mixtures are dangerous to use in food, and in many cities their sale is prohibited by law. Alum is a corrosive poison, and all physicians condemn baking powders containing it.

From the Churches.

Denominational Funds.

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

BOCABEC.—Evangelist Young has been holding services on this field with a good degree of success. Three candidates were baptized on Sabbath, Sept. 9th.

NEW CANAAN, N. B.—This church has lately ordained three brethren to serve as deacons, viz., Zebulon Corey, Gesner Clark and Roland Corey. The choice was made after much careful and prayerful deliberation. They were chosen to serve for life or good conduct, according to New Testament directions. Neighboring churches were invited to send delegates, and on evening of Sept. 13 the ceremony of ordination proceeded as follows: Sermon by Rev. H. H. Saunders, Elgin; ordaining prayer by Pastor J. W. Brown; charge to the deacons, Rev. N. A. McNeil, Hampton; charge to the church, Rev. I. B. Colwell, Peticodiac. We are trying to do pastoral work with this church in addition to our large charge at Havelock. The later church kindly permits us to be absent one Sunday morning in each month in the interests of the church at New Canaan. This church has in the past been strong and aggressive. Many strong men have been reared and sent out, and are now preaching the gospel with success. Many have gone home to their reward. The old church has, however, been weakened by the constant exodus of many years, and is now unable of herself to support a pastor. Beside my Sunday service I am also with them on the Thursday evening of each month nearest the full moon, that day being also spent in doing pastoral work with them. I am beginning to find that some of the 'old stock' yet remains, and that there is yet a prospect for a blessed future. Pray for the New Canaan church. Havelock, Sept. 20. J. W. BROWN.

Home Missions.

The Home Mission Board of the Maritime Convention held its first meeting for the new year on the 13th inst. W. R. Doty, Esq., was elected Chairman; Rev. J. H. Saunders, Vice-Chairman; Rev. M. W. Brown, Recording Secretary; A. Cohoon, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer and A. E. Coldwell, Esq., Auditor. Nearly all the members were present and a hopeful, earnest spirit was very manifest. Steps were taken to secure a general missionary and a second man will probably be employed to serve as a supply in cases where pastors cannot at once be secured. A number of men are in sight to fill present and prospective vacancies, but more are needed. The Corresponding Secretary will be glad to hear from any willing to settle on mission fields in Nova Scotia and P. E. Island. It is the wish of the Board to make the first year of the second century, of our denominational life in the provinces, the brightest and best in the history of our Home Mission work. For this the Board ask your earnest prayers and liberal contributions.

GRANTS.

were made as follows:

1. To the Little Hope church, Guysboro county, \$50 for one year, to assist in making up the salary of Pastor Ward Fisher for one-fourth of his time.
2. To Fairview and St. Peter's Road church \$100 for one year, to assist in making up the salary of Pastor A. E. Hooper for half his time.
3. To Central Chebogue church, Yarmouth county, \$75 for one year, to assist in making up the salary of Pastor E. J. Grant for half his time.
4. To Greenville, Milvale, Wentworth and Westchester churches, Cumberland county, \$125 to assist in making up the salary of Pastor J. G. A. Belyea for one year.
5. To the Windsor Plains church, Hants county, \$50 for one year to assist in making up the salary of Missionary G. H. Baker.

A. COHOON, Cor. Sec'y.
Wolfville, N. S., Sept. 15th.

My Class-Mate.

It is not strange that I read with sorrow in the editorial notes of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR of Sept 12th the notice of the death of Professor Ezra P. Gould which took place at Whitelock, N. Y. on August the 22nd. In company with Ezra Palmer Gould who was born at Boston, Mass. on Feb. 27th, 1841, I entered Newton and

graduated in the class of 1868 with him after having spent three of the happiest years of my life at that Theological Institution. The class numbered 16. All were ordained to the gospel ministry. Some of them are still laboring in home and some of them in foreign lands. This is the first death so far as I can learn that has occurred in the class and I have looked to-day on their photographs with an increased interest. I had hoped to see a reunion of all the members of the class at Newton. This reunion can only now take place in heaven. JOHN COOMBS.
Cumberland Point, N. B., Sept. 18th.

Personal.

Rev. David Price writes from Holyhead, North Wales, that he and Mrs. Price expect to leave Liverpool on the 29th inst., by S. S. Corean for Halifax. They have had a very pleasant summer in the old home land. Mr. Price is feeling well and ready for work again. Their many friends on this side the water will be glad, we are sure, to see them back again.

President Trotter of Acadia preached at both services of the Leinster street church St. John, on Sunday last. It was Education day at Leinster Street, and Dr. Trotter spoke in the morning in the interest of the educational work at Wolfville. Both in the morning and the evening he was heard with much interest.

We were favored with a call on Monday from Mr. Nelson Sutherland formerly of River John, N. S., and now of San Bernardino, California. Mr. Sutherland has been visiting his relatives in these Provinces and is now on his way homeward.

District Meeting.

The Annapolis county Conference of Baptist churches met at Nictaux, Sept. 10th. Besides the usual number of delegates 13 ministers were present. The reports from the churches were encouraging. The Nictaux church and pastor are happy and hopeful in their new relations with each other. A paper by Bro. Leander Whitman of New Albany on the Elements of Leaven in the Symbol of our Lord's body caused an interesting discussion. It was a strong plea for the use of unleavened bread only as well as unfermented wine in the Lord's Table. Rev. George Whitman, returned missionary from China gave us an interesting account of the work on his field. In the evening Rev. H. N. Pary gave a stirring address on Sabbath desecration and Rev. A. Cohoon inaugurated the 20th Century Fund Movement in this county. E. P. COLDWELL, Sec'y.

William Tyndale.

How stands Tyndale's memory to-day, 350 years from the time when his ashes heaped themselves on a spot near that new penitentiary at Vilvorde, which the tourist from Brussels can easily find? A noble monument of him stands in England at Nibley Noll. The average reader of the English Bible may not know it, but the scholar does, that nearly all that is most beautiful and lovely, falling like music on the ear and flashing with the light of genius into the mind's eye in our English Bible, is the gift of God through William Tyndale. He rested from his labors, from the pain, the sorrow, the mystery of life, but his works follow him. His prayer was answered. The king's eyes were opened, and England became, above all lands on earth, the land of the Bible. Glory be to God for so noble a servant, so willing a martyr! Let all who would know both the power of the English language and the loyal spirit of the true Englishman—one of the true spiritual forefathers of the United States of America—read also his masterpiece of original writing, "The Obedience of a Christian Man."—Selected.

The Hall of the House of Commons.

The hall of the House of Commons is less than one-third the size of that of our House of Representatives, while the number of members is six hundred and seventy—nearly double the number of ours. Our quorum is a majority; theirs is forty. We encumber our floor with desks and revolving and swinging chairs placed in half-moon fashion about the lofty desk of the Speaker. In the House of Commons the seats are benches, which, except at the end farthest from the chair, run parallel with the length of the hall. As they approach the middle line of the hall there is a broad gangway between the front benches on either side.—Ex-Speaker T. B. Reed, in The Saturday Evening Post.

Every man, however humble his station or feeble his power, exercises some influence on those who are about him, for good or for evil.—A. Sedgwick.

New Golf Skirting Cloths



Plaid backed heavy cloth for the present fashion short walking skirts. It requires to be firm and weighty to keep its shape and not to sag.

Black face with purple back.
Black face with red back.
Oxford grey with blue plaid back.

Heather mixture with brown plaid back.

All 54 inches wide \$2.75 yard.

THE Northway GARMENT

Coats and Suits.

"NORTHWAY" as a manufacturer has made his reputation for fine tailor finish in all his garments.

The styles are all New York styles, selected much later than any imported coats can be selected.

Coats, \$4.25 to \$18.00.
Suits, \$9.50 to \$18.50.



We will send three coats or two suits on approbation to any reliable person on request—we to pay return expressage. Mention Color and size wanted.

French Flannels for Waists.

The rage for flannel waists becomes greater every day. Nothing makes a more comfortable waist than these flannels. And they're as pretty as silk waists.

Fancy French Waist Flannels . . . 50c. yard.
Plain French Waist Flannels . . . 45c. yard.
German Fancy Flannels . . . 30c. yard.
Native " " (cotton) . . . 18 to 25c. yard.

Write for Samples.

Daniel & Robertson,

London House Retail.

St. John, N. B.

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MARRIAGES.

CROSSMAN-COLE.—In Amherst, Sept. 12, by Rev. Welcome E. Bates, Frank Crossman of Sackville, N. B., and Eliza G. Cole of Rockport, N. B.

MCCCLARY-WOLFE.—In Amherst, Sept. 13, by Rev. Welcome E. Bates, Roy S. McClary and Anna Wolfe, both of River Hebert.

FARNHAM-WOODBURN.—At Ohio, Yarmouth, N. S., Sept. 14, by Rev. J. H. Saunders, W. Scott Farnham of Weymouth and Effa E., daughter of Robt. Woodburn, Esq.

HARDY-JELLY.—On Sept. 12th, at the home of the bride, by Pastor A. H. Whitman, James G. Hardy of Hills River, P. E. I., to Margaret E. Jelly, daughter of George Jelly, Esq., Union Vale, Prince county, P. E. I.

ATHERTON-EVRETT.—In Everett, Victoria county, N. B., on Sept. 12, by Pastor W. S. Martin, Walter E. Atherton of Woodstock, N. B., to Effie I. Everett of Everett, N. B.

WALLACE-MORSE.—At Lawrencetown, N. S., on Wednesday the 12th Sept., by Rev. Isaiah Wallace, assisted by Rev. E. P. Coldwell, A. B., Rev. Lewis Fisher Wallace, A. B., pastor of the Memorial Baptist church, Mechanicville, N. Y., and Rosamond, eldest daughter of Dr. L. R. Morse.

DEADDER-WELTON.—At Diligent River, Sept. 3, by Rev. D. H. MacQuarrie, Albert Deadder of New Ross, Kings, N. S., to Laura Welton of Diligent River, Cumberland, N. S.

MARSMAN-JONES.—In the Baptist church 2nd Hammond's Plains, on Sept. 4th, by the Rev. W. A. Snelling, John Marsman to Minerva Jones, both of 2nd Hammond's Plains.

MAIN-GIFFIN.—At the residence of William McMillan, Esq., Goldboro, on the 18th inst., by Rev. W. J. Rutledge, William H. Main of Malden, Mass., and Nettie E., youngest daughter of the late Captain Robert Giffin of Goldboro, N. S.

CARR-FORSYTH.—At West River, N. B., Sept. 12th, by Rev. M. Addison, Everett Carr of Portland, Me., to Laura Forsyth of West River, Albert Co., N. B.

MARVEN-KEIRSTRAD.—At the Baptist church, Alma, Albert Co., N. B., Sept. 19, by Rev. M. Addison, George Marven, D. S. of Souris, P. E. I., to Annie Keirstead of Alma, N. B.

CLEVELAND-KEIRSTRAD.—At Baptist church, Alma, N. B., Sept. 19th, by Rev. M. Addison, Judson Cleveland of Alma, N. B., to Ella Keirstead of same place.

WILLIAMSON-RILEY.—At the residence of Harry Hughes, Albert, N. B., Sept. 13th by Rev. F. D. Davidson, Herbert Williamson and Annie Riley, both of Albert, N. B.

MORTIN-STEEVES.—At Riverside, N. B., Sept. 4th, by Rev. F. D. Davidson, David Mortin of Alma, N. B., and Margaret Steeves, of Elgin, N. B.

MACUMBER.—At Scotch Village, Hants county, N. S., Harding, son of Harding and Eunice Macumber, aged 4 months.

DEATHS.

DICKIE.—At Parrsboro, N. S., Sept. 8th, David H. Dickie, in the 89th year of his age.

RIPLEY.—At the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pugsley, Parrsboro, Sept. 3rd, Mrs. Clarence Ripley, aged 24, leaving her husband and two children.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900

The Judges at the Paris Exposition have awarded a

GOLD MEDAL

to Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.

the largest manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate in the world. This is the third award from a Paris Exposition.

BAKER'S COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

are always uniform in quality, absolutely pure, delicious, and nutritious. The genuine goods bear our trade-mark on every package, and are made only by

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., DORCHESTER, MASS.

ESTABLISHED 1850. Branch House, 12 and 14 St. John St., Montreal.

BISHOP.—At Chipman Station, N. B., on 11th inst., Charles L., infant son of Wm. Bishop, aged 8 months.

COLLIER.—At Salisbury, N. B., Sept. 15th, Margaret E. Collier, daughter of Jos. Collier. She was baptized by Rev. Mr. Harris when quite young, and united with the 2nd Elgin church.

READ.—Rev. Eliphalet Allison Read, Ph. D., son of Rev. E. O. Read, and Prof. in Kalamazoo College, Mich., died at his father's home, Waterville, N. S., Sept. 19th, in the 34th year of his age. He leaves a wife and two sons.

JONAH.—At St. John, Sept. 8th, Mrs. Amelia Jonah. Our sister was a member of the 2nd Elgin church and at the last had a strong hope in Christ as her Saviour. The funeral services were conducted, at Pollet River by Pastor H. H. Saunders.

CLARK.—In St. John, N. B., at the City Hospital, of cancer of the stomach, on the 11th inst., John Clark of Chipman, aged 48 years, leaving a wife, an aged mother and six children to mourn his death. He died trusting in Christ.

BORGALD.—At Chester Basin, N. S., Aug. 23, Henrietta Margaret, daughter of Austin and Hattie Borgald, aged 1 year, 3 months, 4 days. Two weeks the dear little lamb suffered and then the Tender Shepherd took her to the sunny land.

PULSIVER.—At Hammonds Plains, on Aug. 26, Mrs. Pulsiver, beloved wife of Mr. Amos Pulsiver, aged 40 years, passed to her eternal rest. Mrs. Pulsiver was a member of the church for 18 years. She left a husband and seven children, one of whom has since died, to mourn their loss.

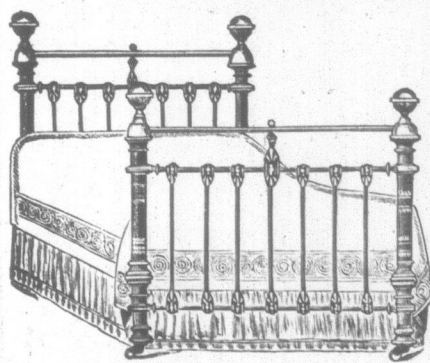
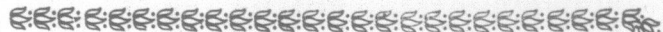
LLOYD.—At Briggs' Corner, Chipman, N. B., on 6th inst., Thomas Lloyd, aged 80 years. Brother Lloyd experienced much suffering during his later years, but through it all he was ever upheld with a Christian hope. His wife, a daughter of the late Elder Michael Doyle, with three sons and eight daughters survive him.

GRANT.—At Port Lorne, Sept. 11th, Enoch Grant, aged 75 years. He had been a member of the church in this place for many years and was respected as a man of integrity and sound Christian principles. In death he was sustained by the unflinching faith in Christ that he had enjoyed through his Christian life. A widow, one son and four daughters remain who are comforted by the promise of God concerning those who die in the Lord.

WESTAVER.—At Hubbard's Cove, N. S., Sept. 16, Mrs. Mary Hannah Westaver, aged 71. She was the mother of twelve children, a widow for thirty-five years, a faithful member of the Baptist church from the days of her youth. During her painful illness she received the tenderest care but chose rather if it were the Lord's will to depart and be with Christ. Three sons and four daughters stood together by the open grave, three other daughters were unable to be present and two are in heaven. The dear mother's prayer was that all the family might some sweet day form an unbroken circle in the better land.

JACKSON.—At Clarence, N. S., August 23rd, Mrs. Fenwick Jackson in the 26th year of her age. Sister Jackson had been ill only a short time, and during that short time her cheery disposition had so completely disarmed fear on the part of her friends, that her death came as an awful shock to those who loved her so well. It seemed that she had always been a child of Jesus, she having joined the church at ten years of age, and no one had ever known her to be anything else than lovable, kind and good. Always faithful to Christian duty she never willingly lost an opportunity to advance the Saviour's kingdom, and by her sunny disposition she found the way to every heart. She was the kind of a Christian that it seems this hard old world needs more than anything else, and not only the loved ones of her family, but everybody who knew her wonders why it is that God so early calls home such as these. This is one of the mysteries of time to be explained in the by and by, and we will content ourselves with knowing that sometime we'll understand.

BROWN.—Mrs. Brown, widow of the late Mr. Benjamin Brown; died at her residence at Mt. Hanly, Annapolis Co., on Friday, the 14th of Sept., aged 88 years, leaving ten children and many grandchildren to mourn her departure. Mrs. Brown was baptized seventy-two years ago by the late Rev. I. E. Bill during a powerful work of grace that swept over the country in which she lived, and from the time she made her profession of faith in Jesus until her death she exemplified in a most praiseworthy manner the principles of the gospel. She was a devoted wife and faithful and loving mother, and her affectionate care for her children was reciprocated by their tender and self-denying solicitude to make her declining years comfortable and happy. Our departed sister possessed more than ordinary intelligence and was a diligent student of God's word, and evinced a lively interest in the progress of Christ's kingdom. She was the mother of thirteen children, three



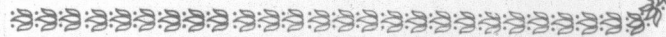
BRASS WHITE ENAMEL BEDS

METAL BEDS

Are now coming into greater use than ever, as being most healthy on account of the cleanliness of the metal, and the most popular are those finished White Enamel with Brass Trimmings. We are now showing a great variety of new designs in White Enamel Beds at prices from \$4.75 to \$27.09. Also ALL BRASS BEDS at lowest prices.

Write for illustrations.

Manchester Robertson & Allison



of whom preceded her to the spirit world. Her funeral which was largely attended, took place on Sabbath, Sept. 16th, and was conducted by Revs. Isa. Wallace and C. W. Corey. Lovingly her mortal remains were placed beside those of her departed husband in the beautiful cemetery at Pine Grove. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Forward Movement Fund.

Freeman McDooman, \$1; W. E. Read, \$3; J. A. Faulkner, \$5; Edw. Kaulback, \$1; S. J. Baker, \$10; Stannage Veinot, \$1; W. C. Mohr, \$5; R. N. Beckwith, \$6.25; Saul Mosher, \$10; B. C. Wargeson, \$2.50; Lebaron Goddard, \$2.50; N. P. Freeman, \$5; Israel Morley, \$1.—\$53.25. Wm. E. HALL, 93 North St., Halifax, Sept. 19.

Morning Thoughts.

People need from us nothing so much as good cheer and encouragement. Life is hard for most and needs inspiration. The best friendship is that which inspires us to do better, to do our best. It is worth while to do even the smallest kindnesses as we go along the way. Nothing is lost. No dewdrop perishes, but sinking into the flower makes it sweeter. Strength and beauty combine in the making of the truest manliness. Two good rules for life are: Never be discouraged; never be a discourager. There is a blessing in hardness. Enduring it with courage and persistence makes us strong.—J. R. Miller.

God Remembers.

There is a text in the Psalms which uses the strange expression of "the gentleness" of God. We wonder sometimes when God is so great, so terrible in majesty, that he uses so little violence with us, who are so small. But it is not his way. His way is to be gentle. He seldom drives, but draws. He seldom compels, but leads. He remembers we are dust. We think it might be quicker work if God threatened and compelled us to do right. But God does not want quick work but good work. God does not want slave work, but free work. So God is gentle with us all—molding us and winning us many a time with no more than a silent look. Coarse treatment never wins souls. So God did not drive the chariot of his omnipotence up to Peter and command him to repent. God did not threaten him with the thunderbolts of punishment. That one look laid a spell on his soul which was more than voice or language through all his after life.—Henry Drummond.

Life lies before us as a huge quarry lies before the architect; he deserves not the name of an architect except when out of this fortuitous mass he can combine with the greatest economy and fitness and durability some form, the pattern of which originated in his spirit.—Goethe.

Whiston's Commercial College has a new adv in another column of this paper. This institution still continues to be an inspiration and training place for hundreds of young men and women every year.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. MONTREAL

EXCURSIONS.

Tickets on sale September 27, 28, 29, 30 and October 1. Good to return until October 16. Rate from St. John, \$10 for Round Trip.

Low Rate Round Trip Excursions from Montreal to Points West.

Tickets will be on sale at C. P. R. Ticket Offices in Montreal as follows: RATE—Detroit, Mich., \$12.50; Cleveland, Ohio, \$15; Saginaw, Mich., \$16.25; Bay City, Mich., \$16.25; Grand Rapids, Mich., \$17.50; Columbus, Ohio, \$17.50; Chicago, Ill., \$18; Cincinnati, Ohio, \$20.

GOING DATES—September 27, 28 and 29. RETURN LIMIT—October 15, 1900.

For berths or further information apply to A. J. HEATH, D. P. A., C. P. R., St. John, N. B.

Advertisement for PAIN-KILLER medicine, featuring the text 'CURE ALL YOUR PAINS WITH PAIN-KILLER. A Medicine Chest in Itself. Simple, Safe and Quick Cure for CRAMPS, DIARRHOEA, COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA. 25 and 50 cent Bottles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. BUY ONLY THE GENUINE. PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER'.

Messenger and Visitor

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

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

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

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

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

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

The only final comfort is God, and he relieves the soul always in its suffering, not from its suffering—rav, he relieves the soul by its suffering, by the new knowledge and possession of him if which could only come through that atmosphere of pain.—Phillips Brooks.

News Summary.

Moncton Transcript: Mr. J. H. Corcoran, of the I. C. R. general passenger agent's office, made quite a catch on the Athletic grounds Thursday afternoon. Mr. Corcoran, who was present with others viewing the flooded grounds noticed a salmon dart by him. Mr. Corcoran started in hot pursuit and hit the salmon with a stick, putting it completely out of business. Although Mr. Corcoran was completely covered with mud and thoroughly soaked with water, he was satisfied on apprehending his prey, which weighed over eight pounds.

The mystery attending Chinese names disappears when they are translated. In this way Tung means east; si, west; nan, south; pei, north; while tsin, kin or king stands for capital or metropolis, as in Peking (northern capital) and Nankin (southern capital). Tien means heaven, so Tien-Tsin signifies heavenly metropolis. Ho or king means river, so Pei-ho is north river; Si-kiang, west river. Che means seven, so Chekiang is seven rivers. Shan is mountain, and Shan-tung, east mountain, and Shan-si, west mountain. Pai is white, and Pai-shan, white mountain. Hai is sea, and kwan stands for gate, so Hai-kwan (the maritime customs) is gate of the sea, and Shan-hai-kwan, mountain and sea gate. Shang is a city, and Shang-hai, city by the sea. Hoang is yellow, Hoang-Ho, Yellow River, and Hoang-Hai, Yellow Sea. Yang means ocean, and Tse, son; hence the Yang-tse River is son of the ocean, and Tien-Tse, son of heaven (the Emperor).

Ku or kow is a mouth or pass, and Ta, big or great, so Ta-ku means big mouth (of Pei-Ho), while Nan-kow stands for south pass (from Mongolia). Hu is a lake; ling, a hill; hsiang, a village; hien, a tax district. So, too, fu is a prefecture; tai, a Governor; tao, a circuit or group of administrative departments; so tao-si is a Governor of a circuit, and fu-tai is a Governor of a prefecture. Chao or kiao is a bridge; li, a Chinese mile; pa, eight, and thus Pa-li-kiao is the eight-mile bridge. Cho or chow is a depot or stopping place; hence Tung-chow, eastern (depot of Peking). Shen is a province, and Shen-si is the western province. Yamen is a police station or official residence, and Hui, a secret society or club. Ts'ing means pure or clear, so Ts'ing-kiang is clear river, while Ta-Ts'ing means great pure (name of present dynasty), and Kwo being a kingdom or empire, Ta-Ts'ing-Kwo signifies the empire of the great pure (China).

"I Will Not Be Afraid."

Some years ago I stood at the mouth of one of the Chicago tunnels, showing my little son the dark passageways under the river. As he peered into the darkness he seemed frightened and held my hand with a firmer grasp. I said to him, "You would not dare go through that dark, gloomy place, would you?" Looking into my face confidently, he replied, "Papa, if you would go with me, and I could hold your hand, I would not be afraid." His childish faith and confidence that he was safe while clinging to his father's hand was a lesson to me that I have never forgotten. It has taught me that no matter how dark and rayless a pathway I may be called to pass through, or what doubts, trials and difficulties confront me, there is one who says, "Fear thou not, for I am with thee: be not dismayed, for I am thy God. I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of My righteousness" (Isa. xli: 19). The Saviour will dispel all fear, and lighten every burden, and enable me to say with the psalmist, "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me" (Psalm xxxiii: 4). There are many dark places in life through which you must pass. Is Jesus your guide and pilot?—Dr. O. F. Presbrey.

HANG ON.

Coffee Toppers as Bad as Others.

"A friend of our family who lived with us a short time was a great coffee drinker and a continual sufferer with dyspepsia. He admitted that coffee disagreed with him, but you know how the coffee drinker will hold onto his coffee, even if he knows it causes dyspepsia.

"One day he said to me that Postum Food Coffee had been recommended and suggested that he would like very much to try it. I secured a package and made it strictly according to directions. He was delighted with the new beverage, and was every one of our family. He became very fond of it and in a short time his dyspepsia disappeared. He continued using the Postum and in about three months gained twelve pounds.

"My husband is a practicing physician and regards Postum as the healthiest of all beverages. He never drinks coffee, but is very fond of Postum. In fact, all of our family are, and we never think of drinking coffee any more." Mrs. Mary E. Brown, Waterford, Va.

Forty-two fishing vessels are ashore in the Straits of Belleisle, and as many as thirty will be totally lost. Immense stocks of codfish have been lost with the shipping.

Major Oscar Pelletier will be in charge of the five hundred Canadians returning from South Africa.

The Merchants and Planters' oil mill at Houston, Texas, was destroyed by fire Sunday; loss estimated at between \$350,000 and \$400,000.

With the thermometer at 20 above zero, snow fell all Sunday afternoon at Neguinee, Wis.

Gilbert Parker, the novelist, has been chosen by the Conservatives of Gravesend as their candidate for the House of Commons at the coming general election in Great Britain.

Thanksgiving day this year will be Thursday, Oct. 18.

Robert Smith, ex-M. P. for Peel, died at Brampton, Ont., Wednesday, aged 84. He was a Liberal and represented Peel at Ottawa during the Mackenzie administration.

During the past season the exports of tea from Japan to the United States and Canada amounted to no less than 39,931,239 pounds. Of this amount 25,946,000 pounds were shipped from Yokohama and the rest from Kobe.

A despatch to the London Times from Shanghai asserts that Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald will become British minister at Tokio and will be succeeded at Peking by Sir Ernest Mason Satow, the present British minister at the Japanese capital.

David J. Mackay, seven years ago president of the greatest railroad system in Indiana, is now a day laborer at \$1.50 per day in paper mills at Anderson. His liabilities are said to be over half a million, and once he gets rid of them by bankruptcy, as now proposed by his lawyers, he will make another start.

During the recent French naval manoeuvres the squadron under Admiral Gervais succeeded in slipping through the Straits of Gibraltar at night without being noticed by the British observers on the Rock. So, at least, the French newspapers assert.

Seventy years ago Lady Arundell, of Wardour—mother of the present peer—saw a small painting of a Madonna in Rome, liked it, bought it and gave it to Stonyhurst College, in Lancashire. The price paid for it was \$25. The hand that painted the little picture was Crivelli's and it has just been sold by the college authorities for \$20,000.

Robert Strang, of Winnipeg, selected as arbitrator to settle the question of the C. P. R. machinists' wages in connection with the recent strike, has given his decision as follows: The men from Fort William to Laggan to receive an increase in pay of two cents per hour. Men from Laggan to Kamloops, both points exclusive, and West Kootenay, to receive one cent increase. Men from Kamloops to Vancouver to receive two cents advance.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson and Coun. S. Ryan, while returning from the convention at Hillsboro Wednesday morning, met with quite an accident. While driving along in the vicinity of Outhouse's farm in Lower Coverdale, the horse slipped and fell and Messrs. Emmerson and Ryan toppled out over the dashboard. The horse, regaining his feet, ran into a wire fence and was captured before any further damage was done. Coun. Ryan's wagon was somewhat damaged.

Two coroners' juries which had inquired into the deaths of the victims of the Hoboken dock fire on June 30, by which hundreds of lives were lost, returned their verdicts Saturday in effect as follows: "That the loss of life would have been lessened if some of the tugboat employees in the neighborhood had devoted more time to saving life than to looking for gains by salvage," and that "the origin of the fire is unknown."

Statistics showing the rapid increase and vast proportions of the electric street railway system in New England are very interesting, for whereas ten years or so ago electric transit was a dream, now it is a practical reality. Of the 19,000 miles of street railways in the country only 500 miles yet use horses as a power; while of the nearly three thousand miles of street railways in New England but eight miles use horses as a motor. Massachusetts now has over 1,600 miles of electric street railway Connecticut has nearly 500 miles, Maine about 300, Rhode Island not quite 200, Vermont 71, and New Hampshire 57. Of the nearly 59,000 cars employed in the country, more than one-sixth are in use in New England, and New England holds one-fifteenth of the \$18,000,000 of total capital stock and funded debt devoted to the street railway business of the country.

Portuguese Fritters.—Thoroughly pick over and wash one-half pound of rice and place it in a large stew-pan with one-fourth pound of sugar, one quart of milk, two ounces of fresh butter and a small stick of cinnamon; simmer gently until the milk has been absorbed by the rice, when, if the process has been slow, the rice should be sufficiently cooked for the purpose; now add one-pound jar of orange marmalade and the yolks of six eggs, and stir over a thick fire until the eggs are set firmly in the mixture; turn out into a clean, large flat dish, and spread equally over the surface to about one-fourth inch in thickness; when this has become cold cut into oblong shapes, dip in light batter and fry well. The fritters may be glazed or not, as you prefer.

Economy is a Virtue

DIAMOND DYES

Will Save Money for Every Home in Canada.

When times are hard and dollars scarce, the smart and bright women of our country find that the Diamond Dyes are important helps in economizing. By the use of Diamond Dyes the husband, mother and children can be well and stylishly dressed, although nearly all the clothing may be old material dyed over.

Diamond Dyes make such lasting and beautiful colors that goods dyed with them cannot be told from new. Any one can use them, as the directions are so plain and simple that no skill is needed. The colors of Diamond Dyes never grow dim; they never fade or wash out. In order to secure the best results in home dyeing, every woman should see that her dealer or merchant gives her the "Diamond Dyes," as other package dyes are only poor imitations.

New Methods in Medical Science

Wonderful Discoveries by a Famous Specialist who is Curing Thousands of Consumption, La Grippe, Lung Debility, Bronchitis and all Pulmonary Diseases

FULL FREE TREATMENT.

Every sufferer from Diseases of the Throat and Lungs need despair no longer—help is at hand.

No matter how many discouragements have been met with, the cure is swift, certain and permanent.

Each of the Three Preparations comprising the Slocum system of Treatment act together, until perfect health results.

Men, women and children are being cured in every Province by the famous new treatment, and medical societies are daily rocking to the Slocum standard.

You or your sick friends can have a FREE course of Treatment. Simply write to THE T. A. SLOCUM CHEMICAL CO., Limited, 179 King St. West, Toronto, giving post office and express office address, and the free-in-dietine (The Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.

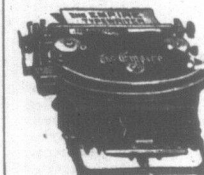
When writing for them always mention this paper.

Persons in Canada, seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to the Toronto laboratories.

Act NOW. Get rid of that stubborn cough; rid your system forever of the diseases which quickly lead to Consumption. Let no prejudice prolong further suffering when the trial treatment can be had for the mere asking.

DON'T DELAY.

The Empire Typewriter



Price \$60. Why pay \$120? It is equal to any machine in the market, and is superior to all in several important features.

Send for Catalog

H. C. TILLEY, General Agent
147 Canterbury Street, St. John, N. B.

COULDN'T LACE HIS BOOTS.

Mr. P. L. Campbell, of Fortune Bridge, P.E.I., a great sufferer from pain in the back.

Doan's Kidney Pills completely and permanently cured him.

Mr. P. L. Campbell, the well-known general merchant of Fortune Bridge, P.E.I., was troubled with severe pains in his back and hips for over two years.

At length he became aware of the fact that backache was simply a symptom of kidney trouble and did not hesitate long in taking Doan's Kidney Pills, and was promptly and permanently cured. Here is his statement: "I was in an awful state for two years with pains in my back and hips. Some mornings these pains were so severe that I couldn't stoop to lace my boots. I started taking Doan's Kidney Pills, and one box so completely cured me that I have been perfectly well for over a year now and free from the least trace of pain."

Young Men and Women from all parts of the Province attend

Whiston's Commercial College.

This long-established, reliable and up-to-date Commercial training school fully merits the confidence so long placed in it by the public and continue to give the best instruction in Book-keeping, Shorthand and Typewriting, and kindred subjects; also to supply business men with Book-keepers and Stenographers. There is an increasing demand for young men who can write Shorthand, and we make a specialty of this branch, teaching the Ben Pitman, Isaac Pitman and Pernin systems. Our Annual Announcement for 1900-01, containing information respecting terms, etc., will be sent to any address on application to S. E. WHISTON, Principal, 95 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.

Emergency Food

There is nothing equal to WOODILL'S GERMAN

When your friends come in unexpectedly and you wish Rolls Crusts or Cakes for Tea.

Equity Sale

There will be sold at Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on Saturday, the Third day of November next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, pursuant to the directions of a Decreeal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Tuesday, the Twenty-first day of August, A. D. 1900, in a certain cause therein pending wherein John H. Allen is Plaintiff, and George F. Dunham and Matilda Francis Dunham, his wife, are Defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Referee in Equity, the mortgaged premises described in said Decreeal Order as: "All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on the north side of Peter's Wharf (so called), in Queen's Ward, in the City of Saint John, having a front of thirty-five feet on Peter's Wharf and extending northerly forty-three feet to the side line of land now or formerly owned by the Hendrick's Estate and bounded as follows to wit: Beginning at the South West Angle of the lot sold by the late Charles I. Peters to one Thomas Nesbit, thence running North along the West side line of the Nesbit lot forty-three feet, or to the south side line of the land owned by the Hendrick's Estate, thence Westerly along the said Hendrick's Estate line thirty-five feet, thence South parallel with the West side of the Nesbit lot forty-three feet deep, together with all and singular the buildings, fences and improvements thereon, and the rights and appurtenances to the said lands and premises belonging or in any wise appertaining and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, and all the right, title, dower, right of dower, interest, property, claim and demand, whatsoever both in Law and in Equity or otherwise of them the said George F. Dunham and Matilda Frances Dunham into or out of or upon the said lands and premises thereby conveyed or intended so to be, and any and every part thereof.

For terms of sale apply to the Plaintiff's Solicitor.
Dated this 25th day of August, A. D. 1900.
DANIEL MULLIN,
Referee in Equity.
AMON A. WILSON,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

The Farm.

Fighting Insect Pests.

The inroad made by the forest worm in 1899 has been followed this year by vast numbers of canker worms of different sorts and by a Western pest, which Professor Slingerland says has become destructive in New York State for the first time. With all these there has developed an enormous crop of aphidae. I am not quite certain what relation these worms bear to each other, but I am strongly inclined to think that the latter are conditioned by the former. These lice, or aphidae, rarely appear in great numbers, excepting when the foliage has been previously diseased by the work of other pests. Is this true, also, of the canker-worm? Are they somewhat in the nature of scavengers, to clean up the diseased refuse of other destroyers? Throughout Central New York we have now in spots whole orchards and whole forests standing dead, and in other places a lesser degree of destruction. If this is a survival of the fittest, then the end will be not only a great change in our vegetation, but in our inhabitants. A man who is whipped by worms should give way to a better stock. The condition points to a combination of effort to enable us to come out victorious as orchardists. In many towns this is beginning to be comprehended. In Clinton the Rural Art Society has purchased a sprinkler and other apparatus for general service. It has been kept continuously busy for the public good.

Nature has a various and admirable way of compensating for damage done by insect pests. During the spring of 1900, those that were defoliate or partially so, in 1899 have not used any of their force in developing blossoms; the elms, maples, the ash, the basswood and other forest trees have given very few flowers. These trees needed all their strength to develop foliage. On the other hand, trees that were not injured by the forest worm last year have blossomed as usual. This has been true of the Norway maple, the Kentucky coffee tree, and the cucumber magnolia.

Of the bird helpers who have flocked in to help fight the inroad of caterpillars and worms, the following is only a partial list. The purple finch, the yellow chat, the red start, the green-eyed vireo, the scarlet tanager, the Baltimore oriole, the rose-breasted glossbeak, the indigo bird, the Wilson's thrush, the yellow warbler, the wood pewee, besides a very great increase of that grand helper, the catbird. Robbins have not been on the increase of late, nor have I seen them eating the new pests. Every possible encouragement must be extended to the bird friends so that they may be induced to make their permanent homes with us. I have before urged in The Tribune the necessity of planting mountain ash trees, and high bush cranberry and Tartarian honeysuckle, all of which furnish an enormous amount of bird food. The increase of cherry orchards must also be taken into consideration. A cherry tree occupies but little space, and a row along our fences can be afforded purely for the encouragement of birds.—(E. P. Powell.)

Chicken Farming in Canada.

I know of no direction in which the young men can do better than in the production of chickens, except, perhaps, in the fancy cow business, and if I can induce some of the young men who loaf around the towns and cities of this country doing nothing—if I can induce some of them to go out into the country and become chicken farmers, I would be one of the greatest patriots in this country. In the town of Woodstock, during the last week, some of the papers were poking fun at my friend, Professor Robertson, for starting an experimental chicken feeding establishment down there. The idea of the Government teaching the Canadian farmer how to feed chickens, as if the wives and daughters of the farmers had not known that years before! But do you know that small experimental station has had a wonderful effect. They collect five hundred or a thousand chickens there and feed

them, and the farmers wives go in to see how it is done. And this feeding station has had a profound effect upon my mind, for I am sure it will lead to a great development of the industry of breeding fowls in that district.

There is absolutely no limit to the market in England for fowl that is properly bred and raised, and properly fed, and properly killed, and properly shipped at the right season. Not only can hundreds but millions of dollars be added to the wealth of the Province of Ontario every year simply by breeding chickens. That is one of the reasons I say the farming outlook in this country is bright, and I say it for the purpose of inspiring the young people of this country, and of leading young men to stay upon rather than to leave the farm.—(Andrew Paltullo, before a meeting of Canadian farmers.)

The Minor Services of Irrigation.

Irrigation performs a host of small services. In the nursery the budding season is lengthened because a run of water will cause the bark to slip later in the season. In the English walnut orchard the nuts will be more readily discharged from the husks if an irrigation is given a little in advance of the dropping time. Within certain limits fruiting can be timed by irrigation and succession secured. This is especially true of small fruits. Strawberries can be made almost constant bearers in suitable thermal conditions and can have two main crops in the summer even where the winters are too cold for fruiting. Raspberries follow the same course, and ever bearing blackberries are the ruling variety in the warmer parts of the irrigated region. Of course these performances of plants are dependent upon temperature conditions as well as moisture conditions and upon the length of the growing season which the irrigated semitropical region enjoys, but the fact remains that the forcing summer heat of the more northerly regions could accomplish far more for the grower if he should arrange to have that beneficence always attended by ample moisture.

BE WISE TODAY.

'TIS MADNESS TO DEFER.

If You are Weary, Wornout, Ailing or Sick, Use

Paine's Celery Compound.

PRESCRIBED EVERYWHERE BY THE ABLEST PHYSICIANS.

The popularity of Paine's Celery Compound is wide and extended; its users are found in every class of society.

The life-giving powers and virtues of Paine's Celery Compound are lauded by the titled, the noble, the wealthy as well as the humble sons and daughters of toil. It has saved lives of all conditions of people after the failures of honest and worthy physicians.

Paine's Celery Compound is more talked of, discussed, prescribed and inquired into, than any other known remedy, and no other medicine ever had such strong and convincing testimonials.

At this time when men and women have been ushered into a season of rapid and dangerous changes, they incur fearful risks if such troubles as rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney and liver complaints, stomach derangements and blood diseases are neglected. The use of Paine's Celery Compound will quickly regulate the nerves, cleanse the blood, banish sleeplessness, neuralgia and rheumatism and put the liver and kidneys in perfect working condition.

Paine's Celery Compound is not a patent medicine; it is a great physician's prescription fully recognized by our most eminent doctors in the treatment of disease. A trial of one bottle will convince every sufferer.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826 BELLS HAVE FURNISHED \$2,000,000 WORTH OF BELL METAL TO THE U.S. ARMY AND NAVY. WEST TROY, N. Y. CHIMES, ETC. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE.



Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are just what every weak, nervous, run-down woman needs to make her strong and well. They cure those feelings of smothering and sinking that come on at times, make the heart beat strong and regular, give sweet, refreshing sleep and banish headaches and nervousness. They infuse new life and energy into dispirited, health-shattered women, who have come to think there is no cure for them.

Read the words of encouragement in this letter from Mrs. Thos. Sommers, Clifton, New London, P. E. I.

"Last fall I was in a very serious condition suffering from nervousness and weakness, I got so bad at last that I could hardly move around, and despaired of ever getting well. Seeing Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills highly recommended for such conditions I purchased a box.

"Before I had taken half of it I could notice an improvement in my condition and when I had used two boxes I was completely cured.

"It was wonderful how these pills took away that dreadful feeling of nervousness and gave me strength.

"I recommended them to my neighbor who was troubled with nervousness, and they cured her, too. We all think there is nothing equal to Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills."

House to Let in Wolfville.

A very desirable residence in a healthy and beautiful location. Within five minutes walk of Railway Station, Post Office, Public School, College and Baptist church. Furnace, Bath Room, etc. Address: "B," Box 267, Wolfville, N. S.

Notice of Sale.

To the Heirs, Executors and Administrators of Samuel Mallory, late of the Parish of Rimonds, in the City and County of Saint John, and Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, deceased, and to Maria E., his wife, and to all others whom it doth, can or may concern:

Take notice that there will be sold by Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner (so called) in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John and Province aforesaid, on Saturday, the Twentieth day of October next, at twelve o'clock noon,—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being, partly in the Parish of Upham in the County of Kings, and partly in the Parish of Saint Martins, in the said City and County of Saint John, known and distinguished as lot number four (4) in the Great under the Great Seal of the said Province to Archibald Rutledge, and others, containing two hundred acres more or less and bounded on the South and West by land owned by George Duncan, on the East by land owned by Andrew Ruddle, and known as the Sentinel Farm, and on the North by lands owned by Andrew S. Fowler, together with all and singular the buildings, improvements, privileges and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or in any wise appertaining.

The above sale will be made under and by virtue of a Power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage made by the said Samuel Mallory and Maria E., his wife, of the one part, and the Foreign Mission Board of the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces of the other part, dated the first day of April, A. D. 1892, and duly registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the Counties of Kings and the County of the City and County of Saint John, in book 2, No. 4, pages 415, 416, 417 and 418, of Records, and the twenty-first day of June, A. D. 1892, and in book No. 63, pages 29, 30 and 31, of Records the eleventh day of April, A. D. 1893, respectively, reference being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear, details having been made in the payment of the money secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage.

Dated the first day of August, A. D. 1900. The Foreign Mission Board of the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces, Mortgagee. AMON A. WILSON, Solicitor to Mortgagee. J. W. MANNING, Secretary.

Advertisement for Brainerd & Armstrong's Patent Sewing Machine. Includes an illustration of the machine and text describing its features: 'Cut the loop and your silk is ready in needleful lengths. Brainerd & Armstrong's are the only Silks but up in this perfect holder. It keeps each shade separate and prevents, waste, soiling or tangling. Its handiness adds to the pleasure of your work. There are 376 shades of Brainerd & Armstrong's Wash Embroidery Silks. Each shade PERFECT—BRILLIANT and LASTING—Asiatic Dyed. Send us three holder tags or a one cent stamp for our "BLUE BOOK"—tells how to embroider 50 different leaves and flowers. CORTICELLI SILK CO., Ltd. ST. JOHNS, P. Q.'

Advertisement for Miller Bros. pianos. Includes a decorative border and text: 'BE SURE—BE SURE and get our BARGAIN prices and terms on our slightly used Karn Pianos and Organs. BE SURE and get the aforesaid before buying elsewhere. WE MUST SELL our large and increasing stock of slightly used Karn Pianos and Organs to make room for the GOODS WE REPRESENT. MILLER BROS. 101, 103 Barrington Street HALIFAX, N. S.'

News Summary.

A large fish hatchery, with all modern appliances, is in course of construction at Margaree.

Failures in the Dominion last week numbered twenty-one, against thirteen in the corresponding week of 1899.

At Foxboro, Mass., on Friday afternoon, William Shepherd's body was found in a pond a mile and a quarter from the place where he had murdered his parents on Thursday.

Details of the disaster to the Egyptian mail steamer Charkieh, now ashore on the Island of Andros, Greece, say that forty of the passengers and crew were drowned.

On Thursday, before Justice Skillen, St. Martins, William Davidson was convicted of selling liquor without a license and was fined \$50 or three months in jail. Chief Inspector Vincent prosecuted.

At Galveston on Friday martial law was abolished and the civil government resumed control of affairs. The Galveston bay bridge was completed Friday morning, and the first train since Sept. 8 arrived. All danger from an outbreak of any disease is now past.

In spite of the scarcity of good lumber and the high rate of workmen's wages, an enormous amount of building is going on at North Sydney at present, and upwards of a hundred new homes will be tenanted before the snow falls.

An ingenious German has devised a method of plucking fowls. The dead bird is placed in a receptacle and subjected to several severe cross currents of air from electric fans turning at the rate of 5,000 revolutions a minute. The bird has every feather and quill blown off in an incredibly short space of time.

The steamship Alcides, of the Donaldson line, from Glasgow, passed the quarantine station at Gross Isle without reporting Thursday, and word was at once sent to the health authorities at Montreal. When the vessel arrived at the latter port on Friday she was not allowed to enter, and was sent back to quarantine on account of the bubonic plague at Glasgow.

Among the horrors of war humorous situations often occur. An English army surgeon tells an amusing story of an Englishwoman of high rank who was engaged by the charms of amateur nursing. One morning, on approaching the cot of a soldier to whom she had given especial attention, she found him with his eyes tightly closed and a piece of paper pinned on the sheet, on which was written: "To ill to be nursed today. Respectfully J. L."

According to the report of the New York State Bureau of Labor Statistics, there was an addition of 151 unions to the number of labor organizations in New York for the three months of April, May and June, 1900. The gain in membership was 15,069. The whole number of labor organizations in the Empire State is 1,603, with an aggregate membership of 247,602. A glance at these statistics reveals the cause of the exceeding anxiety of political campaigners to enlist the aid of trades union leaders.

Cable despatches say that the crash in the Lancashire cotton trade, owing to the shortage of the supply from America, promises to be the most serious since the cotton famine at the time of the American civil war. The high price in the American market are responsible for the decision come to by Lancashire manufacturers not to buy American spot cotton during the current month. This means that scores of mills throughout Lancashire will be idle, inflicting great hardship on the people of the spinning districts. It is by no means certain that work will be resumed after September.

The question whether College women marry was answered by one of them in the affirmative with the support of abundant statistics. Another girl graduate has gone further, and sets out to prove that college girls marry better and make better wives and mothers than those who have not had the advantage of a College education. This is a conclusion arrived at by Miss Mary Roberts Smith, associate professor of sociology in Leland Sanford University. She compared the records of 343 married College women with their sisters, and found they had more children, were healthier and more prosperous.

Dr. Tristram, chancellor of the diocese of Chichester, in England, having decided that the ritualistic ornaments of the Church of the Annunciation at Brighton must be removed, has drawn up a list of the special objects, namely: Fourteen stations of the cross, three confessional boxes, one article of furniture used for receiving confession, two water scoops for holding holy water, two tabernacles set up for the reception of the Blessed Sacrament, crucifixes, images of the Good Shepherd and the Virgin Mary, images at the side of the Holy Table, a lighted blue lamp, a curtain with canopy and some vases of flowers.

Acadia College

WOLFVILLE, N. S.

THE new College year will begin WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3rd. Prescribed course during first two years, generous range of Electives in last two. Ten professors, all specialists in their respective departments: Standards high, work thorough.

Recently added to the curriculum a course in PEDAGOGY, conducted by REV. A. W. SAWYER, D. D., LL.D.

The College is avowedly Christian in its aims, where character is emphasized as of first importance, and Christian incentives and safeguards are studiously applied. Expenses light.

For calendar or further information apply to

T. TROTTER, D. D., President.

Salesmen Wanted

with ability and energy, to represent a leading Nursery firm in the Maritime Provinces. Position permanent and pleasant with good pay weekly. Stock of guaranteed quality and all transactions with both agent and customer conducted on strictly honourable lines. Agents with us now have worked same territory 20 years.

Also a good side line handled which greatly increases the income.

ESTABLISHED FORTY YEARS.

THE THOS. W. BOWMAN & SON CO., Ltd. TORONTO.

DYKEMAN'S

THREE ENTRANCES } 97 KING STREET.
59 CHARLOTTE STREET
6 South MARKET

OUR NEW FALL STOCK OF DRESS GOODS HAS ARRIVED and out of this vast assortment we are sure to be able to please you in style, please you in price, and we will please you with our methods of doing business.

54 INCH GOODS are popular this year for dress materials, and it requires much less for a dress than of the ordinary width. We are showing some excellent 54 inch goods in small plaids and plain colors,—such as grays, heathers, and invisible checks. Prices from 75c to \$1.50.

Send us for Samples of Dress Goods that you may want and you will find you will save money by sending us your orders. We pay expressage on parcels amounting to \$5 and over.

F. A. Dykeman & Co.

St. John, N. B.

The Dominion Trades Congress at Ottawa on Friday adopted resolutions favoring more rigid inspection of factories, increase in factory inspectors, a closer examination as to ages of children employed in factories, so as to prevent very young children from being employed, and municipal ownership of all civic franchises. Ralph Smith, of Nanaimo, was re-elected president. The vice-president for New Brunswick is M. McManus, Moncton, and the provincial executive consists of W. H. Coates and Thos. Killen, St. John, and M. Fleming, Moncton. Brantford is the next place of meeting.

Thomas Seaton, a carpenter of Hackensack, N. J., fell thirteen stories down an elevator shaft in the Hotel Manhattan, Thursday afternoon, a distance of 185 feet. He sustained frightful injuries, but lived for an hour after the accident at the hospital. The doctors regard his vitality as something wonderful. There is no known instance of a man having fallen from a greater height in any building in this city.

The Governor General revoked the license of George Donovan, ticket-of-leave man. The prisoner was released from Dorchester on a license, but was arrested for larceny afterwards. He is now serving a sentence for the latter crime, and will be taken into custody to complete his original time.

Do not allow public worship to degenerate into a mere saying of your private prayers in church. Set yourself against this selfish and narrowing tendency. Think of the many others who are around you at public worship, of their sins, trials, wants, wishes, mercies, trying to throw yourself into their case.—E. M. Gouburn.

Religion is the right relation of the total man to God and humanity.—C. R. Brown.

FOR SALE

at a Great Bargain.

The Old Seating of United Church, New Glasgow, N. S. 122 Pews, ash and walnut, Gothic ends, with Book-racks and Cushions complete. Apply at once.

PETER A. MCGREGOR, Treas.

Don't Attend Any

Business College

until you have seen the catalogue issued by the Fredericton Business College, which will be sent free to any address on application.

Address:

W. J. OSBORNE,
York St., Fredericton, N. B.

The Twelfth Year

of the Gordon Missionary Training School will open at the Clarendon Street Baptist church on Wednesday, October 10, 1900.

Students desiring admission will meet the Examining Committee at 10 a.m. in the vestry, entrance at the Montgomery Street door. The courses of instruction will be along the same line as heretofore.

To those who have made inquiries concerning the School, and to all who apply, a prospectus, giving fuller particulars, will be sent in a few days.

President, REV. A. T. PIERSON,

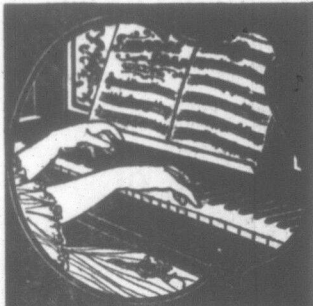
Brookly, N. W. York.

Supt., REV. JOHN A. MCELWAIN,

194 Huntington Ave., Boston.

Sec'y-Treas., Mrs. A. J. GORDON,

122 W. Brooklyn St., Boston.



Keep your Hands White

SURPRISE won't hurt them. It has remarkable qualities for easy and quick washing of clothes, but is harmless to the fabrics, and to the most delicate fabrics.

SURPRISE is a pure hard Soap.

ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO
St. Stephen, N.B.



McLEAN'S VEGETABLE WORM SYRUP

Safe Pleasant Effectual

Use the genuine

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

"The Universal Perfume." For the Handkerchief, Toilet and Bath. Refuse all substitutes.

FITS

Liebig's Fit cure for Epilepsy and kindred affections is the only successful remedy and is now used by the best physicians and hospitals in Europe and America. It is confidentially recommended to the afflicted. If you suffer from EPILEPSY, FITS, ST. VITUS' DANCE, or have children or relatives that do so, at once send for a free trial bottle and try it. It will be sent by mail prepaid, if you send for it. If you have tried it, it has cured where everything else has failed. When writing mention this paper, and give full address to THE LIEBIG CO., 179 King street west, Toronto.

CURED

Coatings.

Cheviots and Worsteds will be in about equal favor, and will be chiefly worn for day and for half-dress in blacks and in dark colors and mixtures; but vicunas and unfinished worsteds in various effects of weave and in all the fashionable dark colorings will be well liked.

Our selection of these cloths comprises all the makes that will be worn this season.

A. GILMOUR,

68 King Street, St. John, N.B.
Custom Tailoring.

Trains will shortly be running over the new Inverness railroad from Port Hastings to Mahan. By the end of November the whole line will be completed, and Inverness will be able to boast of as much railway mileage as any county in the provinces. Some 1,500 men have been working all summer on this road, which runs through the richest farming country in Cape Breton and some of the most important coal areas. Coal from the Broad coal mines will be transported over the road early in November.

THE CHRISTIAN VOL. X Suffering for Faith.

ferred by Christ in that country. ment has yet sionaries who and anti-Christ of the mission positions of se whom removal situation is despachtes it a manifesting its and that in the vefts have su Kum Chuk of Christian wom were afterward blood. As a they are expos to Canton for has been receive effect that 45,0 massacred in R. C. Bishop E are also reported published stat the American horrible barbar the hands of a American, who thirty-four year with a party of ney through M of June 10 an a at Cgal force in flight. Th could to secure the country, an expecting to find safe for them place the auth were on their appeared to be desert. In thi Swedish missi met with terr desert the mis ings. For eigh but sand, The 38 days of terri of unfriendly other side of th treatment from it would be un count of the M to push on, re remained a for of the United S transportation Petersburg, whi ing received ve authorities, the Williams states was hurrying closed to civili the missionarie ing to sieze M Petersburg tha been informed

The Farewell are coming hon er at Capetown considerable n England have a contingent rem and when their will return by who are now co by Lord Robert's presence of Lad men are describ making an exc past Lord Rober soldiers, thank ciation of their especially at I sure," said the will be pleased splendidly you regret the losses been happier i strength; but