

Messenger and Visitor.

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The Arbitration Scheme. The Scheme or Convention on Arbitration now before the Peace Congress at The Hague is an instrument of considerable length, embracing upwards of fifty articles. The following abstract of its contents is given by the New York Tribune:

"Briefly stated, the Convention may be divided into two general parts. The first provides for mediation. The signatory Powers agree to try their best to settle all differences among them peaceably, by direct negotiation between disputants, by appeal to other Powers as umpires or as mediators, or through the un-olicted offer of mediation, either before or after the beginning of hostilities, such good offices having no obligatory force, and always being regarded as friendly. The second part provides for arbitration in cases where ordinary diplomacy fails. A permanent court of arbitration is to be created, composed of eminent jurists appointed by the signatory Powers. It is to have jurisdiction in all arbitration cases. Submission of cases to it is always to be voluntary, but such submission morally binds the parties making it to accept in good faith the award of the court. The court is to have permanent offices at The Hague, but may meet elsewhere at the will of disputants. Cases may be tried by a single arbitrator chosen from the court by both parties, or by a number of judges similarly chosen. The judgment of the majority of the arbitrators shall be final, except in case of the discovery of new evidence, in which case a revision may be had. The general expenses of the court are to be apportioned among the signatory Powers, but in each trial each contestant shall bear its share of the special expenses of the court."

Of course no Convention can have any binding force upon the nations to prevent war. If any nation is determined to make war upon another it will do so in spite of any treaty of arbitration that may be framed or signed. But for nations which desire to avoid war and still find it difficult to reach a settlement of their difficulties by ordinary diplomatic methods, such a scheme of arbitration as that proposed will offer facilities of which they may be glad to avail themselves for the adjustment of a dispute before it shall have reached an acute stage.

Mongolian Immigration. There is on the Pacific Coast of Canada, as well as on that of the United States, a strong popular sentiment against the cheap Chinese and Japanese labor with which the country would be flooded but for the barriers which legislation erects against Mongolian immigration. Two years ago British Columbia passed an Act prohibiting the immigration of Chinese and Japanese into the Province. This law the Dominion Government, acting at the request of the Imperial Government and out of consideration of Imperial interests, has disallowed. During the past winter the British Columbia Legislature passed a number of bills granting charters to certain companies for certain undertakings, but prohibiting the employment by them of Chinese or Japanese laborers in their works. These measures are also held for the consideration of the Governor-General in Council, and may be disallowed. The subject was brought up the other day in the Dominion House of Commons by Col. Prior, one of the members for British Columbia, who demanded that the Government refrain from disallowing the acts above mentioned and argued in favor of the exclusion of the Chinese and the Japanese from the Dominion. In replying to Col. Prior, the Prime Minister indicated the position of the Government toward the Mongolian labor problem. Personally, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said, he sympathized with the feelings which were entertained on the coast as to the undesirability of the Mongolian immigration, but the Government must take cognizance of the fact that the Dominion has paid heavy subsidies toward developing the trade between Canada and the Orient, and while intimating a willingness on the part of the Government to increase the poll-tax on the Chinese, he pointed out the difference between the status of the Chinese and the Japanese. In accordance with Imperial interests and the policy of the Imperial Government, it was necessary to preserve friendly relations with Japan, and Canadians, the Prime Minister said, owed it to themselves as British subjects to place every other consideration second to

that of Imperial necessity. Canada should be willing to make any sacrifice which Imperial connection might demand. If it was to share in the glory and participate in the advantages, it must assume the duties, be ready to stand for them and abide by them.

British Politics. The results of bye-elections in England appear to indicate very clearly that the popularity of the Government party is seriously on the wane. Since the general election the Liberals have won 15 seats and the Conservatives three, a Liberal gain of twelve, reducing the Government majority to twenty-four on divisions. In two recent elections in Oldham considerable Government majorities were converted into still larger majorities for the Opposition candidates. Another instance indicating the waning of the Government's strength is that of Mr. Whitely, the member for Stockport, who was elected at the general election as a Conservative, but who, having denounced the Government, offered for re-election as a Liberal and was returned without opposition. There are, however, still two years before the life of the present Parliament will expire, and Lord Salisbury may live in hope that something will occur in the meantime to turn the popular tide in his favor.

The Transvaal. From the accounts which English correspondents give of matters relating to the Transvaal, it appears that the British Government has concluded that the situation is one which demands some considerable concessions on the part of the Boer Government to the Uitlanders who are now held in a condition of semi-serfdom. If President Kruger will make these concessions voluntarily or in response to gentle pressure, so much the better, but if a dogged resistance to reasonable reforms is persisted in, then force will be applied and the Boers will be given a chance to demonstrate whether or not they are able to set the British Empire at defiance and withstand the progress of civilization in South Africa. It is understood that President Kruger has already indicated his willingness to make some concessions, but nothing of a satisfactory character, and the British Government is accordingly making military preparations on a large scale. Large shipments of war material have been made to the Cape, a number of special service officers have been sent out, and other steps, concerning which absolute secrecy is imposed, have been taken by the Government in the way of preparation for emergencies. Mr. Henry Norman declares his belief that unless within a few weeks President Kruger not only accepts the British demands but also gives satisfactory guarantees that they will be carried out, a large proportion of the First Army Corps, now stationed at Aldershot, will be embarked, and the other military steps will be taken. The first draft would probably be 10,000 men, followed later, if necessary, by 20,000. It is not the question of a few years more or less in the length of the franchise granted to the Uitlanders in the Transvaal, but of the whole future of British rule in South Africa.

The Pacific Cable. The success of the Pacific Cable Scheme appears to be assured by the recently announced decision of the Imperial Government to assume eight-eighths of the cost of construction. This is in accordance with the plan embodied in the Bill of the Hon. Mr. Mulock, which provided that Canada and Australia should each guarantee five-eighths of the cost of construction and that the balance of eight-eighths should be guaranteed by Great Britain. The British Government, however, influenced by the prejudice against the assumption by Government of financial interest

in any enterprise and by other considerations, declined at first to do more than to guarantee the enterprise against loss to the extent of £20,000 yearly for a period of twenty years. But it seems that the Imperial authorities have been so influenced by the representations of the Colonial Governments in the matter as to accept the terms of the scheme as originally presented and assume responsibilities for eight-eighths of the cost of construction.

Kinetic Heating. The problem of heating must always be in this climate a serious one. Any discovery or invention, therefore, which shall afford good promise of a more satisfactory or economical method of rendering private dwellings and public buildings comfortable through our long winter season cannot fail to find an eager welcome. It is accordingly of much interest to note that a Mr. Ingalls, of Montreal, is about patenting an invention which, it is claimed, will work a revolution in house-heating, and the report of experts are said to be favorable to the claims put forth. The invention is described as a new application of calorifics intended primarily to be a household invention and destined to supersede coal heating. The installation is at a very small cost and with no disturbance of existing conditions and little change. It may be used in the smallest compass, or to maintain a uniform temperature in all the apartments of the largest hotels. It is automatic in its regulation and affords unlimited heat absolutely controlled; its economy lies in the fact that it saves all the dust, soot, smell, ashes and other inconveniences of present methods at one half the cost of coal heating. The inventor, who is a Canadian and a graduate of McGill University, is said to have worked out theories which are entirely original by careful progressive experiments. The invention hinges upon the decomposition of water into its component gases, which gases, reassembling in combustion, give out the very greatest artificial heat known to science, the decomposition being induced by a thin stream of city gas, which is also decomposed, allowing its hydrogen to combine, but giving off its carbon as a solid. The secret of this process will be better understood when the patents shall have issued. In the meantime great things are expected of Kinetic heat and its inventor will have the best wishes for his success of all who have to pay fuel bills.

—The announcement contained in Mr. Henry Norman's last week's letter to 'The New York Times' that it was the last he would write as the London correspondent of that paper, and the further intimation that he is retiring from the field of journalism, will be received with much regret by a very large body of readers. If Mr. Norman has made the personal pronoun rather conspicuous in his London letters, it must be said that his conscientiousness and industry in the interest of his readers have been at least equal to his egotism. He has doubtless in many instances possessed exceptional information as to what was going on in diplomatic circles not open to the view of the general public, his information has generally been accurate and his forecasts astute; and, best of all, Mr. Norman's letters have always been actuated by a strong desire to promote a mutual good understanding and the most friendly relations between the people of Great Britain and those of the United States. This is especially to be commended in contrast to news despatches of a very different motive and tendency which, during the past few months especially, have been industriously sent forth from Washington, with the aim apparently of promoting an international misunderstanding over the Alaskan boundary question. In his latest letter Mr. Norman tells his American readers that it is a grave mistake for diplomatists and the press to keep on making distinctions between Canadian and Imperial views. "The Empire and Canada are one and indissoluble, and nothing could be so fatal to an understanding as the popular belief in this country, however unfounded, that the United States was endeavoring by pressure upon London to gain an advantage over Ottawa." As a last word Mr. Norman expresses his conviction that "every other matter is as a chip in the surf or a mote on the sunbeam compared with the infinite value to mankind of the certainty that the one language shall stand forever for the one law, one liberty and one peace."

Increase our Faith.

LUKE 17: 5.

Associational Sermon preached before the F. R. Island Association, Tryon, July 2, 1899.

BY REV. ADDISON F. BROWNE.

A Prayer for Ability to Obey.—There are many commands in God's Word, regarding which any Christian must feel all these are addressed to me. And yet they are of such a character that obedience is impossible without an association of our own abilities with the irresistible forces of omnipotence. A requisite to the highest standard of discipleship which, even in the present generation of gospel workers, finds comparatively few illustrations. But commands of this nature are as binding as any other. When we meet them in any circumstance, from our weakness, we can only appeal to Divine strength in a prayer for ability to obey. Our general does not issue orders beyond the capacity of his soldiers! Therefore, if we find ourselves unable to do as he directs, it is only level logic that we should ask the Father in His name to so fill us with holy vitality that full obedience will be the natural and immediate response. The mandate thus becomes a source of double benefit. The blessing that comes with the act of obedience, and the sweet inspiration sure to thrill existence in one more visit to the mercy seat. Our text, for those who first uttered the request, and for all believers in innumerable times, situations and circumstances, is the natural heart-appeal from human emergency to the Divine unchangeableness and universal supremacy of the Fatherhood, which has flowed to us through the love-channel of our Elder Brother's mortality.

Reasons for this Prayer are found in a command to be forgiving, far beyond the best inclinations of those to whom it was issued. A command whose honest and literal obedience in the best of us would require such a wholesale carnal sacrifice that, after shaking and tearing us to a terrible extent, the vast demons of selfishness would leave us and leave room for an immediate and important growth in grace. There is constant danger that while we are enjoying the blessings of grace we may forget the obligations that rest upon men and women in Christ Jesus, according to the very genius of the work committed to us, unless we recognize and act upon these obligations, the keen edge of joy in the Lord is soon turned by the flinty rock of a strongly revived longing for the flesh pots of Egypt. Sevenfold forgiveness is an especially hard requirement. Still it is incontestably reasonable. It is simply attempting to treat others as God has treated us.

In any case where we have to deal with those who err against us, to direct every word and act according to the spirit of that celestial forgiveness, which began in the Divine treatment of our first parents, and has been repeated in countless illustrations, continually increasing in number and beauty as the years and the centuries have rolled away, down to this nineteenth century of our Lord, and are destined in the future to be yet more numerous, even unto the end. In the past, attempts to scale this mountain of obedience have furnished the most beautiful examples of Christ-like humanity. The present is marching into a clearer understanding of the sacred requisite, and the future of the church militant will present a panorama of imitations so nearly like the perfect examples that its individual and collective existence will expand into an embodied invocation of the Redeemer's return to receive the fruit of his victory. This command cannot be obeyed without the cardinal attribute of strong faith.

A faith that lays hold on divine promise as a living and tangible reality, as much for today while you are in the full exercise of all your faculties as for some other day, when strength of body and mind are of the past, and expanded mortality will soon lose its last value at the gate of transition, we cannot obey with nothing reserved unless our belief shines in a light unclouded by the faintest shadow of doubt, and the tower from which this golden illumination sends out its radiance is only erected upon the rock of unchangeable and all-including faith. According to the light of their position the apostles realized this always applicable truth, and also realized that for the case in hand they were not thus equipped. Accordingly, as a pre-requisite at any attempt at obedience, with a loving and intelligent desire that they might be prepared to comply with the Master's wishes, they exclaimed, "Increase our Faith." Since that day there have passed about eighteen and three-quarter centuries of Christian development and extension, and in the sharper brilliancy of our day this prayer expresses a richness of longing for an inflow of divine nature, which could not have been felt by those who were with Jesus before his passion.

Increase our Faith in the Trinity.—Faith is not full faith unless it is basal to every good word and work, and this crag rests upon the bed rock of perfect belief in the Trinity, in the Divine Fatherhood. It signifies much to look up and say in faith, my God. But it means much more to say as the overflow of a loving heart, my Father. At present, perhaps, more than at any time in the past, churches and individuals are in need of more faith in the

parental attribute of the power in which we are supposed to repose unlimited confidence. If we believe that God is everywhere, and if we believe in the Divine Fatherhood, we must also believe that this fraternal influence is continually meeting us in every phase of nature, and in every righteous detail of human experience. Therefore it is ours as Christians to continually live in the sanctifying presence of the All Father. The Father of creation, disconnected from his crowning work by the latter's self-separation. And yet beholding the salvation and complete restoration of humanity in the recreation accomplished by his well-beloved Son. The more faith we have in our Father who art in heaven, the better will we be able to act the part of obedient children while carrying out the instructions of the great commission. Behind each redeemed life, and consequently behind our every true action or word, resides the great first cause of all existence. In some way his resplendent features must be photographed upon all our actions that are for his glory. "Great is the mystery of godliness," and as the world more and more is compelled to recognize this beauty of holiness in our deportment, more and more it will be constrained to accept a dwelling in the secret place of the Most High, and to abide under the shadow of the Almighty Father. But to attain this excellence most of us need an increase of faith in the full divinity of our Elder Brother.

Many who are members of our churches are not, in the fullest sense, trinitarians. In a general way they fail to comprehend the threefold nature of the Supreme Personality. In a special sense they are so occupied with our Lord's mortal humanity that they almost completely lose sight of the Divine immortality, whose invisible forces underlie and permeate the marvellous revelations that make the character of Jesus absolutely unique. Failing to realize that this one complete man of all the myriads of our race is such only because he is also a God, they cannot realize the fullness of what his saving grace has done for them. Christians who are not sound on this doctrine of the Trinity are not likely to be strong as Christian workers. If we do not understand the nature of work in which we are engaged, the work cannot awaken our greatest interest or inspire our best efforts; and if through what we are told of Mary's Son, we cannot, in every incident from Bethlehem to Calvary, see the Son of God, we have not learned the central teaching of sacred history. The man Jesus is my teacher and my Brother. But in the Lord Christ I see the fountain of my eternal life. When we fully accept this truth that mortal work which involved every aspiring possibility of sanctified humanity will reveal a new and more glorious significance. And to keep our eyes fixed upon him, to move as he moved, to speak as he spoke, and to even think his thoughts and feel his feelings, will become the object of our every true undertaking and the goal of our every holy ambition. But faith in God the Father and God the Son is not likely to increase without the stimulant of a logical faith in the present personality of God the Holy Spirit.

One result of innumerable theories, advanced by all sorts of investigators, appears in the wide-spread introduction of a vast maze of confused and unbiblical ideas regarding the Holy Spirit. While these heresies differ in degree and character, they are all erected upon a common, quicksand foundation. The absurdity that designates the Divine Comforter, not as an individual, but as simply an influence—an influence of the purest sort, because emanating directly from Father and Son, and yet nothing beyond an influence. This rather indefinite power at times is supposed to come like an irresistible tornado, and for a while sweep everything before it; then die away as mysteriously as it came and leave the churches to a long season of spiritual slumber, disturbed and made thoroughly unrefreshing by that wild panorama of unpleasant dreams, which is so frequently found occupying the space between widely separated revivals. Whatever men may say, in the Bible there is not one word of authority for any such view. The Spirit descended on the day of Pentecost. He came, not as a visitor, but to become a resident, and here he will remain, director and controller of all good, until his work is finished, until he has prepared the church militant to become the church triumphant. He speaks to the Christian by explaining the Bible, which is simply Jesus in language. He extends his life conveying message to the world through the living epistles of disciples whose experience sweetly embodies the eternal truth. His home is our new nature, therefore his work is natural rather than supernatural. When we are educated up to a correct conviction of his status his work in us will become more level and regular. While to the end of time we shall never be able to get along without revivals, in the future the spiritual breeze will gradually approach the character of a steady trade wind, before which millions of human barks will sail across the sea of time and safely enter the Haven of Rest. He is not only the expeller of sin and the injector of Christ-life, he is also our all-faithful and all-efficient School Master. "When he, the Spirit of Truth is come, he will guide you into all truth." This promise is now being verified. He has come, he is here! It is our constant privilege to receive

his blessed education. A spirit only at home far, far beyond the sky, may be an ideal to command deep respect and reverence. But to hold him with a take-hold-of-and-grip-faith we must consider him as a present, everyday reality, ready to enter the door of every heart that is open to receive him. He is thus a genuine and reliable comforter, who bestows his joyfully companionship right through the ordinary of the most usual experience.

Increase our Faith in Mankind.—Most of us need more faith in our fellow Christians. In viewing our brethren and sisters in the Lord we are often inclined to so magnify their failings, that if the dark prospect does not totally eclipse their good deeds, it throws them into such a shadow that they are not easily distinguished and receive only the slightest consideration. With a closer and more intelligent faith in what our fellow soldiers in the grand army are both able and willing to accomplish, we would be able to treat them with more Christian justice; and therefore, to give them more actual encouragement. Surely it is biblical reasoning to conclude that if Christ, in any soul, is found the hope of glory, that life is worthy of the highest confidence, and its shortcomings very largely should be viewed as head mistakes rather than heart sins. This position will more rapidly advance the interests of that sacred brotherhood which must finally in the fullest and most glorious sense include all of the redeemed. It will also help us to a better faith in our own abilities in Christ.

A Christian who looks upon nearly every Christian acquaintance as a very pronounced backslider does so because he is measuring the church in general by the standard of the man with whom he is best acquainted, that is to say, himself. For this cause many church members waste much time and degrade much ability in unkind and often thoroughly unjust comments upon the lives and characters of other Christians, simply because many easy yieldings to temptation have caused them to lose faith in themselves and they naturally conclude that their affliction is a general malady. The most successful have the most to say about the good qualities and the least to say about the faults of individuals and of the church in general. With better faith in the faculty with which we are endowed by nature and by grace, the best that is in us will come to the surface and we shall rise to the thrilling realization that in the Lord there is no limit to our development and expansion. Among other happy results of this wholesome education will be the generation of more faith in the willingness of the unsaved to be saved. We will understand that they are not likely to reject the truth in any time or situation when it is presented by precept and example as Jesus commands and illustrates. In all Christendom there is not one person of ordinary brain sight who is really satisfied out of Christ. Many times they make many Christians believe that they are, and sometimes they succeed in fooling themselves. But all the time they are victims of a want, a longing, and a heavy burden which always quenches the brightest worldly pleasure just before it becomes a full light, and causes soul ease to remain an unknown value, until, through the channel of a really consecrated disciple, they hear and accept the Master's sweetest invitation, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest." With increased faith in our abilities as well as those of our fellow Christians will come an increase of faith in the world's willingness to accept Christianity as fast as by a true appeal to the emotion and the understanding we are able to convince it that we, in Christ, possess the very best; and that the very best is obtainable without limitations, upon the conditions which the Giver has clearly defined. This is the time of all times when every problem must be reasoned out to the last detail; and when we prove as prove we may, that there is no life so logical as that of the genuine Christian, Christianity will become irresistibly attractive, and converts will be numbered by hundreds where they are now numbered by tens. Brother, if you are convinced that you are strictly on the ground of duty and yet do not succeed, pray for an increase of faith in the readiness of your unsaved brother to hear and obey. Then expect to succeed! You will not be disappointed.

Increase our Faith in the Written Word.—We want an honest faith in its perfect inspiration! When we consider that the Word as it now stands, has stood the test of the ages; in every form of critical attack; in every new trial occasioned by change in circumstance; in every enlarging possibility of moral and mental education, and in the array of unique characteristics scattered, as parts of each separate age, from the apostles to the present; in the common sense of faith, we must hold to the literal inspiration of its every correctly translated statement. And if this is really the message of God through men to men, in every feature it must display rounded perfection. All its declarations must be yea and amen. Whatever may be the nature of our journey in Jesus, it must always be a safe guide, and just as much a message of Divine power in our day as in the days of its utterance. All too few Christians are unaffected by a spirit of the present that is continually trying to find ways around the steep hills of the most severe biblical statements. The so called higher criticism, which is really a lower criticism, and an undoubted devil, partially disguised as an angel, simply caters to intellectual pride and would make us believe we are so wise that we can tear to pieces the work of men who heard the voice of God and made the Bible while putting the Divine utterance in writing. But large doses of prayer and works will radically cure this form of spiritual sickness, and the Bible will always mean everything to us—because in its every declaration we will hear the voice of Jesus. This attainment must open the way to a clearer faith in its universal adaptability.

The autobiography of the man without blemish; a perfect literary production; because in a perfect way describing a perfect life. Such a work must signify exactly the same to all ages, races and places, and by its teaching

must eventually become the only text book of true efforts to elevate mankind. There never was a time when there was so much direct application of these Divine instructions, and there never was a time when men were so much inclined to study the Word for themselves and so little disposed to accept the conclusions of the wisest men as to scripture meaning, without a careful personal study of any passage that may be under discussion. Any such investigation furnishes new proof that this wonderful volume is for everybody. To the last of time and in all lands it will press its claims with as much fresh power and with as much special fitness to any present, as when its lines of fire first blazed from the pens of inspiration. Its influence in unreserved acceptance must increase until the day of final victory. With this growing faith in the Word as a message to mankind without distinction, will develop an unreserved acceptance of its mandates as the voice of universal authority.

The curse of God is pronounced upon any one who adds to or takes away from this Word—and why? Because all that God has to tell us is between its covers. When the last biblical amen is uttered Divinity has nothing more to say until the ending of this dispensation. If men are not saved by the application of its truth God Himself cannot save them. Oh, Lord, increase our faith in this golden voice that comes ringing down the centuries, and never sounded so strong, so sweet and so near, as while reverberating through the amplitudes of this most marvellous of all centuries. It is the only voice of real authority in temporal as well as spiritual affairs. Our secular law is effective for righteous purpose just to the extent that it stands upon a scripture foundation, and by accepting its every command as a Divine fiat, in individuals, communities and nations, we attain the highest possible standard.

When this is your Prayer it will be Answered.—In better realization of Divinity, you will be able to understand the language of the Godhead, because you will receive it according to the Divine intention. The Fatherhood beyond and above and yet permeating all included in our regenerated humanity, giving a full and tangible expression of changeless love, in the supreme gift, the incarnation of the Son of God. "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in Him might not perish, but have everlasting life." The Brotherhood, which by mingling Divinity and humanity evolves a new race from its own eternal capabilities. By entering our existence He receives us into Himself—you will be actuated by His purposes and imbued with His intelligence, and consequently able to recognize the omnipotence that abides in every fiber of His humanity, and still hold fast to that manhood in which He presents Divinity to our need and understanding. Without the Son the Father is nothing beyond an indefinite theory. "No man cometh unto the Father but by me." The comrade Spirit: The answer to your prayer, shows that only by the ministry of the Spirit can we begin a true understanding of Father and Son. You will accept the comforter as your constant friend, and in this holy association you will swiftly grow in sacred knowledge until it will be said of you as it was of Stephen. "They were not able to resist the wisdom and the Spirit by which he spake."

In better knowledge of mankind you will become the happy believer who goes among his brethren always looking for good qualities and always finding them. Thorough knowledge of our Christian acquaintances strengthens our faith in their honesty of purpose. This is one step towards the position where you will be able to obey the commands regarding forgiveness, or in relation to the practice of any other Christian virtue. You will thus approach the pattern as well as carry out the instruction of Him who is "the first born among many brethren." And with this healthy increase of faith in others you cannot help thinking better of God's work in yourself. You will believe in what He has done in you as you never believed before, and this will urge you onward into an understanding and practice of what Paul meant when he declared "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me." Then in every unsaved one, you will behold an opportunity to add a jewel to the Saviour's royal diadem and a star to your own crown. "Say not ye, there are yet four months and then cometh harvest; behold I say unto you, lift up your eyes and look on the fields for they are white already to harvest." But the whole matter is included in a better understanding of the Word. If all your being responds with a glad amen to the declaration "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God," you will receive the Word as a universal communication from heaven to earth; and you will never question the perfect and perpetual authority conveyed in every utterance of the grand voice. Along this course we move in a circle of Bible study and approach the vast simplicity of the first Christians, who accepted the Word exactly as it reads. In this light there appears no true reason for the innumerable divisions that zig-zag their ways through Christianity. We ought to believe that in the fairer coming day these imperfections will disappear. Then all our force may be directed against the common enemy, and finally, after victories beyond the scope of our largest imagination, array itself as an army of welcome in the morning of the second advent. When the brush of imperial unity, with its marvellous painting, has covered the entire canvas of Christian sensibility, and the prayer of Jesus is granted, "That they all may be one; as thou Father art in me and I in thee, that they also may be one in us."

The Baptists of British Columbia and Their Work.

REV. W. E. STACKHOUSE.

There is perhaps no section of this great continent that is more prominently placed before the public mind at the present moment than the Province of British Columbia. Its extensive lumbering and fishing industries have long been recognized as enterprises of great value, and from which a vast amount of active capital has been put into circulation. But later years have shown that the mountain treasures of mineral wealth in this great province are simply boundless. The verdict of experienced business men and expert mining alike, is that we are only

operating on the fringe of the possibilities which the future will reveal. That the readers of The Pacific Baptist may better understand the importance that must be attached to an aggressive, evangelistic policy in pushing the claims of the gospel of Jesus Christ, I quote from a recent letter, which appeared in the Canadian Baptist, written by one of the ablest business men of Rossland, namely, Mr. J. B. McArthur, Q. C., (who by the way is a Baptist and deeply interested in the progress of our work in British Columbia). He said: "It is less than six years since I first saw and entered the mining regions of southern British Columbia. What a change I have seen in that time! Then not one shipping mine of either gold, silver, copper or lead in all that vast territory. Then not a mile of railway save 28 miles connecting the Columbia river route with Nelson, which was the only connection with the outside world, and that only for about seven months in the year. Then but two towns of any size, Nelson and Kaslo. Then a population of less than 8000 in the whole district. In everything and in all respects it was 'rough, raw and democratic.' What now? And we have only begun to scratch the top of the ground. The Silver Slokan alone has high 50 shipping mines. Last year it shipped nearly 18,000 tons of ore, of nearly \$4,000,000 in value. Rossland, which has been but developing its large gold mines, shipped over 10,000 tons, and in value \$3,000,000. Other camps in this great territory are being developed, and everywhere and all over new centers of population are being established. Now we have the Crow's Nest railway, extending from the eastern limit of Kootenay to the lake, a distance of 290 miles, opening up East Kootenay with its vast areas of coal and other minerals to development and settlement. Rossland and Nelson are now connected with the several American railway systems to the south, and with the Canadian Pacific to the north. The rich Slokan, with Kaslo, Sauton and New Denver as its chief centers, is likewise connected with each of these railway systems. In addition to Nelson and Kaslo, we have at least a dozen more places of great and rising importance. Rossland stands at the head of all in population and wealth, for the present at least. The population of southern British Columbia must be now nearly 30,000 at a very conservative estimate. The Columbia & Western railway will bring into new life and touch with the world the Boundary district, which in its riches and the extent of its ore deposits, will yet amaze the financial world by its enormous production and value. Great as Rossland is, and it is great beyond doubt, I believe this district known as Boundary, which has an area of about 50 miles square, will have seven or eight Rosslands within its bounds within seven years. I went to Rossland among the first hundred; today it claims over 7000 people, and that all within four years. The agents of the American railways tell me they estimate they will carry into Boundary district this year not less than 5000 persons, many of them from the states of Montana, Idaho and Washington, for permanent settlement. And yet we are only in the beginning of things out here." Now the facts as here presented by Mr. McArthur can have but one effect, and that is to inspire the Baptists of British Columbia with a sense of the importance of immediate and unflinching effort toward the establishment and perpetuity of the Master's work in this rapidly rising province.

It is not the writer's purpose to review the history of our Baptist work since the organization of the first Baptist church in the province. This would be interesting had we sufficient space. But our purpose is to prove that the Baptists are alive to their opportunity, by showing what has been done since the organization of their work as a province; also what is now being done, and what we hope by the grace of God to do in the near future. The first Baptist provincial organization known as the British Columbia Baptist Church Extension Society, was called into existence April 14, 1896, for the purpose of assisting the Home Mission Board of Western Washington and British Columbia in carrying forward the Master's work in the destitute sections of this province. During the existence of this society our financial agent, Rev. R. W. Trotter, visited Eastern Canada and collected for Baptist work in British Columbia the magnificent sum of \$4885, which was wisely expended in the furtherance of our home mission work. In the month of July of the year 1897, the British Columbia Baptist Church Extension Society was dissolved in the organization of the British Columbia Baptist Convention, which today has its various Home, Foreign, Educational and Woman's Boards for the extension of the Lord's work.

Up to date of the organization of the British Columbia Baptist Convention we formed a part of the Northwest Convention of Washington and British Columbia. We were also supported in our work by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, by whose counsel we proceeded to organize as an independent convention. The Home Mission Society had been untiring in its efforts for our work and had expended many thousand dollars in this province; but under the stress of heavy debt which threatened seriously not only the future progress, but the present arrangements of the Society it was deemed wise to ask the British Columbia brethren to undertake their own work; the result of which has clearly proved the

leadings of a Divine hand in the whole matter. Our American brethren have not only made us to stand on our feet, but have stood at our back to the amount of \$700.00 and \$500.00 for the two years ending October 1, 1898 and 1899 respectively, for the support of missionary pastors. Without multiplying words it is sufficient to say that this introduction and continuation of this ministry of love will not soon be forgotten by the early Baptists of British Columbia.

In order that all may fully comprehend the rapidity of growth in our Baptist work in this province, I call attention to the following comparative view of the situation, as it was four years ago, and as it is now. Four years ago there were but two Baptist pastors in British Columbia; today there are 12 pastors and one general missionary actively at work on the field; and there are three more pastors called by our three strongest churches. We may reasonably expect that by the date of our next convention we will have 16 ministers at work, if not more. Four years ago we had eight organized churches; today we have 14, with several missions that will doubtless soon merge into church organizations. Four years ago we had a Baptist membership of about 900; we now have a membership of 1300. Four years ago we raised for home missions in British Columbia \$243.00; last year we raised about \$1200 for home missions, besides the magnificent gift of Mr. J. B. Arthur to the Nelson church edifice of \$500. Altogether about \$2500 were expended in home mission work during our last Convention year. Four years ago the British Columbia churches raised \$83 for foreign missions; at our last Convention we pledged ourselves to raise \$700 for the year ending July 1, 1899. Four years ago we had no provincial organization; today we have a Convention well-organized and equipped for work and backed not only by the American Home Mission Society, but by the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec, whose contributions to our work for the past two years have been large and timely. It will thus be seen from the foregoing that the Baptists of British Columbia have endeavored to make the best use of their time and their means, which has not been without tremendous sacrifice, as some of us can testify but which was gladly rendered. Never has the cause of the Lord been in better shape in this province, and never was the outlook for the future brighter than now. Rev. J. E. Coombs, late pastor at Colfax, Wash., has accepted the superintendency of home missions in British Columbia, and is vigorously pushing the work. Brother Coombs is a man of good ability and is characterized by untiring effort; and his work as an evangelist and financier for the Master's sake gives promise of a success that will doubtless exceed our largest expectations.

Our work, however, in this province is not without its difficulties, and the two greatest that we have experienced have been (a) lack of funds and (b) failure to secure men of experience and education who are willing to spend their energies in the mining camps of the interior. The intelligence of the people and the importance of the work is under-estimated by those who do not know the actual conditions of the field. In consideration of what might be done, and in the face of our failure to secure those whom we felt were qualified for this work, Rev. R. W. Trotter and the writer a short time ago resigned our churches on the coast where we were happily located and warmly supported by our people, and have come to this important work. We are here to be used as the Lord may direct. Brother Trotter has gone into the Boundary country to open up our work, where at the present time we have no Baptist church or mission. This means great sacrifice and much hard work, but a work that God will surely bless. Brethren Rose, of Nelson, and Sweet, of Trail, are doing noble work. They have recently come to this section of the province, and the grip they have taken of the situation, backed by the ability and consecrated manhood God has given them will certainly result in great glory to Jesus Christ and great advantage to the cause.

Our work on the coast is progressing rapidly. The missionary pastors are doing magnificent service, and several of our churches which hitherto have been weak are now looking toward self-support. We cannot predict the future success of our work in a more forceful manner than by saying that it is quite certain that four of our home mission churches will be self-supporting after July next, viz: New Westminster, Immanuel, Victoria, Nelson and Rossland. It is probable that Zion and Mount Pleasant churches, Vancouver, will soon follow. In closing, let me say a word about the present need. To prove that our work is only commencing, and that our future efforts must exceed the past if we are to keep pace with the demands of the field, I have only to state that in this province there are about forty towns with population ranging from 200 to 3000 each without a Baptist mission or missionary. And this does not include the Indian, Chinese and Japanese portions of the population. Nor does it cover the many country districts that ought to and must be cared for if we are to be true to the trust committed to us by our glorious Lord. We recognize the fact that the day is coming when we cannot appeal to the East for financial assistance with the same success as now. Already the American Home Mission Society has notified us that at expiration of present appropriations we must care for our own work so far as the society is concerned. This, however, at the present date we are not able to do; and so must look to Eastern Canada for the help that the churches there can give us. But the time will come when even these brethren will desire us to carry our own work alone, and hence we are now doing our best to develop our own resources as rapidly as possible that we may in some measure at least meet the increasing demands placed upon us. And in justice to our British Columbia churches I have this to say, that I have yet to find the convention of churches that has responded more liberally according to their ability than have our churches to the appeals for home missions. We have adopted a vigorous evangelistic policy; we have raised as our motto, "This Province for Christ," and have unaimously and unrepentingly entered our solemn protest against the incurring of church debts for all time to come.—(The Pacific Baptist).

Rossland, B. C.

Messenger and Visitor

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Editorial Notes.

—The N. S. Eastern Association met on Thursday last at Oxford, and the N. B. Eastern at Elgin on Saturday. Reports of the proceedings of these bodies will appear in our next issue.

—One of our ministers who possesses a clean-shaven face and a keen sense of humor tells this rather good story on himself. Driving along the road one day in pursuance of his pastoral duties he happened to overtake a genial son of Erin, to whom he gave a seat in his carriage. In the course of their conversation, finding himself addressed as "Father" and "Your Riverine," our friend, the minister, felt it to be his duty to explain to his new acquaintance that he had no claim to such titles. "Are ye not a praste then, sor," said Pat. "No," said our friend. "What then might ye be, sor?" asked the other. "A Baptist minister," was the reply. "Och then," said Pat in a confidential tone, "sure nayther of us has got enough religion to quarrel about."

—Two Baptist Theological Seminaries in the United States have recently elected Presidents. Newton has found a successor to Dr. Hovey in Dr. Nathan E. Wood, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Boston. Dr. Wood is believed to possess eminent qualifications for the position and his appointment is likely to give general satisfaction to the friends of the Seminary. The trustees of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky., have elected to its presidency Rev. Dr. E. Y. Mullins, pastor of the Baptist church of Newton Centre, Mass. Dr. Mullins is a Southerner by birth and is not so well known in the North as Dr. Wood. The position to which he is called as the successor of Dr. Whitsitt can hardly be regarded as an enviable one under the circumstances, and if he is to succeed in satisfying all the parties represented in the Whitsitt controversy, he will certainly need to be a remarkable man.

—After eleven years of faithful and highly valuable service in connection with our educational work at Wolfville, Mr. Ingram B. Oakes, M. A., has resigned the principalship of Horton Academy. Mr. Oakes has been led to take this step, we are informed, in consideration of the delicate condition of Mrs. Oakes' health, which makes longer residence for them in the Academy building impracticable. Mr. Oakes has given himself with earnestness and ability to the work of the Academy, and if the attendance at the school has been smaller of late years than was desired and hoped for, that is not justly chargeable to any lack of popularity on the part of the Principal and the teaching staff of the school, but rather to competition on the part of the many County Academies and other public schools at which it is now possible for young men and women to prepare for College. This competition other preparatory schools of a denominational character are feeling quite as keenly as Horton Academy. Both Mr. and Mrs. Oakes have had the best interests of the school at heart, and Mrs. Oakes has greatly endeared herself to the students at the Academy by the earnest and motherly interest which she has ever taken in their welfare.

—A measure before the British Parliament, known as the Tithes Bill, is regarded by Nonconformists generally as a piece of iniquitous legislation. The purpose of the Bill, as we understand it, is to relieve clergymen of the Establishment of one half the rates to which they are at present liable, the balance being met by a grant of £87,000 from the local taxation account. This is equivalent, as a leading Nonconformist puts it, to adding two and a half million

pounds to the endowments of the Church of England. The money to be paid is the result of taxation, public money taken from the taxpayer to relieve the clergy. It is well known that a great many of the clergy of the Establishment are very poorly paid, and no one could object to their stipends being made sufficient for their needs. What is objected to is that to supply the deficiency not only the people belonging to the Established Church but the Nonconformist public as well should be laid under tribute. In this country it is rather difficult to understand how a Government can ask such a thing on behalf of one religious body, or how that body could be willing to accept support secured by such means. "Why," asks the British Weekly, "should that church refuse to find the money needed to keep its clergy from misery and starvation? If the Wesleyans can raise a twentieth century fund of £1,000,000, if the Free Church of Scotland, the Primitive Methodist Church, and numerous other bodies are able to increase from their own resources the income of their ministers, why should the Church of England, which has already so large an endowment, not be able even to make up the difference between the endowment and an adequate income?" Of course if the principle of establishing and endowing one sect or denomination of Christians in preference to all others be admitted, there can hardly be a reasonable objection to the demand that the endowment shall be made adequate, but this "Tithes Bill" only serves to show the more clearly how unreasonable and unrighteous is the whole business of establishment and endowment.

The New Brunswick Southern Association.

The twentieth annual session of this body was held with the Baptist church at Sussex, N. B., July 8-10. The B. Y. P. U., had gathered on the evening of the 7th, and had listened with much pleasure and let us hope with the same degree of profit to excellent addresses by Rev. A. T. Dykeman, subject "The Young People's Movement its History and its Object," and Rev. W. H. McLeod, subject "Faith and Christian Activity."

The first meeting of Saturday morning at 10 o'clock was opened by the moderator of last year Mr. J. W. McKinnon, who conducted a brief devotional service. This was followed by the reading of list of delegates. Rev. W. Camp was elected moderator. He had returned to the Southern Association after a few years absence, and was glad to greet his brethren once more and to extend to all a welcome on behalf of himself and his people. Other officers elected were: Rev. A. T. Dykeman, vice moderator; J. F. Black, clerk; A. H. Chipman, assistant clerk; Deacon Samuel Frost, treasurer. Pastor Camp was chairman of the committee of arrangements. Revs. Lavers, Goucher and Gates began the reading of letters. Visiting friends were invited to seats, including Rev. Geo. and Mrs. Churchill, Prof. F. R. Haley, Rev. John Coombs, Rev. W. E. and Mrs. McIntyre, Chas. Secord. A digest of the statistics contained in the letters gives the following: Churches in the Association 45, churches reporting 35, membership 4,953, baptisms—in 14 churches—113, deaths 57, 12 churches report an increase, 13 a decrease, net increase in membership 29. On motion Bros. Gates, Gordon, and Cottle were appointed a committee on correspondence. Rev. Geo. Churchill, offered prayer.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The reading of church letters was continued, other visiting brethren were invited to seats, and welcomed by the moderator.

Rev. G. O. Gates chairman presented the report, Denominational Literature. "We affirm what our predecessors have said. Their strong words used to recommend good and pure literature, Baptist literature for our homes and our Sabbath Schools were not too strong, not too emphatic. We see no reason of adding to or taking away therefrom. Standard denominational works ought to form the nucleus for a library for reference and study in every church. We ought to know the history of Baptist doings at home and abroad. We urge pastors and church members to use their influence in placing a pure literature in the home and making prominent a Baptist literature. We are again able to recommend our ably conducted and well edited MESSENGER AND VISITOR as a paper that ought to find a place in our homes, and all other papers that bear the impress of the denomination. Rev. A. H. Lavers supported motion for adoption of this report. Rev. W. C. Goucher spoke in endorsement of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, quoting an opinion in this regard of our Methodist brethren. Editor Black spoke of importance of good literature in the home, thanking the committee and the brethren for their words of endorsement and sympathy. Rev. E. C. Corey,

favoured the establishment of a general circulating library for the use especially of our young people who cannot afford to purchase and keep these books. T. H. Hall of cheapening of good books, of the great value of S. S. helps, of the difficulty in selection of books for libraries. Something he thought should be done to check the tendency toward the light and almost valueless books for our Sabbath Schools. Rev. H. D. Worden spoke of the custom of some of our people of taking papers not Baptist because they are cheaper. Rev. Geo. Churchill has since his return noticed tendencies that some of our people are not reading Baptist literature or becoming informed in Baptist doctrines of our denomination. There is lacking an intelligent interest, a disposition to question even upon missions, as missionaries we feel that there is not the depth of denominational interest that there should be. Deacon N. B. Cottle criticised some of our library books as unworthy a place on the shelves of our Sabbath Schools. On motion the report was adopted. Report on Obituaries presented by H. S. Cosman, noted death of Rev. W. H. Morgan, giving the encouraging facts of his ministerial services and speaking in terms of highest praise of the work of this useful man. Feeling reference was also made to the life and labors of Dr. Carey, a late member of this association, a pastor to whom the duty of preparing this report was assigned last year. Dr. Gates spoke of this meeting as a tender one and the joy that comes from the hope of a meeting beyond. Dr. Gates' motion to adopt this report was seconded and carried.

Rev. W. C. Goucher presented the report on Systematic Beneficence. In this the following recommendations were made: "1 That pastors give the subject of Christian giving greater prominence in their preaching. 2 That each church maintain some thoughtfully adapted plan for systematic beneficence and by devoting at least one meeting of each month, to thought and prayer concerning our great missionary and educational enterprises, by the free use of helpful literature and by all other wise efforts seek to win each member of the church, the congregation and the Sabbath School to the practice of intelligent, conscientious, systematic giving for the work of the local church and for the great interest of the Redeemer's Kingdom as represented in the Province, the Dominion and the world." Pastor Lavers approved this report and wished that it could have a wide reading. Mr. Goucher told of his coming to realize the pittance that is given to benevolence and the necessity for larger contributions, on the part of individuals. Rev. N. A. McNeill believed that a realization of the meaning of Christian stewardship would solve this problem. He wished our deacons to notice the recommendations of this report and on return to their homes help the pastors and with them share the sometimes feared responsibility of being called "beggars." W. M. Field pastor at Musquash spoke of giving first to God. Report was on motion adopted. Committee on nominations was appointed: Bro. T. H. Hall, Revs. A. H. Lavers, W. C. Goucher, R. M. Bynon, H. D. Worden. On motion Bro. J. W. Peters of St. John and Pastor Wylie Smith of Elgin were invited to seats, on motion of Rev. R. M. Bynon the association voted to send one third of monies received at this gathering to the N. B. Convention and two thirds to the Maritime Convention. During the afternoon the W. B. M. U. held a meeting in the vestry of the church. Report of this gathering will appear in the woman's column.

Pastor Dykeman at the close of the reading of letters gave his summary of statistics and lamented the apparent small increase in membership. Other brethren spoke of this feature as perhaps less unfortunate than it seemed. Prayer of thanksgiving for present results and petition for increased blessing during the coming year was offered by Pastor Dykeman. Deacon Cottle offered prayer in closing the meeting.

SATURDAY EVENING.

An Educational meeting was conducted by the Moderator, Rev. N. A. McNeill reading the scripture, Rev. John Hughes offering prayer. Report on Education was read by Pastor M. Neill. "A year of success. Pledges still in order and appreciated to the Forward Movement to take the place of pledges which cannot possibly be filled. Increased patronage must be given to Seminary and Academy to make these schools self-sustaining. Strenuous effort must be made by all our people to send students to our denominational schools at Wolfville.

Prof. F. R. Haley called attention to a few facts as to the present condition of affairs at Acadia, her aims and expectation. Attendance is but a few less than 300. Harmonious and thorough work has been done during the year. There is a new interest in debating, an increased spirit of loyalty on the part of the students themselves. Mr. Haley urged for the Academy the patronage which its special qualifications for training demands, for the Seminary increased number of students, for the Forward Movement pledges from some who have not given, for other needs a deep and practical interest on the part of our people as a whole and as individuals. Prof. Haley's address was much appreciated.

As a travelling agent, so to term it, Principal I. B. Oakes was present at Sussex and was pressed into service for an address. He endorsed Mr. Haley's claims and emphasized again the wisdom of gaining an increased attendance, which should be four hundred. While at the Association he would be on the alert to speak with any one looking towards a course at Wolfville. The relation of the Academy to the denomination was the special theme of Mr. Oakes remarks. This school does a different work from that of the high school. There is a greater necessity for the special and home school today than ever before. This was a good address and when at its close the speaker informally announced his probable retirement there was a manifest expression of general regret. On motion this report was adopted.

Rev. M. C. Higgins presented the report on Home Missions, giving thanks for the success in this department of our work during the past year, urging greater effort for the weaker churches, sympathetic support for these churches by the stronger interests, by lending of a

pastor wherever possible. On motion this report was adopted and in speaking of it Secretary McIntyre delivered an interesting address, turning his attention first to endorse the addresses on Education and then making a plea for wider interests in New Brunswick Home Missions. The northern counties need far more than we can give to them. It may be that in each of them at some time we may reach our ambition and have two missionaries.

Rev. A. H. Lavers spoke briefly of the general work of Home Missions and in particular of the efforts of the Maritime Committee and their distribution of funds.

SABBATH DAY.

The unfortunate weather continued to lessen the attendance at the meetings. For this there was general regret on the part of delegates as well as their kind entertainers. Social meetings were conducted by the women and the men at 9.30 a. m. These were followed closely by the Sabbath School at which addresses were given by Rev. W. H. McLeod and Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, the latter singing some Telugu hymns.

At 11 o'clock Rev. A. H. Lavers, of St. George, preached in the Baptist church, being assisted in the service by Revs. Geo. Churchill and W. H. McLeod. The text was Hebrews II, 27, last clause. It was a good and helpful discourse.

AFTERNOON.

The rain unfortunately continued to interfere with the attendance. A good congregation however was present at 3 o'clock to listen to the Associational sermon by Rev. J. A. Gordon. Isaiah 53 was read by Rev. N. A. McNeill. Prayer was offered by Bro. P. J. Stackhouse, (Lic.). Pastor Camp in his introduction voiced the general sentiment of regret with which announcement of Mr. Gordon's retirement from this body has been received, and the speaker prefaced his remarks with expression of his sorrow in appearing for the last time as a member of a Maritime Association. "What lack I yet?" the rich young man's question and its answer, were the subject of this sermon. It is a small commendation to call it good. Those fortunate enough to hear it will not soon forget its strength and practical helpfulness. Our readers will do well if when it appears later in our columns they give to it a careful reading.

EVENING.

A young peoples meeting in the vestry at 6.15 was well attended and a profitable season. In the church proper at 7 o'clock Rev. E. C. Jenkins read the scripture, Rev. H. D. Worden offered prayer. Excellent music was rendered on this occasion as at other meetings of the Association by the choir of the church. Rev. W. C. Goucher, the preacher of the evening, preached a serious and thoughtful message from II John 2, maintaining the standard of the day and giving words of cheer and hopefulness. Pastor Dykeman led an evangelistic service in which a number took part, closing a day of privilege.

MONDAY.

Association assembled at ten o'clock. Rev. Ira Smith, the newly installed pastor at Leinster Street, was happily introduced by Dr. Gates and warmly greeted. Mr. Smith took the platform and made fitting reply.

The associational sermon of yesterday was heartily endorsed by the brethren and on motion of Rev. J. Coombs its publication was requested.

A resolution moved by Dr. Gates was unanimously adopted expressing deep regret at Rev. J. A. Gordon's prospective removal to Montreal, with hearty appreciation of the very valuable services he has rendered to our denominational work and earnest desires for his continued prosperity and usefulness.

The Committee on Temperance having failed to report the association on motion appointed Revs. N. A. McNeill, A. T. Dykeman and R. M. Bynon to withdraw and present a resolution for consideration.

Rev. M. C. Higgins read the report on Sabbath Schools prepared by T. S. Simms. This regretted the inaccuracy of statistics often sent to the associations, and with emphasis recommended the introduction of normal work and grading as essential to the healthy and progressive development of our Sabbath School work. Attention was called to the special grading helps now appearing in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

The report was received for discussion. Bro. Coombs regretted that distinctly Baptist normal helps and outlines are not in general use in our schools.

Dea. Hughes, of St. Stephen, spoke of his experience in S. S. work and his conviction that the New Testament should be more prominent in our teaching. Rev. W. E. McIntyre urged that our schools send their contributions to our own denominational enterprises and not to the Union International work. Our home needs are pressing and great. Union schools in communities evenly divided are perhaps best, but in districts largely Baptist the schools should be Baptist and their contributions sent to our own interests. Pastor McNeill made practical plea for Baptist helps and only Baptist helps. Other remarks were made by Dr. Gates, Dea. Frost, Rev. E. C. Corey and Rev. R. M. Bynon.

Committee on Correspondence, in regard to letter from Richard Phillips of Fredericton, in regard to professorship at U. N. B., presented the following:

"Your committee regard the communication as one demanding the careful consideration of this body and of the entire Baptist constituency of this Province. We recommend that this association appoint a committee of three to confer with similar committees from other associations of this Province to carefully consider this special matter referred to in Mr. Phillips' letter, and as well kindred subjects in which as a denomination in N. B. we are vitally interested."

This recommendation was discussed by Revs. Gordon, McIntyre, Gates. To their minds it was not clearly the cause of wisdom to ask for a Baptist instructor at U. N. B. Acadia's interest might better be served in some other way. It was the conviction of all however that Baptists and other denominations having Educational Institutions of their own should hardly be taxed for an Institution whose general usefulness is sometimes questioned.

The Moderator, Bros. Hughes and Lavers were appointed this committee.

Further the correspondence committee replying to a letter upon the future of Associations received from the clerk of the N. S. Western Association, recommended as follows:

1. Our Associational boundaries are for the present quite satisfactory to us.

2. That our Maritime Convention has at present on hand about all that it can attend to.

3 and 4. We are of the opinion that our general business could be done in the forenoon sessions and that using the evening sessions for public platform meetings to discuss such questions as Education, Missions, Temperance, etc, and that the afternoon sessions might be profitably given to such topics as "Bible study," "Sermons," "Devotional Conferences," and "Evangelism."

5. That at the next Association the morning sessions be given to the routine business of the Association, the evening sessions be devoted to platform meetings for the discussion of our denominational interests, that for the discussion sessions a committee be appointed to prepare a programme and that this committee see that those who are appointed to take the lead in the discussion of topics be given due notice.

This was discussed by Bros. Hughes, M. S. Hall, Gates and on motion adopted, the committee to act in this matter being the committee of arrangements. On motion the report as a whole was adopted.

Report of nominating committee was presented by Chairman T. H. Hall and adopted. Rev. J. H. Hughes, with alternate Rev. M. C. Higgins, is appointed to preach the next Associational sermon, Rev. N. A. McNeill to prepare the circular letter.

Pastor Goucher made an appeal for payments of money now due the Alumni Association of Acadia.

Pastor Dykeman presented a resolution strongly endorsing the work at Grande Ligne.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

The meeting was opened with singing, and prayer by Rev. Ira Smith.

The Musquash church having requested the Association to act as a council in the ordination of their pastor, Mr. W. M. Field, it was on motion resolved that Rev. J. A. Gordon act as leading questioner. Pastor Gordon in filling this position exercised kindly consideration for Pastor Field and yet presented all questions seemingly essential. To use a trite phrase Mr. Field was submitted "to a full and searching examination," but in nothing was he confounded or found lacking. The motion of approval was hearty and unanimous. The clerk of the Association was instructed to inform the clerk of the Musquash church of the result of this examination and that as a body we recommend the church to proceed with the formal act of ordination of Pastor Field.

Report of committee on Temperance was presented by Rev. N. A. McNeill. (1) "Position taken by this body is again affirmed. (2) The best interest of our churches and the welfare of the people demand the total prohibition of the liquor traffic. (3) We regret that the voice of the plebsicite has been disregarded and urge upon our churches eternal vigilance for the final adoption of a prohibitory act. Temperance may be profitably taught in our Sabbath Schools."

Rev. R. M. Bynon thought this finding far too mild. Dea. Hughes believed that there should not be union of church and state, that principle should precede party. Rev. A. H. Lavers urged effort apart from political leaning. Pastor Gordon referring to the position taken on this question by other denominational bodies urged Baptists to take a stand beside these in condemnation of the disregard of the expressed will of the people. Such a law should be enforced by the government enacting it. Revs. Ira Smith, Geo. Churchill and H. D. Worden also spoke upon this question.

The order of business was here suspended while Revs. Mr. Hubley, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Swim, and H. G. Mellick were invited to seats in the Association. Mr. Hubley responded with a few words of greeting from the Reformed Episcopal church. Mr. Mellick also responded to the cordial greetings of his brethren.

On motion the report on Temperance was adopted.

General regret was expressed that no circular letter was ready for presentation. The moderator and clerk were requested to arrange a meeting place for the next Association.

Revs. G. O. Gates, W. Camp, and J. H. Hughes were appointed a committee of arrangements for the coming year.

Mr. Innes of Bloomfield who is about to go to Africa as a missionary was introduced and spoke to the Association.

Pastor Gordon introduced Bro. Leaman of Georgetown, P. E. I., who is collecting funds toward the building of a Baptist meeting house at that place. This brother is cordially endorsed and supported by the brethren who know of his work. His heart was made glad by the successful appeal made by Mr. Gordon in his behalf.

MONDAY EVENING

was given to Foreign Missions and the North West, Rev S. D. Ervine presenting the report on Foreign Missions. Publication of the recommendations contained in this therein was on motion requested. (1) "That pastors be urged to lay these facts (our imperative needs) clearly before the people, endeavoring to teach them that this is not a work of charity or benevolence, but real debt. Let us put it 'we are debtors both to the Jew and the Gentile,' carrying out the spirit of the Master who said 'freely have ye received freely give.'" (2) That earnest prayer be made for this work, the kind of prayer that leads men to work to bring about answers to their prayers, prayer that touches the purse. (3) That regular stated offerings be taken or made for this purpose, letting the merit of the cause appeal to the sympathy and loyalty of the giver."

Addresses of much interest and profit were delivered by Brother and Sister Churchill and Bro. Mellick.

The Treasurer's report showed collections of \$25.51. Rev. J. A. Gordon spoke in behalf of the Foreign Mission Board, stating its difficulties and asking for it the fair and loyal support of our people in all our churches.

On motion votes of thanks were tendered to the Sussex Baptists for their handsome entertainment, to the choir, to the moderator, to the St. John Dailies, to railways and steamboats. This expression of gratitude was but natural for all our needs were well provided for.

On motion the session adjourned.

From Halifax.

Your correspondent must here give expression to some

impressions received during Anniversary week. New Brunswick was, to the gratification of all present, to the front. The Lieutenant Governor and his lady, the Premier and members of his family, Mr. Ayer, of Moncton, and others entered most sympathetically into one of the most buoyant Anniversaries ever held. The element of thorough business men is now large on the Board of Governors: C. W. Roscoe, Wm. Cummings, A. F. Randolph, R. G. Haley, C. H. R. Starr, A. P. Shand, C. B. Whidden, Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Hon. T. R. Black, H. H. Ayer, H. H. Crosby, N. A. Rhodes.

This is most gratifying. All are good men and true. They harmonize delightfully with the professional elements of the Board.

Miss True's paper to the Board in which she gave the work and character of the school was most inspiring. Her ideals are high and right nobly and successfully has she worked toward them. For the four years of her administration adverse criticism of her or her work has been speechless or asleep. Her work and name will be a sweet memory.

In the Board of Governors William Cummings gave fervent expression to his conviction, that in discharging his duties in the Board, God was working through him for His own glory. That sentiment found a warm response in all hearts present. At a subsequent meeting, when Rev. J. H. McDonald was present conferring with the Board about accepting the offer to become Principal of the Seminary, he said nothing would induce him to consider the offer unless he felt that God had called him to the work. He then enumerated the evidences indicative of God's will in the matter.

The employers and the employed hold the same sentiments. This would have been gratifying to the fathers and founders of these schools had they been present to hear it. In this is the hiding of Acadia's power. The same inspiration is in all the schools. They are a trinity and a unity.

A new indication of the deep interest in the Institutions was seen in the resolve of the students to raise funds to erect a building for a reading room and College Y. M. C. A. work. The public will respond to the appeals of the enthusiastic children of Acadia. The building is much needed and will serve a good and sacred purpose.

The Rev. J. F. Robinson is still working in the interests of the Cornwallis Street church. He is planning to take the Baptist ministers and brethren into his confidence which, when done, will be of great help to him. There has been some dissatisfaction in respect to his methods. It is hoped harmony will soon come.

It is whispered that one of the vacant Nova Scotia churches has extended an invitation to the pastor of the Tabernacle. All would regret a decision to remove from the city. Rev. F. O. Weeks is preaching to large congregations at the West End. Now is the time to arise and build a larger place—one more suited to the needs of the church. The Rev. Messrs. Fish, Chute and Kempton are continuing in their noble work. Such work as all the Baptist ministers of the city and Dartmouth are doing must be effective in strengthening and building up the kingdom. Miss Grey, the returned missionary, was entertained at a tea by the Baptist ladies of the city; in the school rooms of the First church. In the evening she addressed a public congregation. Her words were earnest and her spirit excellent. The Rev. F. O. Weeks, on invitation, gave an address on missions before Miss Grey spoke. The good brother is not as hopeful and sanguine about the work as it is hoped he will be in the near future. But he spoke his mind on the subject and he always does that eloquently. A little more of the Christ spirit, the Carey and the Judson spirit would make his notes harmonious with the mission spirit and song of these glorious days.

At Bedford, eight miles from Halifax, there have been a few Baptist members for some years past. They have had occasional preaching services. Two of this number, Mrs. Archibald and Richardson, have kept a Sunday School in their own houses for the last seventeen years. It numbers thirty scholars at present. A few months ago, it came to the knowledge of the Halifax District Committee, that the Temperance Hall at Bedford was for sale. The price was \$550. The friends in Halifax raised \$150 and got \$400 on mortgage and secured the building for the Baptists at Bedford. The building will accommodate 150 people and the grounds admit of enlargement, so as to meet the demands for space for an indefinite time.

An official report of the organization of a church in this house appeared in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR last week. The purchase of the building and the organization of the church have greatly cheered the few Baptists in the place. The city pastors have engaged to preach on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month, other help will be given from time to time. The village is growing slowly. The electric train system of the city may soon be extended to Bedford. If so, that will greatly increase the population, especially in the summer season. The women are now busy in raising money to buy an organ, seats and other furniture for their place of worship.

Principal I. B. Oakes who has been laboring for thirteen years in Horton Academy, sent in a conditional resignation to the Governors at their June meeting. A free conference led the Board to believe that Mr. Oakes would continue at his post for at least another year. But within a day or two he has renewed his resignation. This will necessitate an immediate meeting of the Board. An efficient successor must be obtained as soon as possible. Mr. Oakes left a good position in New Brunswick and has done a noble work in Horton Academy. His work has been characterized by strength and thoroughness, and has been dominated by many Christian principles. Mrs. Oakes, too, has been a mother to the boys for these thirteen years. Only second to the work done by Mr. Oakes is that done by his noble, Christian wife. The hundreds of boys who have come under her influence will carry sweet memories of her through life. But both Mr. and Mrs. Oakes are much worn with these years of hard labor. Their economy has saved thousands of dollars to the denomination. In June Mr. Oakes magnanimously offered, if the Governors would relieve him of the principalship, to work all summer in the interest of the school as he would were he to continue at its head. He has made for himself the name of a conscientious efficient principal. There is another good one prepared by the Lord to take his place. But he must be sought out. REPORTER.

* * The Story Page. * *

Lost and Found.

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man may lay down his life for his friends."

George Brunton pondered long over the words. Their meaning baffled him, yet he knew far more about the matter of laying down one's life than most boys of his age. He had risked his life and lost his health and his power of earning for his widowed mother, all for the sake of a lad with whom he had been on almost unfriendly terms.

There seemed but scant comfort for him in the text that his Testament opened at.

"It wasn't love that made me plunge into the river when Tom Perley skated into the air-hole," he mused. "Any fellow with a spark of courage would have done what I did. Strange," he added, bitterly, "that he should go scot free afterwards while I am laid by most likely, for life."

The lad did not realize that Tom Perley's strong physique had been far better calculated to stand the shock of the icy bath than his own ill-nourished body. In addition, he had been suffering with a heavy cold on the very day of the accident.

"I'll always be a burden," he sighed pitifully as he straightened himself painfully for the night; "yet there seems to be nothing ailing me but a horrible weakness."

The tears gathered in his eyes as he buried his face in his pillow.

Just before he fell asleep a new thought struck him: "If I'd done it for love it might have counted," he said to himself; "but I never did like Tom, and maybe if I'd known what it would cost me I might have left him to drown. It couldn't possibly count," he murmured as he fell asleep.

The lad had been very brave, very heroic. His reward was a curious, nameless disease that almost emptied his life of happiness.

Gradually the memory of his deed died away. Those who had been loudest in their praise were quick now to hint that his mysterious disease was only a form of laziness. Their careless words scared the very soul of the sick boy. For the first time he rejoiced in the isolated situation of his poor home.

Dr. Proctor, who was their nearest neighbor, dropped in sometimes, but confessed the powerlessness of his skill in the case. He was a haggard-looking man with gentle, sympathetic ways. The family were well known to him, for Mrs. Brunton was considered the best nurse in the district.

Some day soon Dr. Levison, a great city surgeon, was coming to the village for the purpose of performing an operation upon Dr. Proctor's wife. George guessed that his friend would look less haggard when the operation was safely over. The doctor had promised to bring the great surgeon to the sick-boy. Both felt that it was the one chance for recovery.

Sally and baby Susan slept in the loft above George's bed-room. They were his delight and comfort as they played the livelong day by his bedside. Sally's keen, bright mind and Susan's bobbing golden head and winning smiles were his constant joy. He could remember a time when he thought of them almost indifferently as "the children," but now they have woven the tendrils of affection so closely about his heart that he loved them better than anything else in the world.

One blustery winter night Mrs. Brunton came to his bedside. "I can't tell you how sorry I am, my son," she said, with the gladden of a tear in her faded eye. "But Dr. Proctor has just sent word that they will need me for the operation to-night."

The face of the boy lit up with sudden hope. "But, O my son," the woman sobbed, "the great doctor will not be here to see you. He is coming in the late train, and he leaves in the early morning. Dr. Proctor says he will talk over your case with him, but that is all he can promise."

The boy closed his eyes wearily. He was too sick at heart to say a word. His only hope had been shattered.

Mrs. Brunton forebore speaking again, but her tears fell fast as she filled the kitchen stove that the little house might keep warm and cozy for the night. Then she hurried out lest she should keep the doctor's messenger waiting.

A heavy storm was fast rising. Gusts of wind drove handfuls of hail against the window by the lad's bed as he lay in mute misery. The thought of the helpless children in the loft overhead began to torment him. How powerless he was to aid them should danger of any kind arise. The roar of the fire in the kitchen chimney made him unwontedly nervous. At last from sheer exhaustion he fell into a deep sleep. When he awoke the room seemed to be full of smoke. A faint crackling sound overhead told the rest of the story. The house

was on fire! The great fire in the poorly-built chimney had done its work.

For a second he lay supinely in his bed. It was weeks since he had set foot to the floor. Then as the realization of the fearful death that awaited the children dawned on him, he made a grim face and threw himself out of the bed.

It seemed as if Sally's bright eyes were looking straight into his, and as if a flame-colored aureole were nearing Susan's golden head. He scrambled over the floor, half walking, half crawling, till he gained the ladder that led to the loft. There was no stir above but the crackle of the fire. A little tongue-like flame licked around the open hatchway!

It was but the work of a second to climb the ladder. All his weakness was leaving him now. He gained the loft and stood upright in the stifling heat. The wooden shelf that served as mantel was already in flames, and the woodwork in floor and furniture was fast catching.

The children had not stirred as yet; the thick smoke had lulled them to unconsciousness.

He shook Sally roughly and bade her waken the baby. Then throwing up the window he peered into the outer world. There was no signs of life in any direction. The night was wilder than before and a great snowbank had drifted close by. The intruding current of cold air made the flames blaze brightly. A yellow gleam danced towards the bed in which the frightened children lay.

Sally pinched herself in order to make sure that she was awake. It did not seem possible that it could really be her sick brother who was moving about the room. She was still more alarmed when he lifted her from the bed, wrapped her in the thick quilt, carried her to the window, and with excellent aim tossed her into the great snowdrift. A moment later, he pressed a kiss on baby Susan's forehead, wound her tightly in a blanket, and threw her to the same place of safety.

Then all his new-born strength deserted him. He fell helpless to the floor. All escape was cut off for him. The flames had met across the hatchway now and were hurrying on to the window where he lay. His work was over, but the little ones were safe.

"Lord, I did love them," he said, reverently, as the text he had read at bed-time seemed to rise questioningly before him.

He knew the meaning now. He understood the all-compelling love that had prompted the Saviour of the world to lay down his life. The fire was creeping very close, yet a feeling of unspeakable peace was stealing over him.

A fretful wail from baby Susan roused him.

"Susan will freeze out here," Sally cried, pitifully. She had come under the window. Her blue eyes were wild with terror.

"Jump, quick, brother?" she shouted. "Susan will freeze to death unless you save us again," she entreated.

The boy nerved himself for a last effort and leaped from the sill. Wonder of wonders, he reached the ground unhurt!

The children crept close to him and hugged him tenderly. The flames were shooting from the window now, and Sally guessed how near he had been to a horrible death. The lad looked about him wildly. His work was by no means over. Where should he find shelter for these helpless little ones?

It was a good quarter of a mile across the fields to the doctor's house, and he knew they could never face the howling storm. They would assuredly perish miserably by the way.

A strange exhilaration seemed to possess him. He would fight all the elements, if need be, to preserve these lives that God had given him. Already a plan unfolded itself. He began to burrow a great hole in the snow.

Sally was quick to aid him. "Are you going to put us there?" she asked, shrewdly.

In a few minutes both children were placed securely in the very heart of the drift. Their heads alone arose above the surface. The flaming house was so close at hand that the air seemed tempered to almost summer mildness.

Then over the fields, across lots, fences, sped the sick boy until he reached the doctor's house, where fitting figures behind the blinds told of life within. The great surgeon was partaking of a midnight repast, and Dr. Proctor, his face radiant with happiness, was ministering to his needs. The operation was safely over.

As they chatted quietly the bare-footed, night-shirted lad burst in upon them with his wild story. Mrs. Brunton, who came to the head of the stairway to ask the cause of disturbance, blanched as if she had seen a ghost as her son staggered into the room below. His incoherent words conveyed but little meaning, but the doctor was easily persuaded to drive down the road and look after the children. It was a happiness to him to serve any one that night.

Dr. Levison meanwhile was studying the boy intently. He led him gently to a great arm chair and made him sup a cup of hot cocoa while he busied himself with his burnt and frost-bitten feet. When, presently, the lad drowsed, he spread an afghan over him with tender care. He was already familiar with the particulars of the case, and had keenly regretted his inability to make a personal call on the sufferer.

Even the arrival of the excited children did not disturb George's slumber. Mrs. Brunton gathered the little ones passionately to her breast and drew the story from them.

When they had finished she knelt by her son's side and hid her face. The great surgeon who had been listening attentively to their tale turned sharply aside to the window.

At a sound from the sick-room the mother ran quickly upstairs, and Dr. Proctor, who had been tucking up the children in buffalo robes on the sofa, turned curiously to his friend.

"What do you think of him?" he asked.

"I think the last shock has counteracted the effect of the first," answered the great physician. "Good food and nursing are all he needs now, and with your permission I will take him to my private hospital. A lad who can lay down his life for others as he has twice done must be saved for the world."

"For all these mercies may the Lord make us truly, thankful!" said Dr. Proctor, unconsciously repeating the grace before meals of his childhood. He felt that the surgeon's visit was having blessed results.

In the weeks of hospital life that followed, George Brunton won his way back to health and strength. One day as he walked out with his new-found friend a thought occurred to him. Perhaps, after all, he had not been deemed worthy to make the great sacrifice. So forcibly did this thought appeal to him that he repeated half aloud the words of the puzzling text: "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." Surely this greater love had been his, and yet—

Dr. Levison heard his half-uttered words, and easily divined his thought. "My boy," he said, "you have learned all the lesson that those words hold, and for you, as for few of us on earth, there rings a new meaning in another verse of Holy Writ;" and very gently he repeated: "He that loseth his life for my sake shall find it again."—Zion's Herald.

Helen's Waking Up.

BY CHARLOTTE WHITCOMB.

"Helen seems to be more ornamental than useful."

The words were spoken in the sewing-room, and Helen, who was toasting her slippered feet by the library fire-side while she lay comfortably back in an easy chair, overheard them. She knew the speaker; it was Mrs. Wills, a neighbor and old friend of the family who had a way of expressing her opinions very freely. She was speaking to the seamstress now long resident in Helen's home. Helen wondered what Miss Green would say in reply; Miss Green said:

"Helen is very capable. She, herself, doesn't yet know how capable. She will wake up one of these days."

The maid here entered to tidy the room and Helen took a magazine and strolled into the sitting-room. Seating herself on a couch she was soon lost in a story when she heard her two aunts, who had just descended the stairs from a morning call on her mother, speaking of her.

"Where is Helen? Why doesn't she take hold and help now that her mother is laid up? I believe, Agnes, I never saw a girl of her age so utterly indifferent to the affairs of life as she is. Why at her age you were quite womanly and I was bearing a good deal of responsibility."

"Be patient, Lois. Helen is only sixteen, hardly more than a child in years and certainly a child in her unconsciousness. She will wake up and find herself before very long, I am sure."

"Thank you, Aunt Agnes," said Helen to herself as the aunts let themselves out at the front door. At this moment, Ralph, Helen's twelve-year-old brother, came in, crying.

"Helen! Where are you and what are you doing? Come I look at my new tools and tell me what to make with them."

"O Ralph, you can make less noise the easiest of anything, and I wish you'd do it. Go away and don't bother me, that's a good boy."

"No, Miss, you've just got to wake up and tell me what mamma would like made—"

But Helen did not wait to hear any more. She rose and ascended to her own room and closing the door lay down on a couch and prepared to read undisturbed. In a few minutes, however, she heard her father's step on

The Young People

the stairs. He entered her mother's room, leaving the door ajar, and said:

"I think, Mary, there is no way but to get a house-keeper. With such good help in the kitchen one would think Helen might take the direction of affairs, but I suppose that is too much to expect."

"Now that it is vacation she has time and could do it if she were willing, but I fear I have neglected my duty to Helen. She has seemed, for a year or two, so apathetic that I have left her to herself hoping that she would wake up to the fact that life holds some responsibility for her, but I am afraid that I have waited too long."

"Never mind, Mary, I cannot have you worry over it now. I believe Helen has capability, and I know she is too much her mother's daughter not to have a good heart. Let us hope she will soon wake up."

Helen rose and walked impatiently about the room. "Wake up! Wake up! Wake up!" repeated she. "One would think I had taken a narcotic and that everybody is anxious for the drug to spend itself. What do they want me to do? There is Stebbins in the kitchen and even mamma never gives her any directions; then the second girl is expected to keep the house neat, and Miss Green always does the sewing and mending. As for Ralph and Amy they are not babies, and I don't see what I am needed to do. Of course things are a little irregular since mamma is confined to her room, but I dare say everything will be all right before her sprained ankle gets well."

With this comforting assurance Helen thought to dismiss the subject, but the subject would not be dismissed. "Wake up! Wake up! Wake up!" seemed to be ringing in her ears, and the words spread themselves over the printed page. She closed her book and thought she would go down and amuse herself at the piano, when she noticed a Browning calendar, and the sentence for the day caught her eye. It was "Be sure they sleep not whom God needs."

It would be impossible to describe Helen's thoughts for the next few minutes. For an idler and a dreamer she had an active and a receptive mind; and surprise, incredulity and bewilderment chased each other through her brain. She rose and prepared to go out and presently was seated face to face with Miss Lee, the leader of a circle of King's Daughters who she respected and loved, but whom, alas, she seldom saw, for she rarely attended the circle meetings.

Helen poured out the story of her morning's experiences and ended saying, "Browning says, 'Be sure they sleep not whom God needs.' It must be that God needs me and is making it plain to me that I must 'Wake up!' Now how am I to do it, and what does it all mean?"

A glad light shone in Miss Lee's eyes as she answered: "It means, dear, that you have been too long occupied only with yourself, looking in as it were, and the call has come for you to 'Look out! Look up! And Lend a Hand!' This is all, and if you obey this call you will find plenty to do."

Helen's stay was brief, but she went home animated for once by a purpose. It gave a spring to her step and a light to her face. First she went to her mother and put herself in sympathy with that dear one by learning her wishes concerning the household and promising to carry them out, not forgetting meanwhile to "do the nexte thinge" as Miss Lee had advised. She put fresh water in the vases, turned the cards of the "Daily Food" to the proper date, shook up the cushions, looped back the curtains and gave the numberless dainty touches to the invalid's room that cannot be expected of a housemaid.

Downstairs she saw so much to do she scarcely knew where to begin. The bird had her first attention and Dick was so grateful he seemed ready to burst his pretty throat in song. Then the plants were given a drink and the withered leaves were removed; the books on the library shelves were put in order; her father's writing table was arranged to his liking; the bric-a-brac in the parlor dusted and her scattered music neatly piled in the cabinet.

When the luncheon hour arrived she was punctual at table, and seated in her mother's place to pour her father's tea; she did not know whether there was more surprise or gladness in his face to see her there so full of helpfulness and animation. She carried the tray, spread daintily by her own hands, to her mother's room, and later called the children to the nursery where she showed them how to "make things." Ralph was to construct a footstool for Stebbins of a bit of carpet-covered board, with coat-hooks for legs, and Amy was allowed to cut prints from a pile of miscellany for the making of a picture scrap-book for a Children's Hospital; then her piano practice must not be neglected and so the day passed and bedtime came finding the young girl only tired enough to enjoy rest.

Other days came and went, and oh, how the duties called her, but the wonder was that she found so much pleasure in answering the calls. Even if it had been otherwise the generous appreciation of her efforts by those she loved would have repaid her. Her mother's eyes followed her lovingly and her father came to trust her and depend upon her in many ways.

One afternoon when sitting with her mother, who was now almost well, she said: "Mamma, sleeping and dreaming were well enough in their way, but I like being broad awake much better. I have come to enjoy being in the thick of things."

Her mother quoted, "I slept and dreamed that life was beauty; I waked to find that life was duty." "Yes, mamma, life is duty, but duty is beauty."

Interior.

EDITOR, J. B. MORGAN.

Kindly address all communications for this department to Rev. J. B. Morgan, Aylesford, N. S. To insure publication, matter must be in the editor's hands on the Wednesday preceding the date of the issue for which it is intended.

Prayer Meeting Topic.

B. Y. P. U. Topic.—Honoring the Lord's Day, Exodus 20: 8-11; Revelation 1: 10.

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday, July 24.—Matthew 23: 13; 24: 14. A storm of woes of evil-doers. Compare Isa. 5: 8-24.

Tuesday, July 25.—Matthew 24: 15-51. Warnings for the future. Compare Eph 5: 6-13.

Wednesday, July 26.—Matthew 25. Law for sins of omission, (vss. 45, 46). Compare 1 Sam. 15: 3, 13, 14, 22, 23.

Thursday, July 27.—Matthew 26: 1-35. The Lord's memorial. Compare 1 Cor. 11: 23-26.

Friday, July 28.—Matthew 26: 36-75. Peter's dangerous drifting, (vss. 69-75). Compare Acts 3: 13, 14.

Saturday, July 29.—Matthew 27: 1-56. Securely anchored in faith. Compare Matt. 16: 16.

Praying Meeting Topic, July 23.

"Honoring the Lord's Day," Exodus 20: 8-11; Revelation 1: 10.

Not 'eas't among our loving Father's blessings is the gift of the Sabbath. The law of the Sabbath is of perpetual obligation. For the need of it is incorporated into the very framework of our nature. If it were not for the Sabbath the race would perish. It is centuries older than Moses. It will be honored so long as man exists. And when this earth is cold and dead it will still be honored in the eternal rest of heaven of which the Sabbath is the type and the foretaste.

In the Bible account of creation we find God's idea of the Sabbath. Nothing can be more fascinating and stimulating to the imagination than the sublime yet simple story of Deity's six days' labor. At his word, light springs out of darkness; the dome of heaven over-spreads the earth; continents rise from the sea; the new-formed earth puts on its first mantle of springtime verdure; the heavens become spangled with starry gems; sun and moon assume their royal sway; sea and land teem with myriad forms of life; and, greatest of all, man, walking upright on the earth, made in his Creator's image assumes "dominion over every living thing that moveth upon the earth." But when all is done, while yet the morning stars sang together, "God rested on the seventh day from all the work which he had made. And he blessed the seventh day and hallowed it."

The Lord's Day is the memorial of Deity's rest. To honor that day is to show it proper reverence. But this we can do only as we treat it according to its true dignity and nature. It is his day—not ours. True, "The Sabbath was made for man," God gave this day for a purpose. And we honor God and his day only as in the day we seek his purpose. He rested on the seventh day. So must we. But before we think we have fulfilled his plan let us ask what his rest was. When creation was complete did God withdraw from the world saying: "My task is done and I can idle away the rest of eternity?" God's rest is not idleness. It is the very highest form of his Divine activity. The "work which God created and made" and from which he "rested" was the work of physical creation. With the advent of man this task was essentially complete. Henceforth the Divine activity was to be employed in the spiritual development of the final product of its own creation. To save, train and educate man into his own likeness is the purpose to which God devotes his Sabbath. God's rest is that activity which requires the whole Bible for its record and to which the first chapter of Genesis is but the preface.

The relation of God's work to God's rest teaches us how best to "honor the Lord's day." To be "in the Spirit" on this day is to use this hallowed time as God has been using all time since. "He rested from all his work which he had made." As God worked so must we also work. As God rests so must we also rest. We have two natures, the lower and the higher, the physical and the spiritual. Our bodies must be fed, clothed, housed. And the great bulk of our time must be spent in ministering to the body. The "bread and butter" labors by which the physical needs are supplied take most of our time. But a merciful God has put the Sabbath law into the very constitution of man. Our rest is the high activity of cultivating the spiritual nature. This day of days is holy, sacred, separate to the highest uses, the uses of the spirit. Dr. Lyman Abbott in a recent sermon says: "Prayer is not always asking for things—it is sometimes listening." To which somebody adds: "I understand this to mean listening to God's voice—giving God a chance to speak to us." In our materialistic, driving,

grinding, competing, fighting work-world the conditions are not favorable to spiritual calm during the six days. But God has given us the seventh day that the Divine Father may have a chance to talk with his family. God's Sabbath is in order that he may fit his children for heaven.

The Lord's day is God's promise of heaven. And a man's idea of heaven is shown not by the trade which gives him daily bread. That is too often a matter of accident. The thing that is put into our hands we must do. But when the bow is unbent the arrow flies to its mark. So one's heaven is revealed by the way he spends the small portion of time which is really his. As eternity embraces time so is character included in destiny.

Scripture references: Genesis 2: 2, 3; Exodus 31: 13-17; Deuteronomy 5: 12; Mark 2: 22-28; Luke 13: 14-16; Acts 20: 7; 1 Corinthians 16: 2.

HERBERT B. HUTCHINS, in Baptist Union.

Now for the last of this annual report. Christian Endeavor has in more ways than those already referred to, borne fruit, and is to-day one of many other agencies for increasing the membership of the churches of Christ. During the last ten years over one million and one half of our members have joined the church. Over one million and one half church members from the ranks of Christian Endeavor in the ten years. Behold what God hath wrought.—Christian Endeavor lives!

Since last we met, Russia, at that time the only country in the world without its Christian Endeavor society, has welcomed our principles and methods, and to-day our international fellowshin is complete and world-wide. Great Britain has over six thousand societies, and a royal welcome awaits us next July in London. Australia has over two thousand societies and is represented in this convention by two delegates that have travelled over six thousand miles to bring greetings from our brothers and sisters under the Southern Cross. India has 454, China 148, Africa 136, Mexico 108, West Indies 103, Germany 101, Madagascar 93, Japan 73 and on through a long list, which I must omit at this time, but cannot pass by Spain, reat with war and turmoil, has more than held its own, for she has thirty-six societies.

I verily believe we have not begun to appreciate what a great international peace and arbitration society ours is. This development is not man-made, it is of God.—John Willis Baer's address at Detroit.

The Mole and the Bird.

There is a fable, written by an American naturalist, of which I am very fond, and I believe it beautifully illustrates the Ecclesiastes. One beautiful spring morning, according to the fable, there came a songster, and perched himself on the branch of a tree, and swung himself backward and forward, and poured out his heart in a glad song. There was a mole working under the sod just below, and he heard the song of this bird, and pushing his nose up through the turf he called out: "O bird, why are you making such a noise?" And the bird made answer: "O Mr. Mole, the sunlight is so beautiful, and the air is so refreshing, and the world is so lovely that my heart is filled with gladness, and I cannot but sing." "The world full of beauty!" said the mole, "there is no beauty in it at all. Everything in the earth is absolutely worthless. I have lived under its soil all my life; I have dug holes in it, and tunneled it in every direction, and I know the earth thoroughly, and know there are only two things in the entire earth—grass roots, and fish-worms; nothing more." Said the bird, "Come up, Mr. Mole, out from under the sod, into the light, into the presence of the sun, and you will find that you must sing; you cannot do otherwise." That is Ecclesiastes—live under the sun, with the face towards the earth; live beneath the sod, like that mole, and there is nothing in it. It is vanity and vexation of spirit. Come up above the earth into the light and the presence of God, and all will be well, and your mouth will be filled with a song.—Dr. Moorehead, in Record of Christian Work.

"Mizpah."

Go thou thy way and I go mine; Apart, yet not afar; Only, when evil hangs between The pathways where we are, May God keep watch 'tween thee and me, This is my prayer; He looketh thy way, He looketh mine, And keeps us near.

I sigh sometimes to see thy face, But since this may not be, I'll leave thee to the care of Him Who cares for thee and me. "I'll keep you both beneath my wings," This comforts, dear; One wing o'er thee and one o'er me, So we are near.

And though our paths be separate, And thy way is not mine, Yet, coming to the mercy-seat, My soul will meet with thine, And "God keep watch 'tween thee and me," I'll whisper there; He blesseth thee, He blesseth me, And we are near.

—Julia A. Baker in The Westminister.

Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR JULY.

For our Home Mission work in these provinces that the laborers may be greatly encouraged and a host won to Christ. That money may be given to enable the Board to send to India the missionaries who are asking to go this autumn.

Notice.

The annual meeting of W. B. M. U. will be held in St. Martins, August 16 and 17. St. Martins is a most beautiful sea side resort. We hope a large number of our sisters will arrange so as to be present at this Convention, not only for the enjoyment of two or three days sojourn in this delightful locality but for the benefit and inspiration they will receive in the work for the incoming year. All sisters wishing to attend these meetings should send their names to Mrs. A. W. Fownes, St. Martins, as early as possible.

After a century of the most active and concerted missionary effort since the beginning of the Christian era, there are still upward of 800,000,000 persons in the world who have not embraced the gospel.

RATIO OF HEATHENISM INCREASING.

More striking than this even is the fact that heathenism is increasing as compared with Christianity. By natural increase of birth there are 250,000,000 more heathens in the world to-day than there were in the beginning of this century. And they continue to increase by 3,500,000 a year. This is far beyond the increase from year to year in the number of converts to Christianity in heathen lands.

The increase of the heathen in India alone in one year is three times greater than the number of all the Protestant Christians converted in heathen lands in the last century. The Hindoo and Mohammedan population in India every ten years increases to a number equal to half the population of the United States.

Missionary agencies give an estimate of the wealth of the Protestant Christians as \$33,000,000,000, and the annual increase in the wealth of church members in Christendom, over all expenses, as 1,000,000,000. Of this saved wealth of a billion a year \$15,000,000 is given by all the evangelical Christians to evangelize the world. The annual profits of Christians in the United States are placed at \$500,000,000, and the American Christians give \$5,500,000 a year to preach the gospel to the heathen.

Since the organization in 1741 of the Brethren's (Moravian) Society for the furtherance of the gospel, missionary zeal has increased, till there are nearly 300 societies working in various parts of the heathen world. Evangelical native Christian communities in missionary lands now number over 3,000,000 persons.

In the beginning of this century there were only about 5,000,000 Bibles in existence. Now there are about 250,000,000 complete copies or parts of the Bible, and Christendom is publishing the Bible at the rate of 6,000,000 a year. The Bible has been translated into ninety tongues, and it can be read in whole or in part in 370 of the 5,000 spoken dialects of the world. So it is accessible to nine-tenths of the inhabitants of the earth.

RESULT OF MISSIONS.

The first Protestant missionaries in India were Danes, and the year of their advent was 1706. Now there are nearly three quarters of a million Protestant Christians in that land of "error's chain." In the 30 years from 1861 to 1891 the number increased from about 200,000 to nearly 600,000. The population of India is 287,000,000.

After 76 years' work in Burmah, there are 200,000 Christians adherents out of a population of 8,000,000. Ninety-two years of missionary work in China have resulted in a present Protestant church membership of 60,000, and 500,000 Catholic converts. The population of China proper is estimated at 386,000,000.

In Africa there are 120,000 church members, and a Protestant community numbering altogether 1,000,000. In Madagascar, after an era of persecution of the Christians, there are 5,000 communicants of the Protestant missions, 150,000 adherents, and 1,500,000 asking for Christian instruction. South America, previously wholly Catholic, had in 1894 nearly 29,000 Protestant church members, and over 70,000 adherents. There are 17,000 Protestant church members, and 50,000 adherents in Mexico.

Instead of eating their fellowmen, the Fiji Islanders are Christians now. There are 28,000 Protestant church members and 106,000 church adherents. In the Friendly

Islands there are 50,000 professing Christians, where 50 years ago there was not one. It is said of John Geddie, who went to the New Hebrides, that "when he landed in 1848 there were no Christians, and when he left, in 1872, there were no heathens." In the Samoan Islands there are 30,000 adherents of Protestantism, notwithstanding that Apia is considered the sink-hole of the Pacific.

Amounts Received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U. From June 29th to July 10th.

Dawson Settlement, \$10; Riverside, \$7; Port Hawkesbury, \$3; 1st Baptist church, Halifax, to constitute Mrs. R. N. Beckwith a life member, \$25; Penobscquis, \$2.10; Mission Band, N. B. Con, \$1.78; Dundas, \$8.50; Central Bedeque, \$5.44; Central Bedeque to constitute Mrs. Caleb Taylor a life member, \$25; Germantown, \$2; Pugwash, Sunday School, Young Men's Bible Class, \$3.74; Amherst, Sunday School, \$29; 1st Hillsboro, \$78.79; Wallace, \$10.50; Middle Sackville, Mission Band, to constitute Mrs. J. G. A. Belyea a life member, \$10.45; Miss Blackadar's travelling expenses \$14.55; Port Hawkesbury, 25c; St. John, Germain St., \$40.78; Fredericton, Mrs. John Sparden, to constitute her sister-in-law, Mrs. Henry G. Estey a life member, \$25; Albert, \$6; Mission Band, toward Mr. Morse's salary \$8.73; Chipman, \$4; St. Stephen, Mission Band, toward Mr. Morse's salary, \$5.55; Port Hillford, Mission Band, toward Miss Newcombe's salary \$16; Amherst, Mrs. Robert Black to constitute herself a life member, and in memory of her mother and sister, \$25; Amherst, six members of the W. M. A. S., to constitute Mrs. William Reed a life member, \$25; Amherst, proceeds of Thankoffering meeting held July 6, \$102.13; Yarmouth, 1st church, \$14.38, proceeds of Thankoffering service, \$37.46, twenty-five dollars of this amount is to constitute Mrs. Harvey Eldridge a life member; Yarmouth, 1st church Mission Band, toward Mr. Morse's salary \$24.16; Gasperaux, \$30.12; Mission Band, \$2.07; Clarence, \$11; Lewisville, Sunday School, support of Siamma, Biblewomen at Bobboli, \$28.50; Kingston, Junior Union, for Mrs. Gullison, to educate a little girl in India, \$5.

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

Rev. J. L. M. Young, B. D.

This brother beloved entered into his rest Saturday, July first. Several times during the last two years he has had severe and prolonged attacks of illness, until very recently, however, strong hopes were entertained of his entire recovery. But the Lord has ordered otherwise.

Bro. Young was born at Brooklyn, Annapolis Co., in 1836. At the age of 21 he experienced the saving power of the gospel, and shortly afterwards was baptized into the fellowship of the Pine Grove church by the late Rev. Willard Parker. With a desire to see the world and make his way therein, he left his home in 1859 and went to Illinois seeking employment. Here he found not only work for his hands but for brain and heart as well. Impressed with a conviction that he ought to serve in the ministry of the gospel he entered upon a course of study at Shurtleff College in 1860. Here he was graduated B. A. in 1867 and later in 1871 was graduated B. D. from Chicago Theological Seminary. While doing missionary work in Minnesota between his College and Seminary courses, he was ordained in 1868.

Bro. Young has held a number of prominent pastorates in the West. He served at La Crosse, Wis., South Bend, Ind., First Springfield, Ill., and some other places. In 1881 he returned to his native province and shortly after became pastor of the Temple church, Yarmouth. After a period of services here he spent a year in post graduate studies at Newton. Then followed a pastorate at Bear River, which terminated about ten years ago. Since then our brother has not been in the pastorate. His work has been that of an evangelist part of the time. He has also served as stated supply of several churches.

Bro. Young was one of nature noble men. He had a high sense of honor, truthfulness and justice. He was a manly man. His nature was incapable of anything mean or small. As a Christian his faith was always strong and clear, his devotion to his Master unwavering. He delighted in his calling as a minister of Jesus Christ.

With a mind originally strong and well cultured his grip of truth was firm and comprehensive. In theology he was conservative, firmly attached to the old truth. His preaching dealt chiefly with the central truth of sin and salvation. He was a good hater of cant or shams of any kind. He preached against sin in all its forms. He had to the fullest degree the courage of his convictions.

Socially Bro. Young was a true friend and a delightful companion. His conversational powers were rare. Possessing a large fund of information and a ready wit he was the central figure in every company where present. It was no small pleasure to have him as a guest in one's home. He was soon on good terms with every member of the household. The children were attracted to him and were always treated with consideration.

Bro. Young was twice married. First in 1870, while a divinity student in Chicago, to Miss Belle Hurbit, of Upper Alton. She was the daughter of a Congregational

minister and a lady of fine culture. After ten years of happy wedded life he was left a widower with one son, Wilber H. Young, B. A., of Palestine, Texas. Only one year ago he was married again to Mrs. Beattie R. Morton, of Somerset, N. S. At the beautiful home of his wife he spent the last year of his earthly life. Everything was done that could be for his comfort and restoration to health. But kind and tender ministries and the best medical skill avail not when the Master needs his own for the higher service.

The funeral was held on Tuesday July 3rd. The Berwick pastor was assisted in the services by Rev. E. O. Read, of Waterville and Rev. B. N. Nobles, of Kentville, Rev. T. McFall, Presbyterian of Somerset, also assisted by request of the family. The remains were laid to rest in the public cemetery near Berwick.

"Servant of God well done,
Rest from thy loved employ,
The battle fought the victory won:
Enter thy Master's joy!"

D. H. SIMPSON

Dreadful Misery

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

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Perhaps you would like to consult some eminent physicians about your condition. Then write us freely all the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost.
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Lowell, Mass.

Ordination Council.

Pursuant to a call issued by the Lower Granville church, a council convened at Mariner's Section, July 4, at 2 p. m., to consider the advisability of setting apart to the gospel ministry their pastor elect, J. O. Vince, B. A., Lic. After having heard read the record of the church calling for the council, and the enrolment of delegates, the council organized by appointing Rev. J. T. Eaton, Moderator, and Rev. J. W. Brown, Secretary. The delegates were as follows: Pastors J. T. Eaton, G. W. Schurman, B. H. Thomas, G. J. C. White, F. M. Young, E. L. Steeves, E. P. Col'dwell, H. N. Parry, L. F. Wallace, F. L. Cann, Lic., and J. W. Brown. Laymen—Deacons Edward Clark, Chas Marshall, W Spurr, S N Jackson, James Reed, W Armstrong, Jas McCall, Jas Anthony, Edward Ryder, Henry Case, Alex Clark, Brethren Benj Miller, Chas Weathers, H Baker, Chas E Bunha'n and A S Caswell. These delegates represented fifteen churches. The following were invited to seats in the council: Reva. J W Keirstead, J A Porter and G J Vince, father of the candidate of Sussex, England. Letters were received from Drs Trotter and Keirstead, explaining their absence and speaking in high terms of Bro. Vince. Bro. Vince was then called upon to give an account of his conversion call to the ministry, and views of Christian doctrine, which he did in a very clear and satisfactory way. He was then closely questioned by the council on different parts of his belief. This questioning was continued for some time and was of such a nature as to call out the brother's ability to defend the doctrine he had set forth, after which the following resolution was unanimously passed: Resolved, that in view of Bro J. O. Vince's statement concerning his conversion, call to the ministry, and views of Christian doctrine, we take pleasure in recommending the church to proceed with his ordination.

In the evening the following program was carried out viz:—Reading Scriptures, Rev. J. A. Porter; Opening Prayer, Rev. G. J. Vince; Sermon, Rev. G. W. Schurman (Jno. iv. 35-38); Ordaining Prayer, Rev. H. N. Parry; Right hand of Fellow-

ship, Rev. J. W. Keirstead; Charge to Candidate, Rev. B. H. Thomas; Charge to the Church, Rev. E. L. Steeves; Benediction Rev. J. O. Vince.

At the opening of the evening service special prayer was offered in behalf of Rev. Isa Wallace, who was then suffering from a severe illness at the home of his daughter at Goat Island, and for Ida Newcomb of India, from whom her father had heard by telegram to the effect that she was in a critical condition from typhoid fever.

J. W. Brown, Sec'y.
Nictaux Falls, July 11th.

* * *

Dedication.

July 2 was an important day for the Farmington branch of the New Germany church, when a small house for religious purposes, was dedicated. The day was most favorable for such an occasion. Sabbath School and prayer meetings were held in the school house which was not a convenient place for carrying on such a work. They had a heart and mind to build. The building committee bore the responsibility of building, and the appearance of the house outside and in is a proof they did their work well. They had faith, they prayed; they worked, and to-day they have a beautiful building for all religious purposes with only \$40.00 debt on it which will soon be cleared off. This house was started when Rev. J. L. Read was pastor, and we thought it most fitting for him to assist in the dedication of it. He accepted the invitation, and on Sabbath afternoon preached the opening sermon to the delight of all. In the evening the pastor preached a short sermon after which Bros. Read and McGregor took part. The people were also given an opportunity to express their gratitude to God in an after service; a number responded in kind and loving words. That this new house may be the spiritual birthplace of many souls is the sincere prayer of all. H. B. S.

July 4.

* * *

Personal.

Rev. C. W. Jackson has resigned his pastorate in Cavendish, P. E. I. to accept the pastorate of the Union Church in Moutowese, Conn. It is Mr. Jackson's purpose to pursue a course of study in Yale Divinity School, at New Haven, Conn.

The readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR will be glad to hear that the latest news received from Rev. Isaiah Wallace, as to the condition of his health, is more favorable. He had improved last week so as to be able to remove to his home in Lawrence town, and his restoration to his ordinary health is hoped for.

We were pleased to have a call on Monday from Rev. J. W. Keirstead, Mr. Keirstead preached on Sunday morning in the Main St. church with much acceptance.



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Dr. Steele of Amherst was taken ill while on his way to attend the meeting of the N. S. Eastern Association at Oxford, and thought it prudent to return to his home. His illness, it is hoped is not of a serious character.

The Amherst church has called as pastor, Rev. W. E. Bates of the Tabernacle church, Halifax. Daily papers of that city state that Mr Bates has resigned the pastorate of the Tabernacle church to accept the call to Amherst.

Rev. M. C. Higgins and Mrs. Higgins of Carleton go this week for a visit to Kings County, N. S., where they will visit friends, and will preach for a few Sundays for Pastor Nobles of Kentville, who will at the same time visit friends in New Brunswick and supply Mr Higgins' pulpit in Carleton.

Rev. J. W. Manning returns this week to St. John, after two or three weeks absence in which he has visited the Associations of P. E. Island, the N. S. Eastern and the N. B. Eastern. Mrs. Manning, after attending the Island Association, went to Canso, N. S. to visit her sister, Mrs. Cook, who we regret to hear is in poor health.

Rev. C. W. Williams, formerly pastor at Dartmouth and at St. Martins in these provinces, and for the last five years pastor of the Capitol Hill church, Denver, Colo., has recently resigned the pastorate of the latter church to accept the charge of a church in Pasadena, California. The faithful work of Mr. Williams in Denver has been highly appreciated, and upon the eve of his departure for California the great esteem in which he is held found expression in eulogistic resolutions and addresses, together with a purse of upwards of one hundred dollars. Mr. Williams and many friends in the East are gratified at these evidences of appreciation and trust that health and prosperity may attend him.

Notices.

Delegates to Maritime Convention.

All delegates who will come to the Convention at Fredericton and who desire to be provided with entertainment should send their names to me, or see that the clerk of their church sends the proper return to me as soon as possible, and not later than August 1st. Those wishing the committee to find ac-

commodations for them at hotels or boarding houses should write at once.

HERBERT C. CREED,
Sec'y of Entertainment Committee.

The Maritime B. Y. P. U. Convention will be held at Fredericton beginning Wednesday evening, August 16th, 1899. According to the conditions under which the Maritime Convention is to be held at Fredericton but two delegates from each church including the pastor are to receive free entertainment. No special provision being made for B. Y. P. U. delegates all societies are requested to see that so far as possible their delegates are the same as those chosen to represent the churches. While the number who may receive free entertainment is limited it is hoped that there will be many who have the Young Peoples' work sufficiently at heart to be willing to be present at their own expense. For such, good accommodations will be provided at reasonable rates at the various hotels and boarding-houses. Many Societies could well afford to pay the way of an additional delegate for the sake of the new impetus that may be given to their work as a result of the inspiration received. Will the different Societies take hold at once of the matter of representation so that a large attendance may be assured. The programme promises many good things and some matters of business of special importance will be discussed. Among these will be the question of a separate B. Y. P. U. Convention, a matter that should receive a most careful consideration. The devoting of an entire day—Thursday—to the B. Y. P. U. work will greatly facilitate the work of the Convention.

In behalf of the Executive Committee,
H. C. HENDERSON, Ass't. Sec'y.

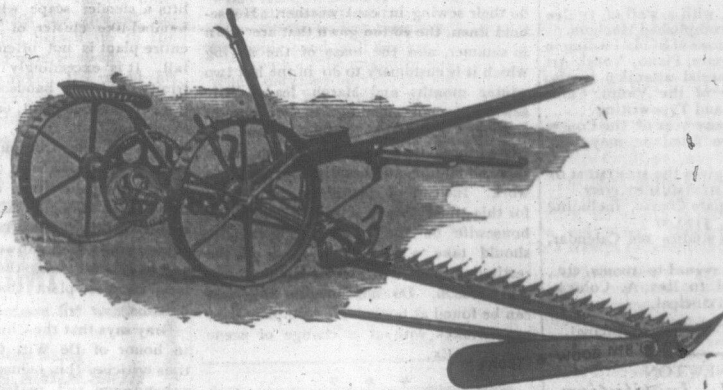
P. S.—Will all Societies that have not yet sent statistics for the year forward to the Sec'y Treas., Rev. Geo. A. Lawson, Isaac's Harbor, N. S.

There will be a special meeting of the Board of Governors of Acadia University, in the library of the College, on Tuesday, the 25th inst, at 7.30 p. m. to consider the resignation of the Principal of the Academy and to transact other important business. By order of the executive committee.
S. B. KEMPTON, Sec'y Board.
Dartmouth, July 14th.

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C. Gates, Son & Co.:

As the result of an accident my hip was injured so as to cause a fever sore for which I was under treatment for seven years but could get nothing that did it much good. At last I obtained your

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which has made a complete cure and, I believe, had I not got it I would have been a cripple yet.

I also know of two similar cases which your Ointment has cured, one of which was pronounced incurable by doctors in the States. My own cure is permanent as it is several years since it was effected.

Yours sincerely, JOSEPH H. TAYLOR, Medford, N. S.

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Pupils can enter any year of the Course for which they are fitted or may take selected studies.

Acadia Seminary gives the MAXIMUM OF ADVANTAGES at the MINIMUM OF COST. Full cost of Collegiate Course, including Tuition, Board, etc., \$170.00. For cost of extra studies see Calendar, page 57.

Information with regard to rooms, etc., should be addressed to Rev. A. Cohoon, Wolfville, or to the Principal.

J. H. MACDONALD, Principal.

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The interior of Farwell Hall, wholly rebuilt in best modern style. Students' rooms heated and furnished. Tuition free. Next year begins Wednesday, Sept. 6. Entrance examination at 9 a. m., in Colby Hall.

For further information address ALVAH HOVEY.

The Home

The Midsummer Month.

June, the month of midsummer, when the sun reaches the highest point in its journey northward, is notably the mildest month of summer, a season of blossoming, flowers and singing birds. In the torrid heat of July the flowers begin to wither and the wild birds cease their singing, and in a period of intense heat Nature seems almost to pause to rest. This should be a lesson to all of us. No one can long endure continued labor in the heat of summer. The woman who does such work is often borne up by what we call nerve force, or the strength of her will power, which can for a time overcome the body and force the exhausted muscles to do work that they could not accomplish otherwise. This is a dangerous thing to attempt, and a collapse after such a strain upon the vital strength is almost inevitable. One reason why so many women living and working on farms fall into ill health and fall early graves, in spite of all the incentives to health and length of days in their surroundings, is because they work when it is imperative that they should rest. "How can we rest," says an impatient sister, "when with all our toil the work we should do is but partly done?" Yes, that is the trouble—"the work we should do." American women are ambitious to gain at once everything for themselves and their children. They will too often labor early and late to secure the objects they strive after until the time comes when the weary hands must be folded and the laborer can work no longer. Often this time comes to an ambitious mother when her children are but half grown—"unfedged broodlings"—who must be left to the indifferent care of strange hands when their mother is gone. This is no uncommon occurrence in this struggling world, where the fight for place and preference is daily becoming more fierce.

The question to be considered is whether it is worth while to join in the struggle. Many things that the crowd is striving for are only superficial advantages, glittering baubles that will not be of any material value to the possessor when won. It is pleasant to wear fine clothes, to live in such a manner as to appear prosperous and well to do in the world's eyes; but when the cost of a brief period of worldly prosperity is a life that might have been prolonged into great usefulness, a life that is needed by those whom we love best, any worldly advantage is too dearly bought. It is far better to let all the children wear dresses as plain as the proverbial pipe stem, though all the neighbor's children are dressed in flounced frocks, than to make any such sacrifice. It is wiser to feed them on plain and wholesome porridge, even though our neighbors live on luxurious meats, than to sacrifice health and strength by overwork in the heat of summer. Good managers do their sewing in cool weather. Household linen, the cotton gown that are worn in summer, and the mass of the sewing which it is customary to do in the last two winter months and March leave little sewing except mending to be done in summer. After the haying season has passed there is a long hot season when there should be, and usually is, a pause in work. Instead of planning extra work for this time, this is a season when the housewife on the farm, as elsewhere, should take a rest. The value of the resting period now is greater than at any other season. Do not imagine this rest can be found at home. No complete rest can be taken without a change of scene and air.—Ex.

German Fritters.

The fritter, pure and simple, is very popular in Germany, and is both an economical and an excellent dessert. A simple way to prepare a puffed fritter is to boil one cup of cold water and one-half a cup of butter together. The moment the water boils stir in a heaped cup of

well-sifted flour. Continue stirring, holding the bottom of the dish from the stove to prevent the paste burning. When the paste cleaves from the sides of the dish it is done. Add three eggs, one by one, beating each one in. Take off a teaspoonful of the paste and fry it in hot fat.

An excellent pudding is made of this paste poured in a ring and baked in the oven, and then filled with a custard made of a cup of milk, half a cup of sugar, three tablespoonfuls of flour and one egg boiled in a double boiler until a thick mixture is the result. It will take about five minutes' boiling after the flour is added to the boiled milk. The custard must be stirred all the time after the flour is added to make it even. This paste also makes excellent balls for soup when rolled into tiny forms the size of hickory nuts and either baked or fried in hot fat.

An excellent boiled pudding is made of a paste quite similar to the one given. Put a pint of milk over to boil. Mix together six ounces of butter and six ounces of flour. Add this mixture to the boiling milk and stir well until the paste leaves the pan. Remove the paste from the stove, and add the grated peel of a lemon or orange, and finally the yolks of six eggs, four ounces of sugar, and, lastly, the whites of six eggs beaten to a very stiff froth. Put the pudding in a buttered mould, and set it in a pot of boiling water, and let the water boil around it with the pot well covered for an hour and a half. Serve the pudding at once after turning it out of the mould. It is especially nice served with a berry sauce. Mash a cup of strawberries in a cup of butter which has been beaten to a cream with two cups of sugar. This pudding can be turned into a chocolate pudding by substituting a teaspoonful of vanilla for the lemon peel and adding four ounces of grated chocolate to the paste. It is also very nice made with rice flour. By adding a little coconut to the pudding flavored with orange peel an excellent coconut pudding is the result. Serve this pudding with a soft custard sauce seasoned with orange peel. Serve the chocolate pudding with the same kind of sauce flavored with vanilla or with a sauce of whipped cream.

The Clintonia.

There are few more inspiring sights at this season of the year than a marsh of spagnum grown over with roseate bushes of blooming rhodora. On the shores of such a marsh pink cypripedium blossoms and rose-hued azaleas fill the air with fragrance. These flowers our Dutch ancestors called Pfingster Sunday, the Dutch Whit Sunday. In the woods bordering such marshes the Clintonia, a plant of the lily family, lifts its glossy leaves, which usually grow in trees, from the root, and lifts a slender scape which holds up an umbel-like cluster of tiny lilies. The entire plant is not often over six inches tall. It is exceedingly graceful, and its trinity of glossy, handsome leaves makes it a conspicuous plant, especially when its ovoid blue fruit ripens, in autumn. The flowers of the Clintonia borealis, the variety that grows most commonly in this State, are a pale straw color. The plant blossoms in May and June. The Clintonia umbellata, the second variety of this genus, grows in Southwestern New York and southward along the Alleghenies. It is a smaller plant than the Clintonia borealis.

Gray says that the Clintonia was named in honor of De Witt Clinton. Thoreau thus criticises this nomenclature: "It is a handsome and perfect flower, though not high-colored. I prefer it to some more famous. But Gray should not have named it from the Governor of New York. What was he to the lover of flowers in Massachusetts? Name your canals and railroads after Clinton, if you please, but his name is not associated with flowers."—Ex.



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NESTLE'S FOOD is a complete and entire diet for babies and closely resembles Mother's Milk. Over all the world Nestle's Food has been recognized for more than thirty years as possessing great value. Your physician will confirm the statement.

NESTLE'S FOOD is safe. It requires only the addition of water to prepare it for use. The great danger attendant on the use of cow's milk is thus avoided.

Consult your doctor about Nestle's Food and send to us for a large sample can and book, "The Baby" both of which will be sent free on application. Also ask for "Baby Birthday Jewel Book."

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THE ACADEMY HOME, well furnished, provides at moderate cost comfortable residence for the students. Several Teachers reside in the Home, promoting quietness and diligence in study, and assisting the boys in their work.

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THE SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE admits Academy students to all its advantages free of charge.

Location beautiful and healthful. Teachers of culture and experience. A family school. Board and Laundry \$2.50 per week. Apply for Catalogue to—

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THE ISAAC PITMAN SHORTELL and the New Business practice (for use of which we hold exclusive right) are great attendance promoters.

Catalogues to any address.

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Youthful Recklessness.

The natural exuberance of youth often leads to recklessness. Young people don't take care of themselves, get over-heated, catch cold, and allow it to settle on the kidneys. They don't realize the significance of backache—think it will soon pass away—but it doesn't. Urinary Troubles come, then Diabetes, Bright's Disease and shattered health.

A young life has been sacrificed. Any help for it? Yes!

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

These conquerors of Kidney Ills are making the rising generation healthy and strong.

Mrs. G. Orisman, 205 Adelaide St., London, Ont., says:

"My daughter, now 13 years old, has had weak kidneys since infancy, and her health as a consequence has always been poor. Two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills have removed every symptom of kidney trouble, and restored her to perfect health. I am truly thankful for the great benefit they have conferred upon her."

The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes.

Third Quarter.

DANIEL IN THE DEN OF LIONS.

Lesson V.—July 30. Daniel 6: 10-23.

Read Chapter 6.

Commit Verses 21-23.

GOLDEN TEXT.

The Lord is thy keeper, Psa. 121: 5.

EXPLANATORY.

DANIEL GOES STRAIGHT ON IN THE WAY OF DUTY.—V. 10. NOW WHEN DANIEL KNEW THAT THE WRITING WAS SIGNED. It made no difference as to his conduct. It would not have done to swerve a hair's breadth. He could have prayed in secret, and been heard by God, but that course would have been a public confession of want of faith in God, and of yielding to the enemy. He would say as Nehemiah said to Shemshai, "Should such a man as I see?" (Neh. 6: 11). Daniel made no show of his religion, but simply went on his daily path of life, as if no such order had been given. WINDOWS BEING OPEN . . . TOWARD JERUSALEM. "With his face toward Jerusalem, the seat of the temple, where Jehovah was peculiarly present,—an attitude still observed by Jews all over the world; as all Mohammedans, in the same way, turn their face in prayer towards Mecca.

KNEELED UPON HIS KNEES. A fitting attitude for humble prayer, favoring the spirit of devotion. THREE TIMES A DAY. Like the psalmist (Psa. 55: 17). Morning and evening were the times of the daily sacrifice in which the incense symbolized, and was accompanied by, prayer.

Note the two kinds of prayer, petition and thanksgiving; both elements of all true prayer. AS HE DID AFORETIME. He simply made no change in his habits and plans.

THE TRAP SPRUNG.—Vs. 11-15. THEN THESE MEN. The princes who had been plotting against Daniel. ASSEMBLED. "As in v. 6, 'assembled or ran hastily,' so as to come upon Daniel suddenly and detect him in the act." Or, assembled together to receive and also to set upon the proofs of Daniel's conduct.

AND SPOKE BEFORE THE KING. . . HAST THOU NOT, etc. As, soon as they had the proofs they presented them to the king. THE LAW OF THE MIDES AND PERSIANS, WHICH ALTHOUGH NOT. In this two principles are involved: one, the existence of a settled law or rule by which the king himself, theoretically at any rate, is bound, and which he cannot alter; the other, the inclusion, under this law or rule, of the irrevocability of a royal decree or promise.

13. The leaders were now sure of their case. Every door of escape was shut against Daniel. They had simply to announce to the king that Daniel was guilty.

14. THEN THE KING. . . WAS SORE DISPLEASED. . . AND HE LABORED TILL THE GOING DOWN OF THE SUN TO DELIVER HIM. But he failed on account of the unalterable law. "Yet the strenuous action which he afterwards adopted shows that he might, even then, have acted on the principle which the Magi laid down to Cambyses, son of Cyrus, that 'the king can do no wrong.' There seems to be no reason why he should not have told these 'tumultuous' princes that if they interfered with Daniel they should be flung into the lions' den. This would probably have altered their opinion as to pressing the royal infallibility of irrevocable decrees."

DANIEL IN THE LIONS' DEN.—Vs. 16-18. 16. THEY BROUGHT DANIEL AND CAST HIM INTO THE DEN OF LIONS. This was according to Oriental custom on the evening of the same day. The story of the den of lions is strictly in keeping with Babylonian usages. Asurbanipal says in his annals, "The rest of the people I threw alive into the midst of the bulls and lions, as Sennacherib, my grandfather, used to do."

The dens in which wild beasts are confined are not cavernous, or vaults, like those in which the Romans kept the wild beasts in readiness for the cruelties of the amphitheater. They are simply pits open to the sky, but enclosed with high walls. The Babylonian den might be like these, or it might be a cave with an enclosure round it. A similar pit for bears is seen in Bern, Switzerland, where the bears' den is one of the attractions, the bear being the heraldic emblem of Bern. On its curious clock-tower a troop of bears marches in procession around a sitting figure, two minutes before each hour.

THE KING SPARK. As they were putting Daniel into the den. WHOM THOU SERVEST CONTINUALLY. A precious testimony to the religious character and fidelity of the prophet. (Compare Matt. 27: 43;

John 18: 38). HE WILL DELIVER THEE, or, "may he deliver thee." As he had, in former times at Babylon, delivered both Daniel and others. I cannot help you, but your God can, for he has proved his willingness and power.

17. STONE . . . LAID UPON THE MOUTH OF THE DEN. The mouth was the door through which the animals were put into the den. "A great stone is still an ordinary way of securing a doorway in the East, as we know it was for closing tombs." SEALED IT WITH HIS OWN SIGNET. "If the access to the lions' den was arranged like that of a sepulcher, a bar would be fixed across the front of the stone, fastened to either side of the doorway by thongs, the knotting of which was sealed with wax stamped with a signet.

18. THE KING . . . PASSED THE NIGHT FASTING. The idea that lies at the basis of fasting is grief so deep that it takes away the desire for food. The king was grieved at the loss of Daniel, but that grief was greatly increased by his consciousness that the evil came upon him through his own weakness and sin. Prayer for Daniel's safety was doubtless joined with his fasting. NEITHER WERE INSTRUMENTS OF MUSIC. For his enjoyment. The word for instruments is of uncertain origin and meaning. "Concubines" is the probable rendering.

THE DELIVERANCE.—Vs. 19-23. 19. THE KING AROSE VERY EARLY. Literally, "in the dawning, in the glimmer of morning." Arose with trepidation as well as haste; so the word implies.

20. SERVEST CONTINUALLY. "Perseverance is the only virtue that cannot be counterfeited." Such service must be sincere and strong. ABLE TO DELIVER. No doubt he was able. The only real question was whether, in God's wisdom, it was best to deliver him in this way, or to hasten his reward in the unspeakable joys of his heavenly home.

21. MY GOD HATH SENT HIS ANGEL. It is no more absurd to suppose that God employs angels to defend his people, or to impart blessings, than that he employs one human being to convey important blessings to another. (See Heb. 1: 14). "So Daniel had company in the den of lions." "No music nor gladness in the palace, but celestial joy in the intercourse between Daniel and the angel in the den."

INNOCENCY WAS FOUND IN ME. Daniel declares that he had been faithful to God and to the king, and hence God had seen fit to deliver him. It was God's endorsement of his character. His faithfulness would have shown God's power, and commended Him to men, even if Daniel had died as a martyr. But the deliverance was an open declaration that God was on Daniel's side.

23. BECAUSE HE BELIEVED and had shown it by doing right at all costs. God never fails those who trust in him.

Making Friends.

My animal family consists of a dog and a cat, says a writer in Our Animal Friends. The dog is a long-time pet; the kitten is a new-comer. I hesitated to take her because Dick detested cats, but this kitten was a diplomatist, and she and Dick became fast friends. Just after her arrival Dick went to sleep on a large rug in the sitting room, after curling himself round so that there was a little vacant circle between his body and his legs. The cat, who had been playing at my feet, grew tired and looked about for a sleeping place. Suddenly she spied Dick, and her indecision vanished. With the greatest deliberation she curled herself up in the circle of his legs and went to sleep.

Presently Dick awoke. He raised his head lazily, and was about to drop it again when he caught sight of the cat. I shall never forget the comical look that came into his eyes. No human countenance ever expressed utter astonishment more

CONSUMPTION

never stops because the weather is warm.

Then why stop taking SCOTT'S EMULSION simply because it's summer? Keep taking it. It will heal your lungs, and make them strong for another winter.

See and also; all druggists.

The Value Is such as to make you remark it. When buying tea again get MONSOON. There are no teas as good as MONSOON. 37, 47, 50 and 60 cents per pound. MONSOON INDO-CEYLON TEA

plainly than Dick's. For several moments he gazed at the cat as if doubting the evidence of his senses, too much bewildered to bark. Then he slowly reached over and gently nipped the cat's ear.

Cutter gave her head a shake, as if to dislodge a fly, and slept on. Then Dick, who seemed to be experimenting, gave the ear a harder nip. This time Cutter started out of her sleep, raised her head, comprehended the cause of her trouble, promptly clawed the dog's nose with one little paw, and straightway resumed her sleep.

For the next five minutes Dick's face was a study as he lay looking at her. Then evidently giving up the puzzle, he lay down and slept too.

Pain.

Alas! no spot of ground In all the world to grow a thornless rose Can anywhere be found; Beside the fairest path some bramble grows.

Unpossessed in all delight A sorrow lurks; there hides a haunting fear By every hearthstone bright; There is no check unmoistened by a tear.

And is all sorrow vain? Nay! rather but a part of God's design, The ministry of pain, That lends to life a purpose more divine.

Not vain; for this I hold: An equal good shall every ill requite, Though ills be manifold; There were no heaven of stars without the night.

So ever must it be: That every loss some compensation waits, Our clearer sight shall see; Our evils are our only Evil Fates.

—(B. Hathaway in Boston Budget.

He Leadeth Them Out.

A day of summer beauty, The earth with sunshine bright, Sweet flowers, glad insects humming, Joy in the golden light. Yet on my heart a shadow, A gathering cloud of fear— When came this precious promise From Unseen Presence near: "He leadeth them out."

Going before, He leadeth Unto fair pasture green; By sweet, still waters flowing, 'Neath soft, blue skies serene. Out of earth's strife and tempest Into a hallowed calm, When His own peace is hovering And all the air is balm, "He leadeth them out."

Oh, living hand, still leading Through all the unknown way, Where darkness falls around me, Dimming hope's cheering ray; How dear, amid the darkness, The prison hours of fear.

To know that Thou art with me— The Shepherd's voice to hear, "He leadeth them out."

Out of all sorrow leadeth, By tender, nail-pierced hand, Giving me strength for weakness In this oft-weary land. Out of myself and evil, Into a larger place, To dwell with Him forever. In glory see His face, "He leadeth me out." —(Rhebe A. Holder.

CAMPERS

Should take with them a supply of Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry.



Those who intend going camping this summer should take with them Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Getting wet, catching cold, drinking water that is not always pure, or eating food that disagrees, may bring on an attack of Colic, Cramps and Diarrhoea. Prompt treatment with Dr. Fowler's Strawberry in such cases relieves the pain, checks the diarrhoea and prevents serious consequences. Don't take chances of spoiling a whole summer's outing through neglect of putting a bottle of this great diarrhoea doctor in with your supplies. But see that it's the genuine Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, as most of the imitations are highly dangerous.

FARM FOR SALE

On account of change of condition and decline of life, I offer for sale my FARM of 100 acres, admirably situated in one of the most productive and beautiful sections of the Annapolis Valley, 2 1/2 miles from Kingston Station—one of the large fruit centers. Two churches, school and new hall, all within one mile. Description, terms, etc., on application.

JOHN KILLAM, North Kingston, N. S.

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Disparingly of our competitors. Some may be as good as ours, but the object of this is to get you to patronize

WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER

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From the Churches.

Denominational Funds.

Fifteen thousand dollars wanted from the churches of Nova Scotia during the present Convention year.

UNDERHILLS, N. B.—Two baptised by Rev. E. C. Baker of Newcastle.

NEW GLASGOW, N. S.—On June 4th baptised three young women—Misses Mary Wise, Gertrude and Eva Sullivan.

FAIRVILLE.—Pastor Dykeman at a recent service baptised two and later received them into church fellowship.

PARRSBORO, N. S.—On the second inst, I had the privilege of baptizing an intelligent young brother, who is engaged in the teaching profession.

NICTAUX, N. S.—On Sunday, June 25, a promising young brother at Torbrook was baptised. On the first Sunday in July a sister was baptised at Nictaux Falls.

BRÉQUE, P. E. I.—We had the privilege of baptising seven more rejoicing converts on Sunday last.

JEDDORE, N. S.—It is now some time since you received any report from this part of the vineyard.

ONSLow WEST, N. S.—This is a large, and at one time was a flourishing field, but owing to deaths and removals the churches are very much weakened.

BARRINGTON AND WOODS HARBOR, N. S.—We are now settled at Port Clyde the extreme east end of this field.

Ordination. Wednesday afternoon, July 5th, pursuant to an invitation from the 2nd Elgin Baptist church, to the churches of Albert Co., N. B., and some adjacent churches to consider the advisability of setting apart Bro. I. N. Thorne, lic., to the work of the gospel ministry.

The vice-Principal has not yet been appointed. With applications from graduates of Colby, Brown, Boston University, Wellesley, Redcliff and other Colleges of equally high standing, it is safe to say that none but a lady of high character and scholarship will be selected to fill the position.

CARDWELL BAPTIST CHURCH, N. B.—On the last Sunday in June the members of the church and congregation met at the church in Penobscus to hold a roll call of the members of the Cardwell church and to make a thankoffering.

Acadia Seminary. THE FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION. DEAR EDITOR.—Last week I intimated that I would at an early date occupy a short space in your paper to speak of the Faculty of Acadia Seminary.

First in order comes the Prince of Teachers, Rev. A. W. Sawyer, D. D., LL. D., whose services we hope to retain for a few hours of teaching each week so that the young ladies of the institution may receive the stimulating touch of this master mind.

The violin Department has the distinction of having at its head an artist of high rank in the person of Herr Bruno Siebels, a graduate of the Rugel Conservatory of Leipzig.

The vice-Principal has not yet been appointed. With applications from graduates of Colby, Brown, Boston University, Wellesley, Redcliff and other Colleges of equally high standing, it is safe to say that none but a lady of high character and scholarship will be selected to fill the position.

Administration of the Lord's Supper. A communication in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR of July 5, signed Licentiate, calls attention to an important subject in connection with the spiritual interest of a number of our churches.

ROYAL Baking Powder. Made from pure cream of tartar. Safeguards the food against alum. Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

the ordinance of the Lord's Supper I have often felt to be a matter of deep regret. Churches that are frequently changing their pastors are also, to some extent, sufferers, inasmuch as they are apt to allow the Communion season to pass by unobserved.

New Brunswick Convention Receipts. Mrs W H T Sumner, Moncton, H. M. \$5; Mrs J J Wallace, Moncton, H. M. \$1; W B M U of Chipman church, H. M. \$2.75; Benton church, H. M. \$1.46; 1st St. Martins church, H. M. \$9.86; Hampton Village church, H. M. \$5.23; Mrs G O King, for Chicacole hospital, F. M. \$10; 1st St. Martins church, F. M. \$5; Union Corner Aid Society, F. M. \$5; John McIntyre, of Kars, F. M. \$2; Havelock church Sunday School, H. M. \$2.60; 2nd St. Martins church Mission Band, H. M. \$5; 2nd St. Martins church, H. M. \$6.75; Queens County quarterly meeting, H. M. \$10; F W Emerson, H. M. \$5; Mr and Mrs Peter McIntyre, H. M. \$5; and Sunbury quarterly meeting, H. M. \$6.75; Macnaguck church, H. M. \$11; Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska quarterly meeting, F. M. \$4.50; do H. M. \$4.50; 2nd Springfield church, H. M. \$1; W M A Society of 2nd Dorchester church, H. M. \$6.—\$115.40. Before reported, \$1,338.03. Total to date, \$1,453.43.

Cash Received For Forward Movement Fund. W F Nobles, \$6.25; Burpee Green, \$1; W J Cameron, \$3; Rev A J Vincent, \$13; a friend, \$5; Blanche Whitman, \$2.50; Wryton Freeman, \$1; Robert Frizzle, \$200; a friend, \$1; a friend, \$10; John W Lewis M D, \$12.50; Mrs Henry Eaton, \$10; C S Harding, \$10; George W Clarke \$3; G V Gibson, \$5; W. B. HALL, 93 North St. Halifax, July 12.

A. GILMOUR Custom Tailoring. An establishment where quality is the first consideration; where prices are based on a fair and reasonable advance above the cost of manufacture. 68 KING ST. ST. JOHN, N. B.

BIRTH.

MORSE.—At Prospect Lodge, Coonor, India, May 23rd., to L. D. and Mrs. Morse, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MCINTYRE-MCINTYRE.—At the Baptist parsonage, North River, July 10th, by Rev. A. F. Browne, assisted by Rev. G. P. Raymond, Daniel McIntyre, of Milton, and Eliza McIntyre, of Bedeque Road.

FORSSELL-NELSON.—At East Mountain, on the 12th inst, by Rev. J. Williams, Harry Forsell, of Rockland, Mass., to Annie M. Nelson, of East Mountain, daughter of Mr. Robert Nelson.

LOOMER-POWELL.—At the residence of Mr. Geo. Casaboom, Tiverton, Digby Co., N. S., July 8th, by Rev. H. H. Howe, Frank L. Loomer, of Tiverton, to Bertha M. Powell.

BOYKA-GER.—At the Baptist parsonage, Florenceville, N. B., July 12th, by Rev. A. H. Hayward, Russell L. Boyer, of Highland, N. B., to Mary J. Gee, of Upper Wicklow, Carleton County, N. B.

FAIRWEATHER-BEALS.—At Sussex, on the 12th inst, by Rev. W. Camp, Charles Ernest Fairweather, to Elizabeth Jane Wilson Beals, both of Springfield, N. B.

WOOD-GILLIS.—At Georgetown, P. E. Island, July 7th, by Rev. A. C. Shaw, William Melvin Wood, of Lot Fifty-six, to Georgina Gillis, of Rollo Bay, Kings Co.

SPICER-WILSON.—At the residence of Deacon F. L. Jenks, Parraboro, July 4th, by Rev. D. H. McQuarrie, M. A., Captain Edmund Spicer, of Spencer's Island, to Ella B. Wilson, of Port Greville, Cumberland County, N. S.

INGRAHAM-INGRAHAM.—At the home of the groom, July 5th, by Rev. W. A. Snelling, Clement H. Ingraham, to Phebe A. Ingraham, both of N. C. Margaree, C. B.

MCLAUGHLIN-HAYWARD.—In the Baptist house of worship, Goshen, Albert Co., N. B., July 11th, by Rev. F. D. Davidson, Rufus McLaughlin, of Alma, Albert Co., N. B., and Estella L., youngest daughter of Deacon Benjamin Hayward, of Goshen, N. B.

GRAHAM-GRAHAM.—At the residence of the bride's father, George Graham, Three Fathom Harbor, N. S., July 11, by Rev. Z. L. Fash, William Martin Graham to Jane Harris Graham, both of Three Fathom Harbor.

DEATHS.

MCLAN.—At Farrington, N. S., June 12th, C. Aubrey, aged 10 months and 25 days, only child of the late Rev. C. I. and Hattie McLean. Thus a young wife and mother in a few days was bereft of a loving husband and only and beloved baby at the same house.

LONG.—At East Scotch Settlement, Kings County, N. B., July 4th, aged 83 years, Mrs. Jane Long, relict of the late James Long, passed quietly to her eternal rest, leaving a large circle of children and grand children to mourn. She had for a long time been a lover of Jesus and a consistent member of the 1st Cambridge Baptist church. Her end was peace. May God's richest benediction rest upon the bereft.

BALCOM.—At Paradise, N. S., on the 11th inst, Mrs. W. H. Balcom, in the seventy-sixth year of her age. Sister Balcom had been ill only a few days but it seemed that her life work was done and God took His servant home. She fell to sleep sitting in her chair. She had been a useful member of the Paradise church for many years and with her husband the late Deacon W. H. Balcom helped to bear many of the burdens of the church and her familiar voice and helpful hand will be very much missed especially in the mission circle of which she was a valued member. Three sons one of whom is pastor of the Baptist church in Bejiville, U. S. and two daughters survive the deceased.

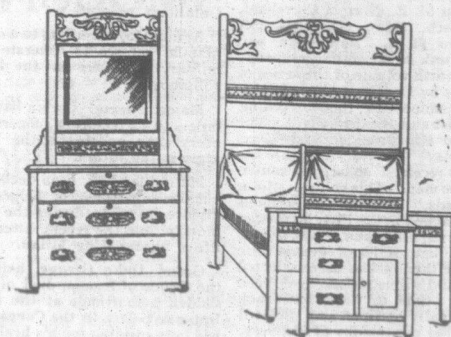
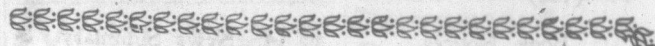
GRANT.—It is with great sorrow that we chronicle the death of Arthur Grant of Upper North Sydney. Mr. Grant was one of the victims in the recent mine disaster at Glace Bay. The circumstances of his death were peculiarly sad. He had just completed his last shift in the mine and was returning to the surface, intending that day to leave for his old home at Upper North Sydney, when he volunteered to return to extinguish the fire which had started in the mine, with the rest of the heroic party he rushed into the embrace of death. Mr. Grant will be widely missed. He was a man whom to know was to esteem and love, and his many acquaintances are eloquent in his praise. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn the loss of a loving husband and father.

MARSHALL.—At Falkland Ridge, June 29th, Catherine Ann, beloved wife of Edward Marshall, in her 60th year. Mrs. Marshall was a daughter of the late John Jefferson and a woman of extraordinary meekness and gentleness of spirit. When in her seventeenth year our sister was baptized into the fellowship of this church by the late Father Rideout and her whole Christian life was one grand testimony to the power of saving faith. Like the Master she knew sorrows and was familiar with grief but by loving fellowship with Him was enabled to overcome. On Sunday morning a great concourse of friends gathered to bear witness to the high esteem in which the deceased was held, when her pastor preached from the words of Jesus, "She hath done what she could."

BALCOM.—At the Halifax Victoria Hospital, on the 26th of June, Barpee R. Balcom, in the 54th year of his age. He had been compelled to undergo an operation with the hope of recovery from a long seated illness but his reduced strength was not sufficient to enable him to rally. Brother Balcom was a resident of Paradise where he was born and had always lived, and was one of the most prosperous farmers of the section. He was public spirited to a large degree and his presence and energy will be very much missed in all that tends to promote the welfare of the community in which he lived. He has for many years been a prominent member of the Paradise church in which he generally held some important office and it would be difficult to estimate to what extent the present beauty and splendid condition of the church property may be attributed to his energy and effort. The deceased leaves to survive him a widow, a son and daughter, three sisters and a brother, Dr. P. Balcom, of Aylesford.

FORBES.—At Barrington June 29th, Capt. M. L. Forbes, aged 56 years. Capt. Forbes filled the position of sea captain when but a young man, filling that office until within two and a half months previous to his death. Capt. Forbes although not a member of any church yet loved the Baptist church and ranked amongst the larger supporters of the cause of Christ in the county. He always felt he was converted but could not tell when. About thirteen years ago under revival conducted by the late Rev. Ritchie he came out, took a prominent part in the meetings, intended uniting with the church but by telegram was suddenly called away to take his ship and was scarcely home afterward, but when he had opportunity he did not fail to give evidence of his hope and when nearing his end his hope and assurance of a saved soul grew brighter and brighter notwithstanding his deep regrets in not having obeyed his Lord, oft he said "My God will soon come and take me home but I would have liked to be baptized." And so he has passed to the better land and the sad and afflicted home has lost one of the kindest and best of supporters, as well as the little Baptist church of Barrington. May the God of all grace sustain the heart stricken widow and family, also the church all need your most earnest prayers.

BABBITT.—At Gibson, on the 29th ult., Mrs. T. E. Babbitt in the 70th year of her age, after more than a year's painful illness. Sister Babbitt was born at Mangerville and at six years of age lost her father who was supposed to have been killed by Indians on the Tobique. At twelve years



Another Carload

Of our Special Low-priced Bedroom Suits just to hand. These suits are of Elm, are well made in every respect and well finished. All fitted with perfect Mirror Plates. The best values offered. Price in \$19.50, \$15.25, \$17.00 and \$17.50.

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We expect a return visit from all our patients for other work. We aim to give such service as will warrant them in coming. Painless dentistry—moderate charges—warranted work—tells about our service. You can learn all about painless dentistry—the famous Hale method—our success—and about our moderate charges on your first visit. But to tell what we really mean by warranted work—you must come again—and again—as our patients do—and find us here to make anything right when at fault.

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- Whips \$0.15 and upward
Woolen Carriage Rugs 1.40 and upward
Summer Carriage Rugs .30 and upward
Horse Brushes .20 and upward
Dandy Brushes .15 and upward
Curry Combs .05 and upward
Single and Double Working Harness all prices
Driving Collars .75 and upward
Working Collars 2.40 and upward
Riding Saddles 8.40 and upward
Side Saddles 10.00 and upward
Riding Bridles 1.25 and upward
Driving Harness(Set) 10.00 and upward

Besides a great variety too numerous to mention; in fact we can supply anything for the Horse. All at lowest prices.

We also carry a large line of Bicycles from \$33.00 and upwards.

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"A PERFECT FOOD—as Wholesome as it is Delicious."

Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

"The firm of Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., of Dorchester, Mass., put up one of the few really pure cocoas, and physicians are quite safe in specifying their brand."

—Dominion Medical Monthly.

A copy of Miss Parloa's "Choice Receipts" will be mailed free upon application.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1790.

Branch House, 6 Hospital St., Montreal.

of age she was baptized by Rev. John Miles, and for fifty eight years has been a most faithful member of the church. Her home was not only a "ministers' home" but a place of genuine hospitality to all. As a mother in Israel she took a deep interest in the welfare of Gibson Baptist church of which she was a charter member. The earnestness of her testimonies and prayers in the social services will be long remembered. Of a family of fourteen she leaves but two sisters who survive her. Five children, one of which died in infancy, were born unto brother and sister Babbitt, Mrs. J. W. Tabor died a few years ago and the remaining daughter and two sons who mourn their loss are following the blessed path in which their mother taught them to tread. Deacon Babbitt feels keenly the loss of her who has been for almost fifty years his companion to life, but though lonely he has both the Divine and human sympathy in his bereavement.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

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There is a TOURIST SLEEPER on above train every THURSDAY from Montreal, 8.30 a. m. Arrives Seattle, Wash., and Vancouver the following Monday afternoon.

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A. J. HEATH, Dist. Pass. Agt., St. John, N. B.

Book Notices.

John and His Friends. A Series of Revival Sermons by Louis Albert Banks, D. D., Pastor First M. E. Church, Cleveland, Ohio. Cloth, 12mo, 347 pages, gilt top. Price \$1.50. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company. This is the fourth volume of the series of revival sermons by Dr. Louis Albert Banks. It is a companion to the preceding volumes "Christ and His Friends," "The Fisherman and His Friends," and "Paul and His Friends." Revival literature has seldom if ever received so large a contribution from one man. This volume, "John and His Friends," contains 38 sermons which were preached in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Cleveland, Ohio, during January, 1899, in a series of evangelistic meetings. The themes had been selected long before, and illustrations had been gathered from time to time; but each sermon was finally outlined and dictated to a stenographer on the day of delivery. The author says in his preface: "A very gracious revival of religion was awakened by their delivery, and a large number of persons were converted and received into the church as the result. The other volumes of this series have received such a widespread welcome not only in this country, but throughout the English-speaking world, that I am encouraged to hope that the present volume will be at least as valuable as any that have gone before it in suggestive and illustrative material, for all those who count it their greatest joy in life to win souls to Christ." The original and practical character of these sermons is seen even in the titles. Here are some of them: "The Bright Heart of the Universe"; "Light, Fellowship and Purity"; "The Peril of Self-Deception"; "A Confessing Sinner and a Forgiving Saviour"; "The Sinner's Attorney in the Court of Final Appeals"; "Christ Standing in Our Stead"; "Doing Keeping Face with Knowing"; "A Passing Lust but an Abiding Soul"; "Meeting Christ Without Shame"; "The Manner of God's Love"; "A Loathsome Relative and How to Get Rid of Him"; "The Banishment of Fear"; "Love's Easy Harness"; "Man's Greatest Victory"; "A Prosperous Soul"; "A Candlestick in Danger"; "The Crowned Heads of the Spiritual Realm"; "The Poorest People in the World."

The Standard Intermediate-School Dictionary of the English Language. Designed to Give the Orthography, Pronunciation, Meaning, and Etymology of about 38,000 Words and Phrases in the Speech and Literature of the English-Speaking Peoples. 800 Pictorial Illustrations. Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary of the English Language, by James C. Fernald, Editor of the "Students' Dictionary," "English Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions," etc. 8vo, Cloth, 533 viii pp. Price, \$1.00. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Co.

This attractive little volume is the result of several years' work in the review and abridgment of the Standard Dictionary, having been prepared by one of the Associate Editors of that work, Mr. James C. Fernald, who was also Editor, in conjunction with Professor Francis A. March, of the Students' Standard Dictionary. The volume now under consideration, the Standard Intermediate-School Dictionary, contains 38,000 words, especially selected with a view to meeting the needs of pupils and teachers in the public schools. A brief examination at a few important points will convince any one that, for a volume of this size, the vocabulary is remarkably complete and inclusive. The newer words and meanings are carefully given, as in the case of hypnotism, "Roentgen rays," etc. It is worthy of notice that the latter term may be found by turning to X-rays, if one happens not to know or not to remember the more approved term. The orthography and pronunciation are those of the Standard. Where two spellings are sanctioned by good authority, both are recorded, the preference being always given to the simpler form. The pronunciation is that of the Standard "Committee of Fifty," and is indicated by the Scientific Alphabet, which so many readers have come to approve as at once simple and accurate in the indication of sound.

In the vital matter of definition, this dictionary will stand exceptionally high. However brief the definitions, they always tell something characteristic and distinctive. Thus it is a satisfaction to find "art" defined as something more than "a system of rules," "dexterity," etc.

The book is well printed and elegantly bound, and has the admirable quality of opening flat and staying open at any point desired, which has proved so satisfactory a feature of the larger volume, the Students' Standard.

The publication of such a work marks a distinct advance in linguistic study and training for our common schools, and can not fail to make better English scholars just at the time when the English is so fast becoming a world-language.

News Summary

Hon. Mr. Hardy denies that he has any intention of resigning the premiership of Ontario at present.

Aguinado, according to a despatch from Manila, refuses to liberate the Spanish military prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos.

Major General Corbin has telegraphed orders to all recruiting officers to vaccinate every man enlisted in the United States army in the future.

Martial law has been declared throughout the department of Belgrade, owing to discoveries made during the course of the inquiry into the recent attempt upon the life of former King Milan.

Grand Duke George, heir apparent to the throne of Russia, died of a violent and sudden hemorrhage at the throat at the Imperial palace in the Caucasus, where he had been residing for his health.

The British second-class cruiser Doris and the first-class gunboat Widgcon, with Rear Admiral Sir Robert B. Harris, in command of the Cape and West Africa Station, on board the cruiser have arrived at Delagoa Bay.

Dr. Smith has taken to the Tracadie Lazaretto a patient suffering from leprosy, a woman named Hyson, 35 years old, belonging to Annapolis Royal, N. S., where she left a husband and three children. The woman came to Annapolis from Barbados ten years ago.

Arrangements have almost been perfected for a coalition between the opposition and the government in British Columbia, which will obviate the necessity of a general election. Mr. Martin's successor will likely be H. D. Helmcken, senior member of Victoria city.

A London, G. E., despatch says: Mobilizing for the naval manoeuvres begins today, 118 warships and about 25,000 men taking part in the operations. One of the principal objects of the manoeuvres is to exhaustively study the value of torpedo boat destroyers, of which fifty-four are engaged.

Under Secretary of War Wyndham, replying to a question of Michael Davitt, in the House of Commons Monday, said that bullets, similar to the dum-dum bullets, which were condemned at the Hague peace conference, were being supplied to the British troops in South Africa. St. John Broderick announced that the Delagoa Bay award would be made in October.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the highest prelates in the Church, have made a report as a result of the protracted enquiry held during the past few months in Lambeth Palace, upon the use of candles and incense in church ceremonies. Both archbishops agree in declaring the use of incense and candles upon such occasions to be illegal and not in accordance with the ritual, and their use is forbidden to all established churches.

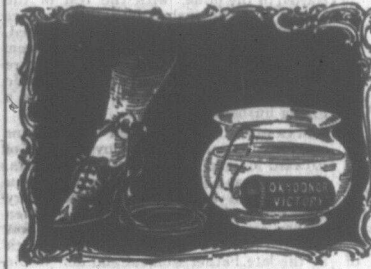
A Paris despatch says:—It is stated the report of the Perfect of Police revealing the Royalist plot to overthrow the government has been authenticated. Count de Castine and other Royalists may be prosecuted. The report states that all the patriotic leagues are subsidised by Socialists. Paul Deroulede personally gave \$10,000, and \$60,000 more was subscribed immediately. Deroulede had continual consultations with the Duke of Orleans, and all the anti-Dreyfus movements were directed for the benefit of the Royalists. One of the heaviest subscribers to the Royalists fund was Count Boni de Castellane, whose wife was Miss Anna Gould, of New York.

A Berlin despatch says: The Emperor William's visit to the French training ship 'Iphigenie,' at Bergen, and his cordial exchange of telegrams with President Loubet, were not only received with great satisfaction here but throughout Europe. As one paper puts it, it promises to be a turning point in the world's history. At the opening of the Kiel canal His Majesty went on board one of the French ships, but in the present instance, it is maintained the Emperor set foot on the deck of a French vessel, which is equivalent to French soil, by the express invitation of her commander, who was acting upon instructions from his government.

The Dominion Line has announced that it had entered into a contract with the Grand Trunk Railway Company to do all its business from Portland during the coming winter, and orders have been issued to all the employes of both the Allen and Dominion Lines that they will have to move to Portland this year and not go to St. John. The local managers of the steamship companies will not speak upon the subject for publication, but it is admitted that they have made up their minds that unless the federal government will renew the mail contract that there is not sufficient inducements to make them call at St. John.

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ONE OXYDONOR will serve an entire family, and will last a life-time if taken care of.

The following convincing expressions from prominent and progressive persons are kindly given us for publication for the benefit of humanity:

Mr. George P. Goodale,

Secretary of Detroit Free Press, writes:

Detroit, Mich., May 2, 1897. By means of the Oxydonor I was magically cured of a severe case of Spinal Neuritis, from which I suffered painfully, and after years of failure by zealous and affectionate friends in the medical faculty. Oxydonor is the chiefest single blessing with which I have made acquaintance on this earth, and I would not voluntarily forego its benefits for a deed in the temple of Greater New York. Faithfully yours, GEORGE P. GOODALE.

J. Crawford Bradlee, M. D.

31 Wynard St., Sydney, N. S. W., Australia, November 21, 1898.

Dr. H. Sanche. Dear Sir:—I may say that the severe tests to which I have subjected the Oxydonor and Animator No. 4, leave no room for doubt as to their therapeutic value, and so thoroughly satisfied am I (after seventeen months' practical trial in my practice in a wide range of diseases) that I am prepared to abandon all other forms of treatment, electric and otherwise, in favor of your system. J. CRAWFORD BRADLEE.

Former United States Consul Writes:

Hamilton, Ont., Canada Sept. 2, 1896. It is to me a serious deprivation to be without the Oxydonor even one day. C. F. MACDONALD, U. S. Consul.

Rev. Isaac Naylor,

the Noted English Evangelist, writes: The Oxydonor had a marvellous influence over me. With incredible quickness it brought me round, substituting strength for weakness, vigor for languor, ease for pain, and health for sickness. I shall take an Oxydonor back to England with me, and shall feel it a duty to recommend it to my friends. (REV.) ISAAC NAYLOR, Island View, Hornsea, near Hull, England.

Hay Fever.

McMaster Hall, Toronto, Ont. November 24, 1898.

The night I had the Oxydonor applied to me was the first night in three weeks that I had been able to sleep. Three days later the Hay Fever entirely left me. I will recommend those suffering from Hay Fever to try Oxydonor. WM. H. WALKER.

Sciatica, Erysipelas.

Thessalon, Ont., March 7, 1899.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the worth of your Oxydonor, No. 2. I had been suffering untold agonies from Sciatica, and purchased one of your valuable instruments, and I have been improving ever since. The Oxydonor also cured one of my children of Erysipelas. THOMAS LECHE.

Asthma.

Wawanesa, Manitoba, March 1, 1899.

I have been using my Oxydonor on a neighbor who was suffering with Asthma, and in three applications she is on the road to cure, and the relief is wonderful. W. T. HARTWELL.

PRICE NOW \$10

for the original Oxydonor, which was sold from 1889 to 1895 at \$30 and \$25.

Price of Oxydonor No. 2, latest improved, to be

USED WITHOUT ICE, \$23.00 and \$25.00.

A 170-page direction book with each Oxydonor.

Descriptive books containing hundreds of certificates of self cures sent to any address upon request.

Same prices for Oxydonor in Canada as in United States.

Men and women are making a good steady income selling our productions. Write for terms. Address

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NEW YORK, DETROIT, CHICAGO. MONTREAL, P. Q.

The Farm.

Food or Breed?

The quality of the milk depends upon the fat in it, and the fat either depends upon the quality of the cow or the food given to it.

Most farmers are led to believe that the percentage of fat in the milk is determined largely by the quality of the food given to the cows.

This brings us to the important matter that all dairymen must consider. The cow is a law unto herself. She is created a milking machine that is valuable to her owner, or she is a poor milker whose existence on the farm is unprofitable to the farmer.

The Culture of Carrots.

Generally, when some sow carrots they get them in early, often the last days of April or the first of May, and the seed will be a long time germinating, so that before one can see the rows and be able to cultivate them the weeds have got a good start and very little can be done in the way of cultivation except to get right down on one's knees and do the whole of the work with the hands.

I have grown them for years in this manner: Take a piece of good sod ground, top-dress freely with well-rooted manure, plough at any time it may be convenient; if ploughed very early and weeds start, put the harrow on and kill the growth of weeds as many times as they may put in an appearance.

As soon as the plants get well started take a narrow-bladed hoe and cut out so the plants will stand at least four inches apart. Later on, when those left have more than one in a place, thin them out by hand.

When the time comes to harvest take sharp hoes and cut the tops from the carrots (gathering them to feed the cows), and with a horse and a plough that can be run at a good depth plough alongside of a row

of carrots and lay them out on the furrow. Pick up all you can see, and when you have gone over the plot in this way put on your harrow and you will find any that may have been covered as you ploughed them out.

The great mistake in growing carrots is that of sowing too early, waiting so long for the plant to get in sight to be cultivated. Another error is gathering them with a spading fork and cutting the tops by hand, one at a time.

Sheep Dip For Hogs.

A swine breeder who had a number of pigs eight or ten weeks old, old enough to wean, noticed that they were not doing well, and on closer examination found that "some were lousy, some a little mangy and others looked measly fed."

Midsummer Health

Paines Celery Compound

The Only Medicine That Bestows the Blessings of True Health.

Interesting Testimony from a Cured Man.

If you have entered into the oppressive heat of midsummer and find yourself suffering from dyspepsia, liver and kidney troubles, pain in back and side, headache, insomnia and stomach disorders, let us urge you to give Paine's Celery Compound a fair and honest trial if you would be healthy, strong and happy.

Mr. Charles Comeau, of Neguac, N. B., tells of his terrible sufferings and his cure by Paine's Celery Compound, as follows: "I can conscientiously recommend Paine's Celery Compound to all who may be suffering from dyspepsia and liver trouble."

"I kept doctoring and dosing without deriving the slightest benefit, and finally gave up all hope of getting well. One day my daughter, who had read of a wonderful cure by Paine's Celery Compound, begged me to try one bottle of the medicine. I told her it was no use to throw away money, but she pleaded so hard that to please her I bought a bottle,

With Years WISDOM.

The answer to that old query, "What's in a name?" was not hard to define in the case of one justly celebrated Family Remedy that had its origin away down in Maine, which proves that with age comes wisdom about

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

An old lady called at a store and asked for a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment; the clerk said "they were out, but could supply her with another just as good."

Young Man, there is only one Liniment, and that is Johnson's.

Originated in 1810 by an old Family Physician. There is not a remedy in use which has the confidence of the public to a greater extent. Could a remedy have existed for nearly a century, except that it possess extraordinary merit?

Our book on INFLAMMATION free. Price 25 and 50c. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

and before I was used up I felt better. Encouraged by this, I continued with the medicine and improved every day.

"I am now cured, thanks to Paine's Celery Compound. You cannot wonder that I consider Paine's Celery Compound the greatest medical discovery in the world. I urge all who are suffering to try this grand medicine and test its virtues."

BADDECK, June 11, 1897. C. C. RICHARDS & CO. DEAR SIRS,—MINARD'S LINIMENT is my remedy for NEURALGIA. It relieves at once. A. S. McDONALD.

Cultivating Dew Into the Soil.

Any one who gets out at work on the fields early in summer will find the leaves of plants and even the surface soil wet with dew which has been deposited during the night, as the soil in spring is much colder than the air. This dew is condensed moisture in the form of steam, which has taken from the air some ammonia and some carbonic acid gas.

CANCER

And Tumors cured to stay cured, a home remedy, no knife, plaster or pain. For Canadian testimonials & 130-page book—free, write Dept. 12, MASON MEDICINE CO., 577 Sherbourne Street, Toronto Ontario.

Church Bells & Chimes

Finest copper and tin only. Terms, etc., from MOHANE BELL FOUNDRY, Baltimore, Md.

Boys & Girls

We are giving away watches, cameras, solid gold rings, sporting goods, musical instruments & many other valuable premiums to boys and girls for selling 18 packages of Royal English Ink Powder at once.

WANTED

A live agent in every district to introduce THE RED CROSS, by CLARA BARTON. A thrilling account of the work of relief to the suffering in war, pestilence, fire, flood and famine. A valuable premium FREE with each book. A rare chance for energetic agents. Outfit only Fifty Cents. Territory on application. For particulars apply to—N. B. ROBERTS, Springhill, N. S., Box 6.

Permanent Cure of Cancer.



Some twelve years ago Mrs. Elizabeth Gilhula, wife of the postmaster of Burton, Ont., was taken ill with an obscure stomach trouble which her physicians pronounced cancer of the stomach and informed her that her lease of life would be short.

On the advice of friends she commenced taking Burdock Blood Bitters. The results that followed were little short of marvellous. Her strength and vigor returned and in a short time she was completely cured. Mrs. Gilhula is to-day in the full enjoyment of good health, and in all these years there has not been the slightest return of the trouble.

"I am still in good health. I thank Burdock Blood Bitters for saving my life twelve years ago, and highly recommend it to other sufferers from stomach troubles of any kind." ELIZABETH GILHULA.

Cowan's Hygienic Cocoa.

Is Healthy and Delicious. THE COWAN CO. Toronto.

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makes this well known Halifax School a popular and successful institution. Send for a Catalogue. It's yours for the asking. S. E. WHISTON, Halifax.

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BARRISTER, Etc. Princess St St. John's

PUTTNER'S EMULSION

Has special virtue in healing diseased Lungs and restoring flesh and strength to those reduced by wasting disease.

Always get PUTTNER'S, it is the Original and BEST.

Agents Wanted

In every County for new, rapid selling Specialties. These are money makers. Any one who will work can make big wages. Enclose a cent stamp for circulars and terms. W. F. SHAW, Yarmouth, N. S.

ACADIA COLLEGE WOLFVILLE, N. S.

News Summary

The College will Re-open on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4. Matriculation examinations will be held Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 2nd and 3rd.

THE COURSE is arranged on sound educational principles, providing at the beginning two years of prescribed work, and at the end two years of work largely elective. The electives offer a wide range of literary and scientific studies. Independence of thought and research is stimulated and encouraged.

THE ATTITUDE of the College is at the same time avowedly Christian. Character is emphasized as the highest product of a sound education. The life is wholesome and the safeguards the best.

THE FACULTY include Ten able and efficient men, each a specialist in his department.

The number of students is increasing; the work is marked by vigor and progressiveness.

Expenses very reasonable.

For Calendar and other information, apply to

T. TROTTER,
President.

Church Dedications.

A very pleasant day was spent at Chelsea, Lunenburg Co., N. S., on Sunday, July 2nd when the church building, which has been under process of erection for a number of years, was formally dedicated to the Master's service. Probably never before in the history of their community had there been so large an audience as assembled twice on that day to listen to the Gospel preached and to participate in the other exercises of the occasion.

About four hundred people from different parts of the county and the adjoining county were gathered there. The house which is quite large was packed to the door and many who could not be accommodated within took up their quarters outside near the open windows. The house will seat about two hundred and fifty. It is beautifully finished inside with narrow sheathing and is furnished comfortably, the chairs on the platform being gift of the church at Marlboro, Mass., where some of its members are now living. The whole structure is a credit to the architect and the many who have so anxiously labored and prayed for a church home.

The Dedictory sermon was preached in the morning by Rev. Stephen March from the text found in Rev. 21: 3. "Behold the tabernacle of God is with men." He spoke of its attraction, Owner, location, purpose and significance. This sermon was well thought out and attentively listened to by the large audience. Rev. Mr. Blakeney offered the prayer of dedication and Rev. Mr. Bishop prayed before the sermon.

The sermon in the afternoon was preached by Rev. E. P. Churchill, from 1 Tim. 4: 7. "Exercise thyself unto godliness, urging the necessity of continued action on the part of the church, now that the building is finished, and warning against resting now upon the oars and allowing affairs simply to drift with the current of feeling.

Rev. Mr. Blakeney then appealed to the people to make an earnest effort to raise the debt of three hundred and fifty dollars which still hung over them and through their solicited contributions and voluntary offerings this whole amount was raised so that they now have a beautiful building free of debt. It is no wonder that the overjoyed feelings of the people broke forth into song as "All hail the power of Jesus' name," flooded from organ, choir and people. May the little church prosper and grow and become a strong power in the Master's Kingdom is the prayer of many who were present.

E. P. CHURCHILL.

The business failures in the Dominion last week were 27; same week in 1898, 28.

Vast clouds of grasshoppers have alighted on the grain fields in the vicinity of Kolla, N. D.

Messrs. Haley Bros. & Co., of St John, will dissolve partnership, and Mr. R. G. Haley will continue the business in the name of the old firm.

A C. P. R. circular announces the appointment of Chas. Drinkwater as assistant to President Shaughnessy, and A. G. Howard, assistant to Mr. Drinkwater.

A Newfoundland despatch says:—The French warships continue to persecute the settlers along the treaty coast. Ten colonial vessels have been driven out of Port au Port harbor by them this week.

Hon. W. B. Ines, M. P. for Sherbrooke, Que., a Cabinet minister in the late Dominion Government, died on Sunday of the present week. Hon. C. A. Groffin is also reported to be at the point of death.

News comes from New Zealand of the wreck of the steamer Ohau, which was on a voyage from Graymouth to Dunedin, and the loss of the entire crew of twenty-six men. The cause of the disaster was overloading the vessel.

Negotiations have been opened relating to a visit of King Humbert and Queen Margaret to the Paris exposition of 1900, which will be preceded by a visit to Paris of the Prince and Princess of Naples, and the Duke and Duchess of Aosta.

Senator Sanford of the Dominion Parliament, was drowned at Muskoka on Monday of last week while fishing. Mr. Sanford was a prominent member of the Methodist body and a liberal supporter of its benevolent enterprises.

William K. Vanderbilt, jr., has discovered what happens to an electric automobile when both currents are turned on simultaneously. It nearly cost him his life and it did cost him \$1000. The automobile turned somersaults down a hill until it was entirely smashed.

The thunder and lightning storm which passed over Bathurst about noon Wednesday, though little damage was done, was the heaviest known there for many years. At North Tatmagouche, four miles distant, three head of cattle belonging to John Alexander were sheltering under a tree from the torrents of rain falling and were struck by lightning and killed.

The House of Commons, in committee, held an all-night session over the tithe rent charge rating bill, the second reading of which was carried on June 29th, by a majority of 314 against 176. The government is forcing the clause through by means of the closure. The bill finally passed through the committee, which rose at 4 o'clock.

It is reported that the Filipino junta will be moved from Hong Kong to the island of Lebuan, a British colony six miles from the northwest coast of Borneo, as the American officials have watched the members of the Junta so closely at Hong Kong that the latter have found it impossible to supply the insurgents with arms. Prof. Schurman will arrive at San Francisco on board the China.

The passengers and crew of the steamer Portia, wrecked on the evening of the 10th inst. off Sambro near Halifax arrived at Halifax the next morning. The rescued passengers saved their lives, but not one brought with him from the sinking vessel aught save clothes he wore. One or two passengers secured small hand bags, but the others obtained not a single article of baggage or personal property of any kind. All were told to flee for their lives. One life was lost, that of a friendliness Italian boy, who was on his way to join relatives in St. John's, Nfld. He seems to have been forgotten when the people were leaving the ship and when they came to count up on Sambro Island he was missing. The steamer got out of her course and went on the rocks during the prevalence of a thick fog.

The approaching meeting of the Summer School of Science at Campbellton, on the Restigouche, bids fair to be one of the most interesting scientific gatherings ever held in these provinces. In addition to the usual routine work of the School there will be evening lectures on science, and afternoon excursions to points on the Bay Chaleur and the Restigouche and Metapedia Rivers, for the purpose of studying the geology, and the plants and animals of one of the most interesting portions of the province. There is no finer scenery in New Brunswick than that on the Restigouche, and the travelling arrangements and the reasonable rate at which board may be obtained in Campbellton during the fortnight that the school lasts should tempt many to avail themselves of such a privilege as is here offered. To teachers and even to general students seeking instruction combined with recreation there could be no better opportunity. The School opens July 25. For further information or calendars address the president G. U. Hay, St. John, or J. D. Seaman, Sec'y., Charlottetown, P. E. I.

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