

First Baptist Church  
care of N. Beckwith  
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# Messenger and Visitor

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No. 33

## The Tariff Commission

The Tariff Commission, appointed for the purpose of visiting the different parts of the country and collecting information which shall be useful to the Government in the proposed remodeling of the present tariff, will shortly start on its round of visitation. The principal centres of population will be visited and opportunity will be given to those interested to appear before the Commission and present their views and any knowledge they may possess bearing upon the subject of enquiry. These facts have been publicly announced and the people have been advised to be prepared with any statements which they may wish to make before the Commission. This is all very well so far as it goes, but it is not likely to secure what is ostensibly aimed at. The manufacturers, no doubt, and any others who are directly interested in the promotion of Canadian manufactures will be prepared to promote their own personal interest by urging their views upon the Commission. These people want a tariff that will give them protection from foreign and British competition and enable them to secure for their products the highest practicable prices. The comparative fewness of their numbers and the direct and large financial interest they have in maintaining a protective tariff enable the manufacturers to organize and to bring influence to bear upon Governments by a strong presentation before tariff commissions of the facts and arguments on which they base their demands, as well as by other means of a less legitimate character. It is easy to see, however, that there are large classes of people in this country whose immediate interests are directly opposed to those manufacturers whose business prosperity is conditioned upon a high tariff and whose demand for protection is never satisfied until the tariff wall is raised to a prohibitive height. The condition that means prosperity and wealth to the smaller class means increased cost of living to the larger. The great mass of consumers, including especially the large proportion of the population engaged in agriculture, whose immediate interests are served by a low tariff and cheap goods, are of course not organized in reference to the tariff question as the manufacturers are, and their interests, if presented at all before the Commission at its various meetings, will be presented in a much less strenuous and effective way than those of the manufacturers. It may be a good thing for a country to establish some manufactures even on the condition of some addition to the general cost of living. But it is a serious question whether Canada is not carrying beyond the point of utility the principle of building up manufacturing interests by protection. The Liberal party in opposition declared strongly against a policy on this subject, which it now supports. Is it that the policy of a low tariff has been found to be a mistaken policy—bad for the country—or is it that it has become inexpedient from a party standpoint? Perhaps the Government intends now at length to cut down the tariff to a revenue basis. Perhaps if the farmers would present their interests before the Tariff Commission with all the force and effectiveness that will characterize the action of the manufacturers, that might come to pass. But everybody knows that will not be done and no one expects that the protective walls will be materially lowered.

## The Great Naval Battle.

Commander Akiyama of the Japanese Navy, who participated in the battle of the Sea of Japan, has prepared an extended statement dealing with the details of the battle. He prefaces his statement by declaring that good gunnery depends mainly upon the division officers, and asserts that the Russian officers were lamentably lacking in training. In the early part of the battle the Russians scored but one hit to three landed by the Japanese. Under those circumstances it may be said that the Japanese had three or four guns in action to every one of the Russians, and there was, therefore, nothing very remarkable about the disparity of losses. The commander says that Admiral Rojestvensky should not be criticized for electing to take his chances at Tsushima. On the contrary, it was the wisest course open to him, Isu-garu Strait is a long and narrow one, the season was foggy, and there were more chances of obstruction. Distance and coal were against Soya, and the time consumed in reaching that entrance would have

betrayed the design, and his plight on emerging from Soya would have been much worse than he might reasonably hope for at Tsushima. Commander Akiyama insists that the great mistake of the Russians was in marshalling their vessels in double column line ahead. From the moment of going into action in this formation, the Japanese regarded victory as assured. Apart from the impossibility of maintaining an orderly formation when pursuing such tactics for defensive purposes, there was the fact that only a few of the ships could bring their guns into effective action against the Japanese fleet attacking end on. The latter ships were able to concentrate their whole fire upon the leading Russian ships, and in return received only a limited fire. Had the Russians adopted the strategy of imposing the brunt of action upon their battleships, while the rest of the fleet broke through and steered direct for Vladivostok, the commander believes they would have achieved a partial success. Instead of doing that they followed the plan of mutually aiding one another, and thus, when the head of the battleship column got into trouble, the others steamed up and thrust their heads into the lion's mouth without being able to accomplish anything compensatory. Discussing the questions of sinking battleships and armored cruisers by gun fire, the commander expresses the opinion that the fact that the Russian ships were exceptionally low in the water contributed materially to the result. The Russians carried large quantities of coal, stores and ammunition, and thus weighed down and in a rough sea, suffered badly from hits near the water line that ordinarily would not have been fatal. The commander says that the battle did not, as some claim, prove the superiority of arms to armor. He points out that the newest armor on the Russian ships, and notably in the case of the 'Orel,' was not pierced. Akiyama declared the high seas aided the Japanese gunnery, and accentuated the lack of training in the Russians; that the abatement of the wind and sea at night, permitting favorable torpedo attacks, and the lack of the pursuit movements of the Japanese undertaking the second day of the battle, were notable elements in making the victory complete. Akiyama defends Nebogatoff's surrender from severe criticism. Nebogatoff was surrounded by 27 ships, including the most powerful of Togo's fleet. Had the Russian refused to surrender, his ships would have been sunk forthwith. Five or ten minutes would have sufficed to finish the unpleasant task. Any other course would have condemned to needless death 2,000 officers and men. Accurate estimates of the total Russian casualties are impossible to obtain, but they are under first estimates. The rescued and surrendered exceed 7,000, and making due allowance for those who escaped in the 'Almaz,' 'Izumrud,' 'Orel,' 'Aurora,' 'Jemtebug,' and the auxiliaries, the number actually lost is somewhere between 2,000 and 3,000.

## The Peace Conference.

The Peace Conference has been in session at Portsmouth, N. H., since Wednesday last. No one perhaps is as yet in a position to say definitely what the result of the Conference will be, but the present situation, so far as known to the public, gives little encouragement to the hope that it will be peace. It is hard to say how much of what is reported in the press despatches in reference to the proceedings of the Conference is trustworthy. The statement in reference to the terms submitted by Japan appear to be generally received as correct. These terms as published include reimbursement by Russia for the expenses of the war, whatever upon inquiry they may be found to be, and the cession to Japan of the Island of Sakhalin. These are the two main conditions. The terms presented by Japan include also:—The cession of the Russian leases to the Liaotung peninsula comprising Port Arthur and Dalny. The evacuation of the entire province of Manchuria, the retrocession to China of any privileges Russia may have in the province, and the recognition by Russia of the principle of the "open door." The cession to Japan of the Chinese Eastern Railroad below Harbin, the main line through Northern Manchuria to Vladivostok to remain Russian property. The recognition of the Japanese protectorate over Korea. The granting of fishing rights to Japan in the waters of the Siberian littoral northward from Vladivostok to the Behring Sea. The relinquishment to Japan of the Russian warships interned in neutral ports. Finally, a limita-

tion upon the naval strength of Russia in Far Eastern waters. In regard to the two main points noted above—the indemnity and the cession of Sakhalin—M. Witt on behalf of Russia is reported to have declared firmly in the conference that they cannot be accepted. It is understood, however, that the commissioners have agreed to lay aside for the present these main conditions and proceed to the consideration of the other points named in Japan's terms. This may indicate some hope on the part of Japan that Russia will reconsider her refusal as to the payment of indemnity and the cession of Sakhalin. But if Russia determines to remain firm in her refusal upon these points it seems certain that common ground cannot be reached, and the war must go on. It may be that Japan would accept something less than full reimbursement for the cost of the war, but that she will insist on a large indemnity seems certain, and that she will insist upon the cession of Sakhalin is as little open to doubt. While there has been no request for an armistice, there appears to have been a practical cessation of hostilities in Manchuria, but if it becomes apparent that the Conference is to be a failure it may be expected that hostilities will be resumed with vigor.

## Crops in the United States

It is reported that the crop of the present year in the United States is likely to break all records in respect to the largeness and value of the harvest. It is possible, however, that the present year's wheat crop will be somewhat smaller than that of 1901, which aggregated 748,000,000 bushels. While it is yet too early to pronounce positively in regard to the corn crop the indications are said to be that it will exceed by a large margin the record-breaking crop of 1902, which totaled 2,523,000,000 bushels. Along with the expectation of an immense grain crop there is a prospect that prices will be unusually high, and the farming interests of the country will of course benefit accordingly. According to figures emanating from State capitals on August 5th, 370,000,000 bushels more of corn will be raised this year than last in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Ohio and Wisconsin. The entire crop of corn last year, taking official Government figures, was 2,467,000,000 bushels. The record crop of all years was 2,523,000,000 bushels, in 1902. Hence, if the other States of the Union do anything near as well proportionately as the twelve mentioned, this year's corn yield will tower high above that of other years. These same twelve States are expected to produce 114,000,000 bushels more wheat than they did a year ago. Of the winter wheat States, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Ohio, Nebraska and Missouri make a fine showing in increases. Enough of the crop has been gathered and threshed in good order to make these figures semi-final.

## Japan in Sakhalin

Japan has succeeded at comparatively small cost in taking possession of the Island of Sakhalin. The Island was formerly a Japanese possession, and it is hardly likely that Japan will consent to give it back into the hands of Russia. The Island is of considerable extent, but of little value for agriculture. Its fisheries however, are said to be valuable, and its possession is important from a military point of view. The Russian Government has used Sakhalin as a penal colony, and this fact will influence Japan in her treatment of the population of the conquered territory. It is said that there are now between twenty and thirty thousand Russians there. All prisoners except political are to be deported to Russian territory. Those prisoners who have been enlisted as members of the volunteer militia will be given certain privileges. The political prisoners who desire to emigrate will be allowed to do so. These provisions are to apply to all prisoners without prejudice as to their nationality, race or origin. The Japanese Government will assume that all persons except those who are to be deported are citizens of the island and will be allowed the privilege of declaring their allegiance to Japan. Many petitions recently have been circulated in America, signed mostly by citizens of Jewish extraction, asking the Japanese Government to grant freedom to those victims of political oppression now on the island.

## The Changed and Unchanged Acadia.

(Part of an address delivered at the N. B. Southern Association, meeting with the Lower Wickham, Baptist Church, McDonald's Point, July 5th, 1905.)

By Prof. A. C. Chute, D. D.

We are wont to commend in emphatic terms the wisdom and faith of our fathers in the founding of our educational institutions. Those noble men of the long ago, devoted as they were to highest ends in living, and ever eager to promote the Kingdom of God by all means at their command, became convinced of the need of schools for more advanced education. And so heavily did this need press upon them, so imperative did it become at length, that in the face of obstacles numerous and formidable, they set themselves to the work of securing what they deemed essential to the high spiritual ends which were engaging their powers. In the judgment of later generations they achieved a splendid success.

Acadia College is not now what it was, and yet it is just the same as it used to be. The swift going years have brought numerous changes, so that in many respects there is a marked contrast between the present and the past. But piercing beyond the outward differences we reach the inner sameness in the sustained adherence to the object of fifty years ago, seventy-five years ago, when this educational enterprise of ours was in its infancy or in its beginnings. There is occasion for gratitude both on account of the change and the absence of change.

### FIRST: THE CHANGED ACADIA.

To say that Acadia College and its affiliated institutions have been changing with the passing of the years, is but to say that they have been adjusting themselves, as time has run on to the changing conditions of the life in the midst of which they stand. In goodly measure we have been able, under Divine leading, to conduct our educational work so as to have it fit into the general progress of affairs in this part of the world. A half dozen buildings have taken the place of the two early structures, and instead of two professors there are now eleven. From 1843 to '53 the graduating classes did not average three members, while the average for the last ten years has been twenty-nine. In earlier days not enough thoughtful provision was made for diversion and physical exercise. I have often recalled what my sainted father, one of the first of Acadia's students, once told me of the coming of a certain devoted minister to Wolfville in that remote time, there to view our school of the Prophets. At beholding some theological students pitching quills, the good man was so pained at the sight that his grief found utterance in tears. Here were young men who were preparing to preach the gospel, and yet they had time for this godless engagement. That was an extreme case, doubtless; but it serves to illustrate that a change was needed in the views commonly held respecting seasons of relaxation. At present the danger certainly lies in going too far in athletic pursuits; for after the penulum is at one extreme it is likely to swing to an extreme in the opposite direction. Some students require a good deal of checking just here, and they are getting just what they need. Then the social life at Acadia has been decidedly improved. Not only are social gatherings desirable as means of recreation, but also for the requirement of that facility in mingling with others which has so much to do often-times in bringing success amid the relations of practical affairs. Even in my own College days I had the impression, which must have come partly from without, that ordinarily an evening spent in a social way was little better than lost, since in that time some further advance might have been made in historic or mathematical lore. Possibly the social pendulum is now a little like the athletic, causing some to wish that distractions were fewer; but the point we are making is simply this, that former defects are in process of correction. There is better realization than formerly that with man as with a tower there should be a careful upbuilding on all sides.

One other change (for we are only suggesting a few) must be referred to a little more fully. We mean the re-adjustment and enlargement of the College curriculum, whereby facilities are afforded at Acadia for more extensive courses along scientific lines. As expressed a year ago in a supplement to the College Calendar: "The B. A. course, as truly today as ever before, offers the sound course of preparation for all men looking to the so-called learned professions—the Ministry, Law, Medicine, and Teaching—and for all those having in view Politics, Literature, Journalism, or any of the general callings of life. Great changes, however, have been in progress, during recent years. The spirit of research has been intensely active, and men have come into possession of much new and important knowledge, especially in the department of the natural sciences. The application of this knowledge to the development of the practical arts and sciences, has given a great impetus to technical studies, and the field of opportunity for services in Civil, Mining, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, and similar pursuits, has been greatly evidenced. Large numbers of young men are now looking, and will continue to look towards life service in one or another of these departments of Applied Science. All this necessitates some change in

educational methods. It has seemed necessary to modify the College course proper to such an extent as to give the student, whose purposes are toward the field of Applied Science, the opportunity to shape his College course in relation to these ultimate purposes. Acadia University is seeking to meet the new situation in the best possible way, and with a view to the highest good of the students."

Two courses of study have been arranged for under this new provision. The first looks to the degree of Bachelor of Science; and the second, an Abbreviated Course of two or three years, is for men who are not in a position, or cannot be persuaded, to fulfill the requirements for the B. Sc. degree. When these new courses were outlined they were submitted to the authorities of McGill University, asking what recognition they would give these courses when accomplished by our students. The reply was quite gratifying, and was as follows: "At a meeting of the Corporation of McGill University, held on the 26th of April, 1904, it was agreed, on recommendation of the Faculty of Applied Science, to admit qualified students from Acadia University, who have completed either of the two courses outlined in the letter presented by the Faculty of Acadia College, into the third year of the Faculty of Applied Science."

You will be pleased to learn, that nearly thirty students have availed themselves at Acadia during the past year of these recent provisions. We have had during the year just closed the largest attendance in the history of the institution, and this has been partly due to these arrangements in harmony with the demands of the time. And it is confidently expected that this re-adjustment of the curriculum will continue to draw students to our halls.

Since the days when the founders of Acadia were occupied in those pioneer labors which we review with gratitude and encouragement, there has occurred among our people at large, some broadening of the conception for which the College was brought into being. Prominent among the founders were ministers of the Gospel, men who had not been favored in their youth with opportunities for obtaining a liberal culture, and who were fain to have coming preachers enjoy what they themselves had lacked and often desired. While they sought to provide as far as possible for the education of those getting ready for divers occupations, they were especially concerned to furnish the rising ministry with a good equipment for their responsibilities. Now as the years have fled the idea of the College as a place for providing those looking to the pastorate with a suitable basis for their special study and special work has been no less prominent than at first, even though there has been no corresponding enlargement in a strictly theological way; but at the same time there has emerged into greater distinctness the idea that it is a place wherein young people are to receive preparation for any and every sphere which may be allotted them. What was entertained and expressed from the beginning has subsequently received a fuller emphasis. A minister is a servant. A minister of the Gospel is one who gives his life to the proclamation of the glad tidings that there is deliverance for sinful men through Jesus Christ the world's Saviour. And yet all are to be ministers in that all are to be servants of God, some here and some there, some in this pursuit and others in that. Men are called to preach, but so are they providentially called, by circumstances and aptitudes, into agricultural life and mechanical work, into the practice of medicine and of law. And Acadia exists for the assistance of all these, exists to fit men and women to discharge aright all obligations in whatever special line their path of duty may lie.

Under the head of changes (and not among things we at present understand) mention must be made of one thing more. The report on Education, to which we listened this afternoon, called attention to a matter of which our people far and wide have been talking the past few days. I refer to the fact that Dr. Keirstead, whose early home, I am told is not far from this place where we are now convened, has just resigned the position he has long held as a member of the Faculty at Acadia, and accepted an appointment at McMaster University in Toronto. With distinguished ability and success has Dr. Keirstead served our College and our denomination, so that everywhere in these Provinces are heard expressions of regret that he is to leave us. We shall sorely miss him at the College, as you and hosts of others will miss him too. While we thank God that we have been so long blessed by his varied services, we follow him with affectionate interest to his new field, assured that if spared he will do a great work there as he has done here among us. Nor will we be cut off from his helpful ministry by the intervening distance since after all the field is the world.

### SECOND: THE UNCHANGED ACADIA.

Years ago Dr. N. E. Wood, now President of Newton Theological Institution, wrote in the New York Examiner upon "Baptist Institutions of Learning." Speaking therein of the denominational schools of his own country, he employed laudatory words regarding our founders, words precisely applicable to our own pioneers. But passing on to notice differences of him between the earlier and later days he uttered himself in a manner that has not a corresponding

fitness to what has transpired among us; and we hope, if the writer accurately represented the conditions, that a better state of affairs has since come about in his own land. "In the older time," he wrote, "instructors were earnestly alert to develop and train noble Christian character. Today, in the majority of our class-rooms, the instructor considers his work done if he has taught or unfolded a lesson. The change," Dr. Wood declared, "is startling. Once instructors sought to develop character, now they seek to develop knowledge. Once the chief goal was a trained Christian manhood; but now it is the expert mastering of secular learning. The whole conception of the purpose and work of the denominational school is undergoing a revolution which leads far away from the original design. The Christian idea in them is being supplanted by the secular. They are being removed to other foundations than those which our fathers laid."

Now I do not want, be assured, to paint in hues too roseate our situation today at Acadia. Men everywhere are but imperfect instruments, prone to mar by their wilfulness what is committed to their hands. But I am warranted in declaring, am I not, that we have had no such departure from the original and supreme purpose of our institutions as that pictured in the foregoing. If at the outset our leaders had especially before them a basal education for coming preachers, then there arose an attendant danger, perhaps, at placing greater emphasis than at first upon the idea that the College was designed to fit men to serve efficiently in all honorable vocations. Inasmuch as literary and business pursuits are more remotely connected with the establishment of righteousness than preaching, where an increased proportion of undergraduates have something besides the Christian ministry in view, the one true goal of all study and labor may not be kept quite so definitely in mind. Where the majority of students look to such things as the practice of medicine, the editing of newspapers, the building of bridges, the management of farms, and so on, less of consecration to God may be thought necessary among teachers and taught. It requires a great deal of thoughtfulness and watchfulness to hold what are called secular employments in right relation to the one Kingdom that is to gather all other kingdoms into itself, thereby making sacred all lines of activity. All too easy is it to forget that every merchant should be a missionary, every ploughman a preacher, every engineer an evangelist. Formerly there were relatively more of our students preparing for pastorates. During the past year, out of one hundred and fifty students in the College, about thirty have had the pulpit in view. But the aim now, let us gratefully publish, is precisely what it used to be, to fit our youth to serve God well in whatever situations He may be pleased to place them. Verily such an atmosphere is a desirable one in which to have young people move. One of the greatest privileges of being in a College that may justly be called Christian comes from the superior advantages there afforded for discovering just how and where one should be employed in the world that is waiting for his contribution. Many a person is there led out of an already self-chosen path into the path Divinity choose for his feet. The student there grows, or ought to grow, in a knowledge of himself, of his powers and limitations, of the world wherein he lives, of the opportunities for service that the great world offers, and, above all, of the true end of living, so that he is put in the way of more surely reaching his own appointed and appropriate niche. Perhaps Bushnell never preached a more helpful sermon than that in which he sets forth in his own excellent fashion that every man's life is a plan of God. There are not in the Divine mind chosen places for a few particularly gifted souls, while the bulk of mankind are beyond His special care, and allowed to drift hither and yon with no definite work designated for their hands. Every one, as we do well to consider and proclaim, is born into a world where a special task awaits him. Many go their own ways, of course, and miss the places appointed for them; but that does not alter the fact that the appointed places await their coming. It is only by destructive independence or by unwise counsel that the post of duty is not taken. And it is with all confidence, my friends, that I ask you to regard the schools at Wolfville—Academy, Seminary, and College—as eminently fitted to assist your young people into the very spheres God has reserved for their occupancy; as well as to help in making them ready for the obligations there to be discharged.

The Prospectus of the Nova Scotia Baptist Educational Society, which had control of our Educational work in the early years of the Horton Schools, had this clause: "It shall be the care of the Committee to provide efficient teachers, to whose moral and religious character special regard will be had; and it is considered an object in every department under the influence of this Society, never to be lost sight of, that the scholars and students while acquiring information to fit them for their various stations in life, should be led to a knowledge of the true relation of man to his Creator, and of that faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, which alone can furnish a sure pledge of their good conduct in the world, and their happiness in eternity."

Now let the eye rest a moment on Acadia's succession of Presidents. The beloved Dr. Crawley, him-

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sell one of the founders of Acadia, was a member of the Managing Committee from whose Prospectus the preceding quotation is taken. What is spoken of the fathers in general is applicable then to President Crawley in particular.

Long ago I read Dr. Cramp's inaugural address, delivered fifty-four years since when that good man took up the duties of the Presidency. After urging thoroughness in study in order to sound scholarship, he went on to say: "The second point to which I ask your attention is the importance of religious influence pervading the whole course of study, and sanctifying, so to speak, all the arrangements. This College is open to all denominations, no religious tests being imposed either on students or Professors; nevertheless we must claim the right of aiming to imbue literature with the spirit of religion, and of inculcating, from time to time, those principles of our common Christianity, and those moral lessons, which are admitted by all who wish to shun the reproach of infidelity. Habitual recognition of God should distinguish every seat of learning, so that while the din of controversy is never heard, and party contentions are unknown, all may be taught that 'the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.' How desirable, may even necessary it is that the education our young men receive while truly liberal in its plans and provisions, should be connected with that moral conservatism, without which the advantages of knowledge itself may prove comparatively valueless."

Passing to the long administration of Dr. Sawyer we behold maintenance of the same attitude. From the address presented the other day to this esteemed educator, at the expiration of fifty years since his first coming to Acadia, take a sentence or two. "The Christian ideals of these institutions have had your heartiest sympathy. No student has failed to be impressed with the fact that you regard religion as essential to a sound education; and that great talents, brilliant gifts, and workly success, without personal piety, cannot save the lives of their possessors, from failure. It is therefore with much satisfaction that this element of your influence has been noted in all your labors." At one point in his response, speaking of the policy to which the institution has adhered, Dr. Sawyer said: "We have held that the College stands for a broad education, and not for training for some special employment. Consequently we have considered it quite as legitimate to seek to have moral and religious influences, as well as aesthetic and scientific pervade the atmosphere in which the work of this College is done. It is gratifying to know," he adds, "that others judge that in some good measure we have been successful in the application of these principles of Education."

Concerning the present administration under Dr. Trotter it is hardly necessary to speak in your presence as touching the matter to which your attention is now being directed. Having seen and heard him so often during the period of his Presidency, as he has gone about on his important mission, or as you have come to Wolfville yourselves, you know full well how ardently he is devoted to the long-cherished ideals of Acadia, and how zealously he has been engaged these years, with tongue and pen, to have these ideals abundantly realized. So we confidently affirm that the men successively holding the headship of our College belong to the true apostolic succession. Acadia has changed with the flight of years, but she is just what she was at the commencement of her career. Another, and yet the same.

During the Collegiate year finished a few days ago, a gracious revival of religion visited us, as you are aware, and changed the lives of many of our students. Resulting from the series of meetings, which covered six weeks or more, eighty-seven persons publicly owned Christ, nearly all of whom were from the schools on "The Hill." Services began in the vestry of the Church, but soon passed to the lower floor of the main audience room in order that, all might be accommodated, and soon overflowed again to fill the galleries also. After a short opening address each night, usually by the pastor, Rev. L. D. Morse, the meeting went right on without human control, people of all ages taking part all over the house, with the utmost freedom and appropriateness. The evidences of the Holy Spirit's working were notable indeed. Never will those meetings be forgotten by those permitted to share in them. Christian people all over these Provinces were praying for us there, and happy fathers and mothers journeyed to our town to see their sons and daughters baptized. Glad showers fell upon the thirsty land and there was a new glory all about. The atmosphere was charged with deep interest in eternal verities. At the funeral of the late Dr. T. A. Higgins, once pastor at Wolfville, Dr. Saunders spoke of a revival which occurred in the same place a half century ago, and mentioned that the refreshing of that far-back day, when Dr. Higgins and many others took public stand for Christ, was in many respects very similar to this recent movement. We lately turned with expectancy to a merciful God, as did our fathers long before, and He has blessed us as He blessed them. Acadia College—another, and yet the same.

### THIRD: WHAT THE CHANGED AND UNCHANGED ACADIA REQUIRES.

There are three sorts of contribution which our people must make toward the success of this educa-

tional work. And first, though reminded of it so often already, we ask again (and in no formal and heartless way would we do it) for your contribution of "Prayer." What hope is there of our continued prosperity, should the teachers and students be but little in mind during your private devotions, at your family altars, and in the services of your churches? Untold possibilities, possibilities of good and of evil, too, lie slumbering in the multitudes of young folk congregated from year to year in our Academy, Seminary and College. What goes on in Wolfville has a vast deal to do with what shall occur in our own homes, and with what shall take place on those mission fields, close by and far off, for whose evangelization we are responsible. Therefore let fervent petition arise unceasingly on our behalf. Our one source of reliance is the very same as that of your fathers. We can never have endowment enough, nor equipment enough in the way of buildings and other things, to warrant a diminution of trust in the great Head of the Church. In fact, with the improvement of outward conditions the need of the upward look becomes the more imperative, since prosperity is the time of severest testing. May poverty and hardships stay by us rather than that we should ever come to lean upon material benefits and so fall to the ground. Many a morning has my own heart been strengthened at going into the chapel exercise at the College, by thinking of the parents and friends scattered all over these Provinces by the sea, upon whose prayers we are daily upborne to the throne of heavenly grace. The thought heartens us for labors and brightens hope for the rising generation. May this intimation of what you may accomplish through this powerful means of blessing to mankind redound to the glory of the Lord by the proper use to which you are careful to put it.

Next you are asked for contributions of "money", in order to meet the growing demands of a work that must keep expanding or die. One of the rewards of work well done is ever the exaction of more work and better. It is worth while for our men to be diligent on farm, in shop, and in office, and for our women to be busy in their stations, when accumulated funds may be applied to the support of institutions that aid our youth both to find out and to fulfil God's cherished plans for them. With Acadia on our hands, we have something to work for, something to keep us thoughtful and busy, to furnish us inspiration in our several activities. Our people did handsomely for the First Forward Movement and they are doing still more handsomely for the Second. We are referred to from outside as patrons of generosity in what we have lately done. May the financial goal of a once seemingly impossible achievement be reached in due season. Then a new goal will succeed, and another, and another, affording sustained opportunity for profitable occupations, not only for us but for the generations that are to follow.

We want, in conclusion, the contribution of your sons and daughters to the classes conducted at our schools. If your money is there invested to the extent that that one department of our great Christian enterprise justly claims, if your prayers are wafted skyward for the Holy Spirit to brood over the place and make it as the gate of heaven to many souls, even as it has been of late, then you will desire your own children to be there, that they may be qualified for life's responsibilities and introduced to those very tasks which God would have them undertake. You may tell me that not all who turn their steps thither are there won to righteousness. And this is true, for Satan is nowhere idle. Indeed Satan is busiest where forces against him are strongest. No, not all who come to our schools take Christ as their Teacher. Alas also that not all who remain under the protection and affection of the most godly homes select ways of virtue and walk therein. These boys and girls may resist all persuasions, human and Divine. But it is well, surely, to put our youth, though slender means often makes it difficult so to do, where prevailing winds blow toward the Better Land. Such are the winds at Acadia. The ships that there go not whether they ought have much to withstand. Do you reckon me to be speaking in terms too fervent and glowing? Then remember the refreshing season we have lately experienced. And what came to pass last year will soon be repeated with the Christians around the institutions, and in the homes, out of which the students come, there is that waiting upon Jehovah which should characterize believers. The celebration of The Lord's Supper in the Wolfville Baptist Church a week before the last Anniversary was a memorable occasion. It was the first service of that kind for well nigh a hundred young men and young women. None could reflect upon that fact, and upon the dispersion, soon to follow, without being impressed with the possibilities of widespread good from that company of rejoicing converts. Let prayer not be wanting, beloved friends, that all these, now widely scattered, may be missionaries indeed in these summer months, and as long as it may please God to continue them below. Those who return to us next autumn we hope may return with right hearts and aims, bringing by their influence many new students who shall after their coming be recipients of the best that ever God has to bestow. So shall genuine prosperity be enjoyed. So shall desert places on home fields and away in India be made to blossom as the rose. So

shall Acadia, ever changing and never changing, perform her part toward taking a dark world back into the light and peace of our gracious Redeemer. So let it be!

### British Columbia Baptist Convention.

The most successful Convention of Baptists in the history of British Columbia convened with Calvary Baptist Church, Victoria from July 11-14th. The weather was all that could be desired. The delegation from the churches was large every corner of the field being represented. The sessions were well attended and the business was done with dispatch and in an excellent Christian spirit. Visiting brethren brought us greetings from California, Washington, Oregon, Ontario and Quebec, and Manitoba and Northwest Conventions, so though we are few here we at once felt strengthened and inspired by this touch of the great Baptist body.

Our reports show that God has very graciously and wonderfully blessed our work during the past year. All save one of our fields have been supplied with pastors. The baptisms in the field number 96 against 60 last year. The amount raised by the churches for Home Missions was increased.

The Sunday School report showed much reason for thankfulness. A paper was read by Miss Blacknell of Victoria on "Nature Study", and its value in S. S. teaching. An excellent address by Rev. H. W. Purdy, on the "Demands of the Sunday School on the Church, brought forcibly to our minds the need of stronger and more spiritual work in our schools.

The B. Y. P. U. report showed an increase of 49 members, and an increase in funds of \$96.80. In this connection Bro. C. Dinden of Victoria read a paper on "Personal Work," and the Rev. J. Leroy Sloat, pointed out in a strong address "Something a consistent union might do."

The Foreign Mission report excelled all others, showing an increase in contributions from \$541 last year to \$1,359 this year. At the Convention after an address by Rev. A. A. McLeod who returns to India in September as our missionary, upon a passionate appeal being made by Rev. J. W. Litch, \$105 was raised towards defraying expenses of passage which sum was more than balance of amount needed for that purpose. The Convention also had the pleasure of an address by Mrs. A. A. McLeod, Mrs. McLeod touchingly plead for prayer in behalf of all the laborers on the Foreign field.

Our Publication Board reported an increase in the circulation of the Western Baptist and good support from pastors and people. The paper will be continued a business manager being appointed to assist the editor who has had the whole burden.

The Educational Board outlined briefly a scheme for the formation of a circulating library especially for the benefit of our pastors. The report was adopted by the Convention and the Board has taken the matter up in earnest. When remembered that most of our pastors are on Mission fields and often 100 miles or more from the nearest brother pastor this scheme will commend itself as most happy.

The program of Education adopted by the Woman's Mission Board last year proved so beneficial that the same policy was unanimously adopted for the ensuing year. Our Convention has learned that lasting inspiration relative to Mission or any other parts of our work cannot be had without education.

The Convention sermon was preached by Rev. A. W. A. — The address by Rev. J. W. Litch on Pastoral Evangelism was a strong and timely deliverance. Among other addresses those of Rev. B. Goodfield on the "Welsh Revival," Dr. M. L. Rugg on "Paul's thought of Missions" and Rev. A. K. McLeod on "Foreign Mission Work," and Rev. P. H. McEwen on "Lay Preaching" were mighty and powerful. Many times were words of thankfulness uttered that God had sent so strong a body of laborers to our field. Unfortunately, it seems, to us, several of our pastors are leaving. One for an eastern pastorate, another to take theology, another to accept a fellowship in Chicago University. We are sorry for these are strong men and our work here has suffered most from short pastorates. We are praying for strong young men who will come to us determined to stay by the work and who for the glory of Christ will brave the hardships of this new country.

The Convention received one new church, West End Vancouver, which now has a membership of about 60 with Dr. M. L. Rugg as pastor. Another church is about to be organized in Fairview, Vancouver. Rev. P. H. McEwen has been called as assistant pastor, at the first church to take charge of this work, but conditions warranting by the rapid increase of population in that district, a church will be organized there at once and responsibility assumed by the Convention. A number of Baptists who have lately moved into the Okanagan Valley, into which thousands of people from all parts of the world are rushing, have sent a request for a missionary. The Convention cries: "Who will go for us?"

Many matters of vital interest to our Convention work were considered and openly discussed on the floor of the Convention. Among them were these:— Joint representation with Manitoba and Northwest Convention in the old country, which was agreed upon. By this arrangement our Convention bears one-third of the expenses of Bro. Vining and receives one-third the receipts of his canvass.

(Continued on page 5.)

**Messenger and Visitor**

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**CHARLOTTETOWN.**

Before another issue of the Messenger and Visitor the regular annual meeting of our Convention will have been held. The place of meeting this year is Charlottetown. Once before only in the history of the Convention has it met in the Island capital. That was in 1887. It doubtless seems to many who attended that Convention but a little while ago. But many heads that were brown then are grey now, and many who were in the fulness of their strength have now finished their work and gone to their reward. We are waiting expectantly the call to the higher service. The Convention of 1887 was presided over by Professor Robert V. Jones, Ph. D., and the preacher of the Convention sermon was Rev. W. J. Stewart. Both these honored brethren are still in active service. Dr. Jones still serves the College and the Denomination as the head of the Classical Department at Acadia, and Dr. Stewart still preaches the gospel of truth, though under another flag.

One of the subjects which the approaching Convention will have before it is that of union with the Free Baptists, and it is expected that steps will be taken which will assist in bringing that project to an early consummation. In 1887 also that subject was before the Convention. The basis of union which had been prepared by a joint committee of the two denominations was submitted and after deliberation was adopted with some slight amendments. It looked then as if the two denominations might soon become one, but subsequent discussion of the proposal in the Free Baptist Conference made it evident that the time was not yet ripe for union.

Though not able to do so much in the way of free entertainment, as some of our larger and richer churches, the Charlottetown Church will doubtless give the delegates a hearty welcome and do all in its power to promote the success of the meetings. The church has had an interesting and praiseworthy history. Its experience through the years has been one to test and to vindicate the Baptist doctrine of the perseverance of the saints. Prince Edward Island has never been what would be called Baptist ground, and what the Denomination has won there either in town or country it has had to work hard for. But what has been won has been worth getting, for the Island churches have not only lived and thriven, but they have given to our Baptist ministry many men for whose services the denomination is grateful and in whose successes it rejoices.

In connection with its last annual report the Charlottetown Church published in neat pamphlet form a short history of the church. Of the facts embodied in this history we shall make free use in the remarks that follow. It was in 1836 that the church was organized, but for some time before that there had been a band of praying Baptists in Charlottetown, Thomas Desbriens, having been baptized in 1827 by Rev. Charles Tupper, and others followed. Thomas Desbriens died in 1857. He had been in several senses the first member of the church, the first deacon, and the principal support and most active office bearer in the early years of the organization. Among those who visited and encouraged the church in its infancy were Rev. Charles Munroe of Onslow, N. S., and Rev. T. S. Harding of Horton, N. S.

The first pastor of the church was Rev. Benjamin Scott. He was a good man and several other churches on the Island were organized and built up under his preaching. Among Mr. Scott's successors in the Charlottetown pastorate were Revs. S. T. Rand, W. H. Hobbs, John Knox and C. J. Burnett. In May 1858 Rev. John Davis became pastor of the church, and continued in that relation for fifteen years. Mr. Davis was an Englishman. He was a man of considerable ability as a preacher and writer, and was quite a prominent figure in the denomination. He was succeeded by Rev. W. B. Haynes, who, after a pastorate of two years, was succeeded in 1876 by Rev. D. G. Macdonald. Mr. Macdonald's pastorate continued for six years, with the exception of one year during which Rev. J. H. Fortham ministered to the church. During these six years two hundred persons were added to its membership. This was a very large addition considering that the membership previously had been not more than about fifty. A new house of worship, costing about \$20,000, was also built during Mr. Mac-

donald's pastorate. This was the building in which the Convention of 1887 was held. In the following year it was destroyed by fire. This was a dark and trying period for the Charlottetown Church. It had lost its house of worship, was burdened with a debt of \$5,000 and had passed through a very unfortunate experience in connection with the pastor who succeeded Mr. Macdonald. It hardly seemed possible that the church could survive and prosper. But by the blessing of God upon able generalship the people's faith was rewarded, and days of blessing and enlargement came again. Under the four years pastorate of Rev. J. A. Gordon, closing in June 1893, the church was greatly strengthened and encouraged, ninety were added to its membership, a new house of worship, more convenient and suitable than the one lost by fire, had been built, and this with very little addition to the debt. The church has continued to enjoy a fair degree of prosperity under the succeeding pastors, Revs. C. W. Carey, G. P. Raymond, J. L. Miner and the present highly esteemed pastor, Rev. G. R. White. During the present pastorate an excellent parsonage has been built at a cost of \$2,800. This well appointed building stands as a monument to the energy and practical wisdom of the pastor. The cost of the building has been so provided for as not to add to the annual expenditure of the church. Considering the general history of the Charlottetown Church, and especially the experience through which it has passed since the former meeting of the Convention in the Island capital, the Denomination has good reason to congratulate the church on its present position and to thank God on its behalf. The delegates may rest assured that our genial and energetic brother White and his assistants will give them a cordial welcome and do all possible to promote their comfort, and if free entertainment is not provided for them, it is not because of any lack of largeness of heart on the part of the entertaining church, but because there is a limit to what even Charlottetown Baptists can do in the way of hospitality.

**Editorial Notes.**

The Messenger and Visitor will have a representative at the approaching Convention at Charlottetown, and persons desirous of becoming subscribers to the paper or paying subscriptions will have convenient opportunity of doing so.

Mr. Robert Davies, of Bangor, England, has sent a donation of £10,000 towards the Centenary Fund of the British and Foreign Bible Society. This magnificent gift leaves only £7,000 now to be raised, in order to complete the needed quarter of a million guineas.

Rev. W. H. Robinson, M. A., the valued and efficient representative of the Messenger and Visitor, is visiting P. E. Island in the interest of the paper, and we hope that our friends will give him a cordial greeting and do what they can to make his work successful. Those in arrears will find it more convenient to pay Mr. Robinson than to remit to us, and we hope they will be prepared to do so when he calls.

Mr. Samuel Harper, father of President William R. Harper of Chicago University, died July 25, at the age of eighty-three years. Mr. Harper spent most of his life in New Concord, Ohio, where he had a successful business career. There are two sons besides President Harper, both of them engaged in the teaching profession, Professor Robert F. Harper of the Department of Assyriology in the University of Chicago, and Professor James Harper of the Rush Medical College.

The map of Manitoba and the Northwest, which will be found folded with each copy of the Messenger and Visitor this week, is published in the interests of our Northwest mission work. Besides being a good map for general purposes, it indicates the location of Baptist churches and mission stations throughout the country and also the different peoples or nationalities among whom Baptist mission work is being carried on. It should be preserved and studied by all who are interested in that great new country and the work of giving the gospel to the thousands who are crowding into it.

The London 'Baptist Times' tells of an interesting service which took place on Sunday evening, July 23rd, at the East London Tabernacle, when the pastor, Rev. E. H. Ellis, baptized two Russian ladies delegates to the World Congress, one of them being the daughter of M. Mazajeff, the President of the Russian Baptist Union. Owing to the stringent laws and severe persecutions to which Dissenters are subject in Russia, these ladies had been unable previously to make open profession of their faith in baptism. They were sitting by the Serpentine in Hyde Park one day during their visit to London when one of them exclaimed: "See, here is water, what doth hinder us to be baptized?" As they were staying over the Sunday, it was suggested that arrangements should be made for their baptism at the East London Tabernacle, and they were immersed in the presence of a large congregation in which were a number of Russians and other foreigners.

The present issue of the Messenger and Visitor contains the annual report of Rev. H. F. Adams, Field

Secretary of the Committee in charge of the work of raising the Twentieth Century Fund. It will be seen that the amount collected this past year exceeds \$9,000, and is larger than that collected in any previous year. Some \$45,000 have now been subscribed to the Fund, about \$1800 having been added in the way of new subscriptions, payments, etc., during the past year, and the total payments to date amount to \$34,000. The mission treasuries have profited largely by the contributions to the Fund, the Foreign Board having received \$4,000 from this source during the year. It will take another year, Mr. Adams says, to finish up the work. Probably it will be wise to keep the present efficient Field Secretary at the work if his services can be obtained. It costs something of course to collect the subscriptions in this way, but probably the results fully justify the expenditure.

The New York 'Churchman' questions whether in the modern development of education there is not a tendency to substitute the machine for the man, and for work mechanical contrivances and inventions for the execution of work. "Doubtless," says the 'Churchman', "the older method of education, with its frequent dullness and dreariness, the treadmill learning of those things which the child or the youth did not understand, was false in principle. The principle of making education attractive, of leading the child forward to learning almost without its being conscious of effort, is in general principle correct; but when this is carried to the point where the child has to learn nothing by rote—where there are no drill and hard discipline, no hills of education to surmount—we have reached a point at which we may well call a halt. Discipline, hard work, drill, are absolutely essential, both to the acquisition of knowledge and to the development of character, the aim of all education."

"Matter is Force, Force is Mind, Nature is Spirit, are the affirmations that the newest science brings to the ancient truth, 'In God we live.' And this is true, says the N. Y. 'Outlook', "not only of the world we all inhabit, and of the tabernacles of flesh in which we individually dwell, but also of the indwelling life we call our own. But 'ye are not your own,' said Christ's Apostle. And to him the agnostic philosopher bears witness, telling us that the infinite and eternal energy of which the solid world is found to be compact, constitutes also the conscious mind which thus analyzes the world and interprets its invisible reality. If the world in these latter days, in which men have been saying to physics and chemistry, 'Be ye our gods,' has grown to seem undivine, if the Great Companion, with whom men once walked and talked, seems to have left us to do nothing but dead things, a clearer understanding of the teachings of Science may help to rediscover Him, and to give us a world transfigured by His presence. Thus an age of science is bringing back the ages of faith in more intelligent form."

**The Baptist World Congress.**

The first installment of the report (if it can be dignified by such a title) of the greatest meeting of Baptists the world has ever seen, brought us up to the Congress sermon on Wednesday evening. The effect of that sermon was visible on Thursday morning, as for the first time the delegates seemed to find some difficulty in being on hand at the opening of the Congress. However, the empty benches did not long remain empty. The day was given up to a discussion of the great subject of Missions in its various aspects. In the morning we had a strong and thoughtful paper by Dr. Glover of Bristol on 'The Inadequacy of Non-Christian Religions to Meet the Needs of the World.'

The profit of this very excellent discussion of a great subject was lost to a great many by the inability of the speaker to cope successfully with the constant noise of the street traffic in combination with the poor acoustic properties of Exeter Hall.

Dr. Glover was succeeded by Mrs. Waterbury of Boston, the corresponding secretary of the Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society. The subject assigned to her was Women's Work on the Foreign Field, and in a voice of unusual volume and rare carrying power she presented the marvellous facts in connection with foreign mission work as carried on by the women of America. Dr. H. C. Mabie of Boston followed with a characteristically breezy discussion of How to Create a Deeper Interest in the Home Churches. The responsibility he would throw back upon the church members and the family life, and upon the pastors. Many practical suggestions were offered as to missionary meetings and rallies. He urged the thought that to be a missionary is not necessarily to go out to foreign lands but to get out of oneself. His address was followed by a general discussion in which the palm was again carried off by a negro delegate, and this time by a lady, Miss N. H. Burroughs of Louisville.

In the afternoon the general subject discussed was Missionary Methods, the speakers being Rev. Silas Mead, of Australia; Rev. J. F. Brown, of Toronto; Rev. Thos. Barbour, of Boston, and Prof. W. O. Carver, of Louisville. Report says that all these speeches were good, but there is a limit to what one may hear

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with profit in a given time even at a Baptist Congress, and the writer spent the afternoon elsewhere. A rousing meeting in the evening closed the day. The veteran missionary, Dr. Timothy Richard, discussed the awakening of China and the duty which consequently rested upon the home church. Dr. Chas. S. Gardner, of Virginia, in one of the freshest and most vigorous addresses of the Congress, set forth the present crisis in Japan and the decisive influence which Japan Christianized would exert in the forward march of the Gospel. India was represented by Dr. John McLaurin of Ootacamund, and Africa by Rev. W. Holman Bentley of the Congo. Naturally and almost inevitably the speaker referred to the hostile attitude of the Belgian officials to Protestant missions, and the cruelties practised on the natives. Of the latter he could speak only from second-hand knowledge, as his own fields of labor is outside the rubber district.

#### Biblical Criticism.

The Friday morning session found delegates promptly in their seats. Biblical Criticism seems to be a subject of general interest, whatever may be the attitude of the individual in regard to it and its results. Dr. Marshall, Principal of Manchester College (or as we would call it, Theological Seminary), opened fire with a very careful, fair and scholarly essay on the story of the life of Abraham. This was taken as illustrative of the critical method as applied to the Old Testament. The position of the speaker was that the stories of the Old Testament should be considered historical until proved otherwise. This he showed had not been done in regard to Abraham, and further adduced many positive proofs of the historicity of the biblical narrative.

The next speaker was Prof. Milton G. Evans, of Crozier Seminary, who discussed modern criticism in relation to the New Testament. It must be said that he left the most of us very much in the dark in regard to the question. He dealt chiefly in generalities, which are excellent for a pyrotechnic display but rather fail as a means of illumination. The freest criticism he claimed was in full accord with the spirit of Protestantism, while research had not destroyed a single fact upon which Christian faith rested. But just where Dr. Evans stands in regard to the result of a good deal of what poses as biblical criticism it would be hard to say. The Congress seemed very willing to acquit him of being one of those pestilential things known as Higher Critics, but I suspect had his opinions been more clearly set forth the vote would not have been unanimous.

This discussion was opened by Rev. John Thomas, of Liverpool, who proved in ten minutes that the critics are all wrong about the composite authorship of the Pentateuch. The only trouble with this was that it was mostly assertion and very little argument. But for those who wanted more than assertion he strongly recommended a book lately published on this subject, the author being Rev. John Thomas. The discussion was continued by Principal Henderson, Dr. A. H. Strong, and others, all of whom were strictly orthodox and decidedly conservative in their treatment of critical problems. After this discussion of biblical criticism we had what was in many respects the best thing of the Congress. This was a paper by Dr. E. Y. Mullins, President of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, on "The Trend of Modern Thought." It was a great address on a great subject. It had breadth, depth, and lucidity, an unusual combination. Perhaps after the feast already enjoyed something lighter might have been more palatable, but no one's mental or spiritual digestion was at all impaired by this closing course of strong meat. A report of the address is impossible. For those who would like to read it I would recommend the Report of Congress, which will be ready in August.

The mass of manuscript accumulating warns me that only important points must be noted, or this report will have to appear as a serial. Friday afternoon and evening and Saturday morning were devoted to missionary topics.

#### Garden Party at Regent Park.

On Saturday afternoon all delegates were invited by Principal Gould to meet Dr. McLaren at the College and to spend the afternoon at a garden party on the beautiful grounds. A most enjoyable time was spent, and the opportunity thus afforded of getting acquainted with one another was appreciated by all.

On Sunday many of the delegates relieved the busy pastors of London and vicinity. In the afternoon a Baptist demonstration in Hyde Park was held under the Reformer's Tree. This is said to have been a success, but some of the delegates (the writer included) were too far from Hyde Park to attend conveniently.

Monday morning's session found little or no lessening in interest or attendance. There were some excellent addresses on different phases of denominational education, but the principal interest of the session centered in the

#### Unveiling of the Spurgeon Statue.

This statue is of bronze, and is to stand in the Baptist Church House on Southampton Row. It represents Spurgeon in a characteristic preaching attitude, with one arm extended in an index finger gesture. Dr. McLaren was again with us, and to him was fittingly assigned the unveiling of the statue.

His words were few, but worthy of the occasion and of the speaker. What more could be said? Let one sentence stand as typical of all. "For many men and women in this hall today the world has been gray, and the fountains of fellowship and friendship have been dryer, since the day we carried him to his grave."

#### The Baptist World Alliance.

The report of the committee on the future policy in regard to a Baptist Congress was read by Dr. L. A. Crandall. This report was enthusiastically and unanimously adopted. As this is a history making document as regards the Baptist denomination the full text is appended:

#### Preamble.

Whereas, in the providence of God, the time has come when it seems fitting more fully to manifest the essential oneness in the Lord Jesus Christ as their God and Saviour of the Churches of the Baptist order and faith throughout the world, and to promote the spirit of fellowship, service and co-operation among them, while recognizing the independence of each particular Church and not assuming the functions of any existing organization, it is agreed to form a Baptist Alliance, extending over every part of the world.

#### Articles.

1. Designation.—This Alliance shall be known as "The Baptist World Alliance."

2. Membership.—Any general union, convention, or association of Baptist Churches shall be eligible for membership in the Alliance.

3. Officers.—The officers of the Alliance shall be: A President, a vice-president, from each country represented in the Alliance, a treasurer, a British secretary, and an American secretary.

4. The Executive Committee.—The executive committee shall consist of the president, treasurer, secretaries, and twenty-one other members, all of whom together with the officers, shall be elected at each general meeting of the Alliance and enter upon office at the close of such meeting. Of the twenty-one elected members:—

Five shall be from Great Britain;  
Seven shall be from the United States of America;  
Two shall be from Canada, and the remaining  
Seven shall be from the rest of the world.

Five members shall constitute a quorum for a meeting of the executive, but absent members shall have the right of voting by proxy through any other member of the executive who shall produce a written authorization. A majority of those voting in person or by proxy shall be sufficient for the transaction of business. Three months' notice shall be given to every member of the executive of all business to be brought before the next meeting which is other than routine business. The president shall appoint at a general meeting of the Alliance a committee of nine members to submit the names of the officers and of the executive committee for the approval of the general meeting.

5. Advisory Committee.—At a date not later than one year preceding a general meeting of the Alliance, the executive committee shall have authority to appoint an advisory committee of not more than three hundred members of the Alliance, to confer with the executive committee on any matter pertaining to the objects of the Alliance. The executive shall, however, have power to appoint an advisory committee not exceeding three hundred members, at such other times as it may consider necessary.

6. Powers of the Executive.—The executive committee shall have the power of filling up vacancies which may occur among the officers and the executive when the Assembly is not in session. It shall be the first business of the executive committee, after its appointment and the forming of this Alliance, to frame the bye-laws for the administration of business.

7. General Meeting.—The Alliance shall meet in general assembly ordinarily once in five years, unless otherwise determined by the executive committee, the specific date and place to be determined by the executive committee, which shall have power to make all necessary arrangements therefor.

8.—Representation for General Meeting.—Each constituent body of the Alliance may appoint messengers to the general meeting from its own resident members on a basis to be determined by the executive committee.

Amendment.—No change shall be made in this Constitution, except by a two-thirds majority at a general meeting of the Alliance, after at least two days' notice of the proposed action, such vote not to be taken on the last day of the meeting.

#### Social Questions.

Another important meeting was that of Tuesday morning to consider the above subject, and the interest taken in the discussion was shown by the full attendance. A good address on Temperance was delivered by Geo. White, M. P.; and a rather commonplace one on Commercial Ethics by Mr. W. Buckingham of New South Wales. The chief interest centered in the address by Rev. J. T. Forbes of Glasgow, on "The Attitude of the Baptists to the Working Classes." Mr. Forbes is by no means a Socialist, but he recognizes the gravity of the social problem, and the need of adoption and change of methods of the church is to have her rightful place in the solution

of the problem. And from the hearty applause which was frequently accorded him, it was evident that among Baptists there is no lack of sympathy with the working classes. In the discussion which followed there was the same note of earnest desire to apply to present social-conditions the principles of Jesus Christ. The only dissenting voice was that of Judge Willis who declared that the great majority of the unemployed were such because they were unemployable a statement which met with a storm of protest.

At this point Dr. Dickerson brought in the report concerning the officers of the proposed Baptist World Alliance. The report was adopted. The President will be Rev. John Clifford, D. D. The Secretaries are Rev. J. N. Prestridge, D. D. of Louisville and Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, of London. The Vice-President for Canada is Rev. Joseph McLeod, D. D. of Fredericton, N. B.—a choice which Maritime Baptists will heartily applaud. The next meeting of the Congress, or rather the first meeting of the Alliance, will be held in the United States.

#### The Last Grand Rally.

The crowning meeting of the Congress was that held in the Albert Hall on Tuesday evening. Before 7 o'clock an immense audience of at least eight thousand had assembled. Only those boxes whose owners would not consent to their use were vacant. Judge Willis, as President of the Baptist Union, presided. Dr. McLaren led the devotional exercises, and received an ovation as he came forward to announce the first hymn. Rev. Herbert Anderson of Calcutta gave a strong missionary address. Hon. E. W. Stephens of Missouri spoke in behalf of the United States. He said some good things, but is not an orator by any means. The third speaker was Rev. F. B. Meyer, and it was some time before the cheering subsided enough for him to make himself heard. His address was strong and virile, with no apology for thus standing as an out and out Baptist. But he appealed also for a higher spiritual life and a true brotherhood.

At the close of this address there were calls for McLaren, and after some little hesitation the Grand Old Man of the denomination responded in a few words, emphasizing once more the message of his opening address, Christ for us, and the Holy Spirit in us.

#### A Canadian Orator.

Although the hour was now getting late there were very few who seemed to have reached the limit of endurance. And this in spite of the fact that the remaining speaker was comparatively an unknown man. Note the past tense please. To the Baptists of London as represented at the Albert Hall he is no longer unknown. Rev. John J. McNeill, of Winnipeg is a young man, but he already occupies one of the most important pulpits in the Dominion, and is in every way qualified to fill it. His task as he came to the platform to follow such men as Meyer and McLaren was no light one, and it was not made easier by the fact that during the first half of his address he was rowing against the stream—running contrary to the cherished prejudices of the majority of his audience. Let it be remembered that Nonconformists are all Liberals, and generally Liberals of the Anti-Imperialistic type. What Mr. McNeill's topic would be, coming as he

(Continued on page 8.)

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA BAPTIST CONVENTION

(Continued from page 3.)

A second matter which was unanimously agreed upon was the "Joint Superintending of Our Mission Work with Manitoba and North West Conventions." This involving a joint Missionary for Alberta and British Columbia. The Convention also heartily endorsed the work of the Industrial Guild of the Great Commission and recommended that our Young Peoples' Societies establish the Guild among the young people. Of particular interest to Maritime Provinces Baptists was the resolution suggested by the writer and carried unanimously that the reports and statistics of our Convention work be printed in the year book of the Maritime Provinces so that information concerning our work will be available for all our pastors and any others desiring it. We hope that thereby the contributions for our work in B. C. will be substantially increased.

For the first time in the history of our work a ministerial Conference was held in connection with our Convention. Two papers were read, one by Rev. R. Lennie on "Practical Aspects of Church work," and the other by Rev. H. LeRoy Dakin, on "Needs of the Home Church Discipline." Both of the papers were ordered published in the "Western Baptist," for the benefit of all our people. The conference was regarded as a splendid success and the idea will no doubt be adhered to in the future.

We have already entered upon a new year and need at once several good strong men of God for our field. Any brethren who feel drawn to our work here can get any information they need from W. Merchant, Esq., of Victoria, chairman of the Mission Board. We plead for your increased contributions, and for your constant prayers in behalf of our work.

Yours in His service,  
W. Le Roy Dakin.

Victoria, B. C.

The Story Page

Keeping Young.

By Milford W. Foshay.

"Mr. Fleming looks old and careworn, doesn't he?"

The car suddenly came to a standstill as Davidson made this remark to his wife, and the key that had been pitched to carry the words to the ear of Mrs. Davidson above the grinding of the wheels was now high enough to make them startlingly clear to all on the car.

"Sh'h, he'll hear you!" Mrs. Davidson warned, in mortified consternation, under her breath.

It was too late. Fleming, who was down at the door ready to step off, had heard. But he gave no sign, and was walking briskly up street when the car started on. As soon as it passed the corner, however, he slowed down, finally halted, and then turned into the Holman House. Passing a pier-glass, he paused to look at his reflection for an instant, and that glance confirmed the opinion of Davidson, which had already caused a painful throb in Fleming's heart.

Walking on to the reading room, he dropped down into a big leather chair, slipped a hand into each trouser's pocket, thus bringing his elbows comfortably on the arms, and became absorbed in thought.

Davidson was right. He was looking old and careworn. And what good did it do? Business had been a little tangled up, to be sure, starting that day, five years before, when an investment "on the side" failed, but could he straighten it out any better by letting it wear on him? Had it actually come to this, that the light-hearted and hitherto companionable Fleming was looking so gloomy that his friends noticed it?

As he went on thinking, his eyes were opened and he could see things. For instance, there was the change that had taken place in the office. The clerks in his department acted afraid of his voice, and this was increasingly apparent with those having the most to do with him, like the stenographer. It used not to be so. Five years ago there was an air of cheerfulness about them, and they seemed to enjoy turning in their work. Now they were noticeably glad to get as far away as possible from his presence, and passed over their reports like culprits.

He was able to see that he had gradually sharpened in his treatment of them as his personal affairs continued to trouble him, and that poor little stenographer sometimes jumped half out of her chair when he spoke to her. What had his manner effected? Not better work, certainly, and the loss of a certain air of interest in the business that he always liked to note among office workers.

And then, at home. It all came to him now, how the children acted a good deal like the clerks at the office, and he could hear the mother's warning whenever he came home. "There children, you must be quiet. Your father has come and is tired." And they would drop their lively chat and draw away. He wasn't tired, only tangled up, and on this account he had wished them to keep still and let him alone. They learned the lesson quickly, and for a year he had taken little notice of their progress in school, and none at all of their pastimes. Was it any wonder that he looked old and careworn? Wouldn't this way of living make an unlovely and crabbed character out of anybody? He came out of his enrapturement.

"Fleming," he asked himself, "because a man has been very foolish for a given length of time, is that any reason why he should continue to be so? You've complained bitterly to yourself that everything had turned against your happiness. Well, maybe it has looked that way, and, if truly so, has it helped matters for you to turn against human companionship, and, especially, to draw away from those who have the right to look to you for their happiness? Now, come round into God's way of living once more, and make Davidson take back his words!"

He got up from the chair and started off with the old time swing of freedom and independence. As he went by the mirror he caught a glimpse of himself again, and smiled in satisfaction, murmuring:

"Now, one can scarcely believe it, but the person in that glass had made a decided improvement in the expression of his countenance, and added youth to his appearance, during the last five minutes!"

He hurried up to the office, and when he entered he saw the writers steal a glance at him out of the corners of their eyes, but not a word was spoken. He had been coming into this room for more than a year and going at once to his desk and mail, without a recognition to anybody. Now, he crossed the floor so slowly that one worker looked up, and he said, cheerily:

"Good morning, Williams."

"Good morning, sir," Williams gasped out, in astonishment: while at the desk to which his back was turned Nolan whispered to Akers:

"What in time has Williams been up to, that the gods should treat him thus?"

Fleming saw and felt the surprise his manner created, and, while there was an amusing side to it, this

was without pleasure to him now. In its place came a twinge to think of how much real life he had cut himself off from, and deprived others of, by his attitude for months past.

He rapidly slit his letters open with the paper knife, and sorted the contents. When he was ready for the stenographer, she hurried in nervously and sat down without looking at him.

"Well; Miss Bell," he began, encouragingly, then stopped abruptly. "Pardon me," he continued, smiling as she lifted her eyes timidly, "but I never noticed the ring in that combination before."

His smile was contagious, and her nervousness was all gone at once. She took letter after letter without having to interrupt him more than half as often as usual, and then his corrections were so kindly given that she finished her work much less fatigued than ordinarily.

At the hour for luncheon, the help in his department talked over the peculiar and sudden change in his manner.

"Mr. Fleming used to be like that all the time," the assistant bookkeeper declared, "but about five years ago we saw a change come over him, and two years later he began to get sharp. Something went wrong with his private affairs, maybe, and he brought its effects along into the office and made it unpleasant for the rest of us."

"Well, all I hope is," said Simpkins, the office clown, on whose blundering head his superior's wrath had descended almost daily, "all I devoutly hope is that he'll stay as he used to be."

When Fleming reached home that evening, he ran lightly up the steps and let himself in with his key. He was fifteen minutes earlier than usual, and when he opened the door a babel of voices came to him from the library. Tip-toeing to the room, he saw his wife holding their little six-year-old son her lap, while she played "Rit" with George, a Junior in the high school, and Fanny, a sophomore. When he had watched them for a minute, he stepped forward, saying:

"Let me into the game, won't you?"

The sudden change that came over the group hurt him a good deal worse than Davidson's words had. After the first start of surprise silence fell, and then his wife said, involuntarily:

"Put away the game now, and be quiet. Your father will not like the noise."

"But I said I wanted to come into the game!" he protested.

George and Fanny could scarcely believe their ears, while their mother looked at him wistfully and Gertrude's big, round eyes were fixed solemnly on his face, seeming to understand the new attitude intuitively. "Certainly," Mrs. Fleming said, in a moment, "if you can put up with the noise."

"Well, you'll soon hear me making more noise than all the rest of you at once," he answered heartily.

It took several minutes to get the game under way again, and it did not reach a point of very high enthusiasm by the time dinner was announced, but a good beginning was made. During the meal he told a lively story and talked with his son and daughter about current events. He was surprised and gratified to find, as he drew them out, how much progress they had made in understanding, and how companionable they were. After dinner he said:

"Now let's go to the library for a chat before you get down to your studies and I take up my reading. Its ruinous to good digestion, you know, to begin work too soon after eating."

When he took his chair Gertrude sidled up to him in a hesitating way, but with a covert invitation plainly to be seen in every movement.

"Come on, Dimples, where you belong," he said, and caught her up on his knee.

It was a year since he had called her that pet name, and she now smuggled into the hollow of his arm with a sigh of content.

"Well, what are you doing these days at school?" he asked of the other children.

Their answers showed that they were bubbling over with a desire to tell of the things that interested them, and he soon found himself living in the atmosphere of his own school days.

"We have a debate on for next week," George informed him, after a short time.

"I haven't a copy of it here, but it means about 'What's the subject?' he father asked this: 'Which exerts more influence, the Pulpit or the Press?'"

"Well, well, I declare!" Fleming exclaimed laughing. "Is that issue still alive? Why we settled it in our class, over twenty years ago."

It did him good to see the interest his children took in the ancient topics that were not old, but new and fresh to them. George maintained that this subject meant the influence of the clergy on the one hand, and the editors on the other; while Fanny thought it included the influence of all Christian people in their lives, in contrast to that of all writings. Before he knew it, that father was deep in the discussion with his children, and when the time came for them to go to their work, George exclaimed:

"Tell you what! if we could have this every evening, I could beat all the fellows out of sight."

"Well, we can have it," his father replied, emphatically. "We'll just set apart this half-hour every evening, and have a good time together."

He was noting the pleased expression on his wife's face at these words, when Dimples put her arm around his neck, and, pressing her lips to his, whispered:

"Papa, I love you."

Like a flash, he remembered that it had been months since his little girl had said this to him.

Three months of cheerful living, with hearty goodwill at the office, and loving sympathy in the home, worked such a change in his appearance that, one day when he happened to be going down town again on the same car with Davidson, the latter remarked: "Fleming, what's come over you? Dropped into a few hundred thousands eh? You look ten years younger than you did three months ago."

The next corner was Fleming's, and, as he signaled the conductor, he answered seriously:

"Your figures are a little high. I'm exactly five years and three months younger."

Then, nodding good-by to Davidson, on whose face rested a slightly puzzled expression, he stepped off the car, and walked up the street toward the office, saying happily to himself:

"Five years and three months younger, as surely as I'm alive at all. I've eluded Father Time for so long, and Davidson had to take back his words, thank God!"—The Ram's Horn.

The Golden Treasure.

Frederick had beautiful golden curls. When his grandmother cut them off she almost cried. But Frederick laughed, and said: "Grandmother, I will give you half of them, and take the rest to mother."

He wrapped the pretty curls in a piece of paper, and stuck them in his pocket. "Do not lose them," said grandmother.

"No, indeed," said Frederick; "I never lose things, grandmother."

Grandmother smiled to herself, for she had heard a very different story about the little boy. And on the way home he lost the curls.

His father laughed when he heard it, but Frederick's mother cried, and Frederick cried a little, too, for company.

One bright day, soon after this trouble, the little boy found a broken egg under the cherry tree. It was a robin's egg, small and blue, and the prettiest one he had ever seen. Up he climbed into the tree to see what had happened to the birds.

What do you think he found? A little nest all trimmed with his own yellow curls! The mother robin sat on the nest, and Frederick would not disturb her. But he called all the family out to see the queer sight.

Not long after, when the mother and father robin had moved away, and left their spring home, Frederick's brother climbed up and got the nest. The soft, yellow hair was woven in and out and twisted in the straw, and the nest looked like a little cup of gold.

Frederick's mother keeps it in a pretty box, and calls it her golden treasure.—The Sunbeam.

How Howard Earned His Money.

Miss Ford, Howard's Sunday school teacher, had given each one of the boys in her class a penny, and told them during the next week to see how large a sum each of them could increase it. For next Sunday a contribution was to be taken for the Fresh Air Fund, a beautiful charity which sends people away to the country who can't afford to go themselves. And Miss Ford wanted her boys to earn their money themselves, not to have it given to them.

"For it will mean more to you boys if you work for it," she said.

Howard thought it over carefully, and finally he asked mamma if he might go to the store and buy a cent's worth of popcorn.

"What are you going to do with it, dear?" she asked, and then he told her his plan and mamma entered into it as heartily as he did.

Together they popped the cent's worth of corn, and put it into a clean, white bag, and then Howard took it over to an old gentleman who lived near them, and who he knew was very fond of popcorn, and asked him if he wanted to buy his bagful.

"How much is it?" asked Mr. Murray.

"Is it worth three cents, do you think?" asked Howard timidly.

"Just about. I should think. Yes, I'll take it, my boy. And it's very good, too," he added after his first mouthful. Howard bought three cents' worth of popcorn this time and sold more bagfuls at three cents apiece, so he had nine cents. Mamma told him that if he'd buy a pound of sugar, which would be six cents, some milk, some chocolate and some vanilla, which she could afford to sell him for

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three cents, she'd show him how to make some fudge. They had just a pound when it was done; and then Howard printed this sign very carefully:

Candy Sweet  
That can't be beat."

and nailed it up by the fence. Mamma told him that he had better sell two of the squares for a cent and he arranged it very temptingly on a little table and waited for customers.

They came slowly, but by supper time the fudge was all gone and he had twenty-two cents in his pocket.

The next day was Sunday, and nobody was happier than Howard when he dropped his money into Miss Ford's hand.—The Advance.

WHY RALPH AND ROB FELL OUT.

Ralph and Rob were the best of friends,  
And yet the two fell out,  
And 'twas the most surprising thing,  
The way it came about.  
For early in the morning they  
Went riding in a cart,  
As full of fun the livelong day  
As they were at the start;  
When up a hill quite suddenly  
They drove with laugh and shout,  
The wheel fell down—and now you see  
Why Ralph and Rob fell out!

—Sel.

The Story of the New Boy.

"There's a new boy on our block," said Teddy.  
"Huh! I seen him," said Dick. "He wears curls."  
"What's he living over at Mrs. Connor's for, I wonder?"  
"Maybe he's Milly's cousin or something."  
Teddy pondered a minute. "She never told me she had a cousin so near her age."  
"H'm! I guess she wasn't proud of him—with pants and long curls. I'd like to pull his hair and make him squeal."  
"Let's go and see what's he's doin'," said Teddy.  
Three houses down the street the new boy was hoeing in a flower-bed. He wore a big straw hat and his back was turned, so he did not see the boys as they swaggered along and mounted the gateposts belonging to Mrs. Connor.  
"Hi, there, hubby! What's your name?" called Teddy, from his safe perch.  
The new boy did not look up. He dropped his hoe and took up a trowel and began digging a hole.  
"Where's Milly, I wonder?" said Dick. "Say, little boy, what you doin' in that garden?"  
The new boy threw up a trowelful of earth, and some of it just missed Dick, who was nearest.  
"Say, there. Don't you be sassy, or I'll come over and pull your nice pretty curls."  
The new boy set a bulb in the hole he had made and began shovelling in the earth around it.  
"You think you know how to garden, don't you? Well, you can't do it for a cent. You're nothing but a girl-boy. Tell me your name, girl-boy, or I'll come over and lick you."  
The new boy finished a nice little mound over the bulb, and poured some water on it from a watering-pot.  
"Hey! Girl-boy! Girl-boy! We're comin' to lick you, and you dassent touch us!" Both boys dropped to the ground and started toward the flower-bed.  
The new boy picked up his hoe, stood up, and turned to face the two boys. And those two boys just grinned and looked silly, for it was Milly in her new play overalls.—Boston Herald.

THE TWO SIDES OF IT.

There was a girl who always said,  
Her fate was very hard;  
From the one thing she wanted most  
She always was debarred.  
There always was a cloudy spot  
Somewhere within her sky;  
Nothing was ever quite just right,  
She used to say, and sigh.  
And yet her sister, strange to say,  
Whose lot was quite the same;  
In every day that came,  
Found something pleasant for herself  
Of course, things tangled up sometimes,  
For just a little while;  
But nothing ever stayed all wrong,  
She used to say, and smiled.  
So one girl sighed and one girl smiled,  
Through all their lives together,  
It didn't come from luck or fate,  
From clear or cloudy weather,  
The reason lay within their hearts,  
And colored all outside;  
One chose to hope, and one to mope,  
And so they smiled and sighed.  
Farming World.

The Young People

EDITOR

BYRON H. THOMAS.

All articles for this department should be sent to Rev. Byron H. Thomas, Dorchester, N. B., and must be in his hands one week at least before the date of publication. On account of limited space all articles must necessarily be short.

President, A. E. Wall, Esq., Windsor, N. S.  
Sec. Treas., Rev. Geo. A. Lawson, 49 Preston St., Halifax.

A BIBLE READING.

The answers of God to the Soul's Cries.

"O Lord, I am in trouble." Ps. 31:9 "Call upon me etc., Ps. 1:15.  
"God be merciful to me, etc., Luke 18:13 "Jesus Christ, etc." I Tim. 1:15.  
"What must I do to be," Acts 16:30. "Believe on the Lord." Acts 16:31.  
"Oh that I knew where," Job 23:3 "Ye shall seek, etc.," Jer. 29:13.  
"Behold I am vile what," Job 11:4. "Though your sins be," Is 1:18.  
"Create in me a clean," Ps. 51:10 "A new heart also," Ezel. 36:26.  
"I am weary with my groaning," Ps. 6:6. "Cast thy burdén," Ps 55:22.  
"Lord be thou my helper," Ps. 30:10. "Fear not I will," Is. 41:13.  
"Leave me not, neither, etc.," Ps. 27:9 "I will never leave," Heb. 13:5.  
"Who is sufficient for," 2 Cor. 2:16. "My grace is sufficient," 2 Cor. 12:9.  
"Keep the door of my lips," Ps. 141:3. "I will be with mouth," Ex. 4:2.  
"My soul waiteth for, etc.," Ps. 130:6 "They that wait upon," Is. 40:31.  
"My soul thirsteth for," Ps 41:2 "Thine eyes shall see," Is. 33:17.  
"The terrors of death," Ps 55:4. "He that believeth, etc.," Jno 11:25.  
"Come Lord Jesus Come," Rev. 22:20. "Surely, I come," etc., Rev. 22:20.

Distribute among the members of the Union slips with Scripture references. Let the leader ask the holders of the slips to read them—being careful to call for them in proper order—as named above.

"Christ is not valued at all, unless He be valued above all."—Augustine.

"If you have the sun, you have the rays—if you have the fountain, you have all the living stream. If Christ is yours, all things are yours."—Stanford.

"O Lord, let me live out of the world with Thee, if Thou wilt, but let me not live in the world without Thee."—Bishop Hall.

LOVING ALLEGIANCE.

Referring to Mary's loving cry, "Master!" Miss Havergal has written: "I think this the very epitome of love. Love understands love; it needs no talk. Sunlight needs no paraphernalia of pipes, and wicks, and burners; it just shines out, direct and immediate. And the dewdrop flashes it back in the same way. The sparkle may be tiny, but it is true and immediate; it needs no vehicle.  
"I have called thee by thy name! That was quite enough. The powerful sunshine of His love was focused into that white beam of seven-fold light, and the whole soul was concentrated into the responsive love-flash, 'Master.'"

A LITTLE DEEPER."

"A little deeper," said one of the veterans of the first Napoleon's old guard, when they were probing in his bosom for a bullet that had mortally wounded him, and he thought they were getting somewhere in the region of the heart. "A little deeper and you will find the Emperor." Engraven in the Christian's heart, deeper than all other love of home or friends, with an ineffaceable impression, that nothing can erase, you find the loved name of Jesus.

"On fields of blood by deeds heroic,  
The soldier wins undying fame,  
In letters bold on page historic  
Is ever found the statesman's name;  
But greater still the work of him,  
Whose deeds of kindness marked the years,  
Whose heart was touched by human weep,  
—The Forester.  
Whose labors lessened human tears."

THE GROWING PRECIOUSNESS OF CHRIST.

The more you live with Christ the better you love him. There are some people in the world of so un-

lovable a nature, that to see them once in seven years is quite enough if you wish to love them; the less you know of them, perhaps, the better. But of Jesus Christ it can be said, the longer you live with him the better you will love him.

THE MASTER PASSION.

The deepest affection in the believing heart is always the love of Jesus. The love of home, the love of friends, the love of letters, the love of rest, the love of travel, and all else, are contracted by the side of this master passion. As the glory of the sun causes all lesser lights to pale into significance, so do all other objects of attraction fade into comparative nothingness to one who is bathed in the glory of the Sun of Righteousness.

THE PERFECT FRIEND.

One only friend we have  
Accounted sure;  
One only love is ours  
That will endure.  
All other friends are dear;  
He knows how dear  
Who gave them for our joy  
And solace here.  
All other loves are sweet,  
He knows how sweet  
Of whom sad souls that lack  
For love entreat.  
But friends however true  
This life will test,  
And they will fail us oft  
Who know us best.  
And love however strong  
In time may change;  
Misfortunes may divide,  
New ties estrange.  
Sorest of all will come  
Some sad offense;  
Mistrust will chill, and doubt  
Drive friendship hence.  
O slow of heart to learn  
What yet we own—  
One only perfect friend  
Hath any known!  
—Harriet McEwen, Kimball.

PERMANENT JOY ONLY IN CHRIST.

"The spider's most attenuated thread  
Is cord, is cable, to man's tender tie  
On earthly bliss; it breaks at every breeze.  
O ye bless'd scenes of permanent delight!  
Full, above measure! lasting, beyond bound!  
A perpetuity of bliss is bliss."  
Young.

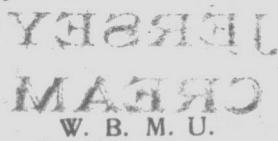
TIES WHICH BIND US TO CHRIST.

These seven "togethers" are seven links of a chain which bind us indissolubly to Christ: Crucified together; quickened together; raised together; seated together in heavenly places; sufferers together; heirs together and glorified together with Christ.

THE FOCUS OF LIFE.

By Craig S. Thomas, Ph.D.

May is the month when most birds return from their winter sojourn in the South to their northern nesting homes. The trees, now beautiful with leaf and blossom, are also vocal, with the notes of kinglets, warblers and vireos, and resound with the more pretentious songs of thrushes, grosbeaks and orioles. Into a row of trees that ran along my back yard fence, many of these birds came; and I had carefully hinged the screen of my study window so that I could throw it back and have an unobstructed view of them. My field glass lay constantly at my elbow ready for instant use.  
One day, happening to look out, I saw a new bird in the trees; it was moving from limb to limb; there was no time to throw back the wire screen. The field glass was brought to the eyes, and, to my astonishment, the bird was clearly seen, while no wire screen was visible. To assure myself, I looked again with the naked eye; there was the screen, and it obstructed my vision as before. I looked again through the glass with the same result—no screen was visible, and distant objects were in as clear view as though no screen intervened. The explanation I found in the fact that while light enough came through the screen, the focus of the glass was upon the distant object.  
Faith is the field glass of life. When focused on God, temporal things do not obstruct his vision. It is not enough to say, "After a while the screen will be thrown back and we shall see clearly." It is ours to see clearly now provided the focus of life be right. "By faith we know." Standard.



Contributors to this column will please address Mrs. J. W. Manning, 140 Duke St., St. John, N. B.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 16.

- 9 a. m.—Registering and receiving badges.
9.30 Praise and Prayer Service led by Mrs. N. C. Scott.
10 Convention opened. Rules of order read. Committees appointed. Roll Call of delegates.
10.30 Reports of Provincial Secretaries: Nova Scotia—Miss Emma Hume. New Brunswick—Mrs. M. S. Cox. P. E. I.—Miss A. A. Wadman. Discussion on these reports.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.
2.30 p. m.—Prayer Service led by Mrs. B. S. Freeman.
3 Report of Secretary, Mrs. M. A. Chubbuck.
3.30 Treasurers' Reports, W. B. M. U., Mrs. Mary Smith.
Mission Bands, Mrs. Ida Crandall.
President's Address, Mrs. J. W. Manning.
4.10 Address of Welcome, Mrs. A. F. Randolph.
Greeting from other Societies.
Report on Home Missions, Mrs. W. King; Tidings, Miss J. Harding; Link, Mrs. J. C. Redding.
Programmes, Mission Band lessons, etc.
WEDNESDAY EVENING.
8 p. m.—Opening Exercises. Scripture Reading. Prayer.
Addresses—Mrs. D. Hutchinson, Miss Peck, Miss Mabel Archibald.
Special Music.
THURSDAY MORNING.
9 a. m.—Prayer Service led by Mrs. A. W. Fowles.
9.30 Memorial Service led by Mrs. Gunn.
10.30 Address by Mrs. Wesley Weyman on Free Baptist Mission Work.
10.50 Conference on Organization, led by the Provincial Secretary for N. B.
11.15 Report on Literature, Miss Eva McDorman.
11.30 Appointing officers and other business.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON.
2.30 p. m.—Bible Reading by Miss M. Eason.
3 Mission Band Reports.
Nova Scotia—Mrs. P. R. Foster.
New Brunswick—Mrs. W. E. McIntyre.
P. E. I.—Mrs. J. G. Belyen.
Round Table on Mission Band work led by Mrs. Foster.
Papers on the Educational Work of Bands by Miss Etta Yuill.
Methods of Work for Senior Mission Bands, by Mrs. W. E. McIntyre.
4.30 Address on the Opportunity and Advantages of the United Study of Missions by Mrs. Emma Estey.
Discussion.
5.30 Estimates and unfinished business.
THURSDAY EVENING.
Addresses by Rev. H. F. Lafamme, India, Mrs. Buchanan, and others.
Special music at both evening meetings.
Meetings of the Executive will be held on Tuesday at 3 o'clock and 7.30.
A Missionary Exhibit will be open to all between the sessions of Convention. This will consist of rare curios from foreign lands and will be under the direction of Mrs. Hartley of Florenceville, N. B.

RECEIVED BY THE W. B. M. U. TREASURER, from July 26th to Aug. 2nd.

Boylston, F. M., 50 cts; Milton, F. M. \$7.55, H. M. \$1.57; Tidings 25 cts; Bear River, F. M. \$11, H. M. \$2.18; Forest Glen, F. M. \$5; Berwick, F. M. \$9.50, H. M. \$13.96; Weston, F. M. \$8.40, H. M. \$4.20; Somerset, F. M. \$9, H. M. \$9.35; Antigonish, F. M. \$4, H. M. \$5; North Range, F. M. \$6, Tidings, 25 cts; Cambelltown, H. M. \$5; Five Islands and L. Economy, F. M. \$2.91, H. M. \$3; Reports, 15 cts. Amherst, F. M. \$58, H. M. \$11, offering, F. M. \$1.50, H. M. \$1.50; Long Creek, F. M. \$3; Cumberland Bay, F. M. \$19.50, H. M. \$4.50; St. John, Germain street, F. M. \$59, H. M. \$13; Avondale, F. M. \$11; Port Greenville, F. M. \$1.25, Tidings, 25 cts; Reports 25 cts; Torbrook, F. M. \$4, H. M. \$9 to constitute Mrs. Eliakim Wheelock, a life member, F. M. \$25; Athol, F. M. \$5, H. M. \$1.50; Tidings 25 cts; Falkland Ridge, F. M. \$5, H. M. \$1.25, to constitute Mrs. Mary Marshall a life member, F. M. \$25, to con-

Foreign Missions

notice it trippingly upon the tongue. The English brethren seemed more familiar with it. But as well as we could we said it in concert.
On Friday morning the Congress received a message from the King, in reply to one which had been sent on behalf of the Congress. It was signed by Lord Knollys, and was as follows:
'The King commands me to convey his sincere thanks to the ministers and delegates of the Baptist Churches from the United Kingdom, the British Colonies, America, and other lands, now assembled in the Baptist World Congress, for the message to himself and the Queen, which their Majesties greatly appreciate and value.'
The message was received with cheers, and the audience rose and sang the National Anthem.
A suggestion was made on Friday afternoon by Rev. Silas Mead, of Australia which ought some day to bear fruit. It was that there should be a first-class monthly Baptist Missionary review, which should embrace Baptist missions the world over.
Natives of London unite in declaring that Congress weather was not London weather, but seemed to be imported for the occasion. During all the meeting there was not a drop of rain except on Sunday morning, and then only a shower. On the other hand there was a steady and uncomfortable supply of hot weather, Friday being the hottest day of the summer, registering 84 in the shade, with a close humid atmosphere.
Kipling is evidently not a favorite author among English Baptists. MacNeill was applauded vigorously for an adaptation of Kipling's well known line, 'Daughter am I in my mother's house, but mistress in my own.' But very few, of the English delegates at least, recognized it as a quotation.
R. J. C.

THE BAPTIST WORLD CONGRESS. (Continued from page 5.)

does from the great west, no Canadian need ask. After showing what Canada is and her importance to the Empire and the Anglo-Saxon race, he set forth the need of Baptist principles in the formation of national life, and asked the sympathy and aid of all in the great work of leavening the life of the growing nation. It would be too much to say that there were none who criticized the address adversely. The prejudices of a lifetime are not overcome by one speech, however eloquent, nor would it be correct to say that there were no blemishes. There was some nervousness (We liked the speaker none the less for that.) The chief fault was that the address was a little too good, too ornate, too oratorical, a suggestion of the "high-falutin'" once or twice. But for all it was decidedly the best thing of the evening, and the speaker received a merited storm of applause when he sat down, while we Canadians would innocently remark to strangers beside us, "That was our man. How did you like him?"

Hearty votes of thanks were extended to the Secretaries, Rev. J. H. Shakespeare and Rev. J. N. Prestridge. Then the vast audience joined hands and sang "Blest be the tie that binds." The benediction was pronounced by Dr. McLaren, and the Baptist World Congress was over. R. J. Colpitts. London, July 26.

CONGRESS NOTES.

A dramatic event marked Dr. McLaren's Presidential address. Speaking of the unity and continuity of the church and the Baptist position in regard to these, he asked that all delegates should rise and repeat with him the Apostles' Creed. It must be confessed that there were many of us who did not pro-

Equity Sale.

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

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the plaintiff's solicitors or the undersigned Referee. Dated at St. John, N. B., this 9th day of May, A. D. 1905. E. H. McALPINE, REFERENCE IN EQUITY. EARLE, BELYEA, & CAMPBELL, PLAINTIFF'S SOLICITORS. T. T. LANTALUM, Auctioneer. The above sale is postponed until Saturday the SIXTEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER next—then to take place at the same hour and place. St. John, June 17th, 1905. E. H. McALPINE, Referee in Equity.

DENOMINATION... SUCCESSOR TO LATE... As the Finance... Scotia have been... willing to assum... the work of the la... Treasurer of forme... come responsible f... of the year. All... sent to him and... and credited ac... Signed A... W. B. M. U. S. The Baptist C... time Provinc... Charlottetown... urday, the 19... at 10 o'clock a... Announcement... travel and ente... by the proper... Fredericton, P... A considerab... Books for the... sold. One c... sent to any a... ceipt of ten ce... Dr. H. C. Cres... senger and Vis... N. B. The Maritim... ciety will mee... Charlottetown... at 9 a. m., to... business that... to consider th... to the Conven... Hopewell Ca... THE BAPT... At Charlottet... As a church... the Baptist C... time Provinc... A committee... secure the bes... private board... delegates. V... grets in not... entertainment... constituency... at 75 cts, \$1... per day. De... ment at any... apply to the... August 10th... Signed on P. S.—The... their delegate... be mindful o... and make pr... pastors may... THE BA... The Baptis... at Charlott... Friday, the 1... 10 a. m.—... Scriptures." 11 a. m.—... ty Essential... Day, D. D. 2 p. m.—... Evangelistic... Cummings. 3 p. m.—... lem, in the... P. Raymond... 8 p. m.,... look." Woodstock... There will... the Board... University, i... in the vest... Charlottetow... Dartmouth



**Notices.**

**DENOMINATIONAL FUNDS, N. S.**  
 SUCCESSOR TO LATE TREASURER, JOHN NALDE  
 As the Finance Committee for Nova Scotia have been unable to find anyone willing to assume the full responsibility for the work of the late Treasurer, A. Cohoon, Treasurer of former years has agreed to become responsible for it during the remainder of the year. All funds may therefore be sent to him and will be duly acknowledged and credited as directed.  
 Signed A. E. WALL  
 A. COHOON, Fin. Com. for N. S.  
 Wolfville N. S. March 2, 1905.

**THE CONVENTION.**

The Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces will meet (D. V.) at Charlottetown, P. E. Island, on Saturday, the 19th day of August next, at 10 o'clock a. m.  
 Announcements regarding rates of travel and entertainment will be made by the proper committees.  
 Herbert C. Creed, Sec.  
 Fredericton, N. B., July 14, '05.

A considerable number of the Year Books for the current year remain unsold. One or more copies will be sent to any address post paid on receipt of ten cents per copy. Address Dr. H. C. Creed, Fredericton, or Messenger and Visitor, Box 330, St. John N. B.

The Maritime Baptist Historical Society will meet at the Baptist Church Charlottetown on Saturday, Aug. 19, at 9 a. m., to transact any necessary business that may come before us, and to consider the society's annual report to the Convention.  
 J. W. Brown, Sec.  
 Hopewell Cape, July 21.

**THE BAPTIST CONVENTION.**  
 At Charlottetown, P. E. I. Aug. 19-22.  
 As a church we are pleased to have the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces meet with us this year. A committee has been appointed to secure the best rates at suitable hotels private boarding houses and homes for delegates. We again express our regrets in not being able to offer free entertainment owing to our limited constituency. Board will be provided at 75 cts, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, and \$2.00 per day. Delegates wishing entertainment at any of the above rates, will apply to the undersigned on or before August 10th.  
 Signed on behalf of Committee,  
 E. D. Sterns,  
 Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
 P. S.—The churches when appointing their delegates this year will no doubt be mindful of the extra expenses and make provision, so that all our pastors may be able to attend.  
 M. Com.

**THE BAPTIST INSTITUTE.**

The Baptist Institute will convene at Charlottetown, P. E. Island, on Friday, the 18th day of August.  
 Programme.  
 10 a. m.—"The Authority of the Scriptures." Rev. Frank E. Bishop.  
 11 a. m.—"Is a Belief in Immortality Essential to Ethics?" Rev. C. H. Day, D. D.  
 2 p. m.—"The Sunday School, as an Evangelistic Agency." Rev. S. W. Cummings.  
 3 p. m.—"The Young Man Problem, in the Sunday School." Rev. G. P. Raymond.  
 8 p. m.—"The World's Baptist Outlook."  
 Rev. H. F. Adams, M. A.  
 Woodstock, N. B.

There will be, D. V., a meeting of the Board of Governors of Acadia University, on Friday the 18th inst., in the vestry of the Baptist Church, Charlottetown, P. E. I., at 9 a. m.  
 By order,  
 S. B. Kempton,  
 Sec. Board.  
 Dartmouth, Aug. 4, 1905.

**Notice.**

The annual meeting of the Maritime Baptist Publishing Company, will be held in the vestry of the Baptist Church, Charlottetown, P. E. I., on Saturday, August 19th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for the reception of the financial statement, the election of directors, the consideration of the amalgamation of the Messenger and Visitor and the Religious Intelligence and all other business that may properly come before the meeting.  
 E. M. SIPPRELL, President,  
 Board Directors.

**MARITIME BAPTIST CONVENTION.**

**Travelling Arrangements.**  
 The following railway and steamboat lines will carry delegates to the Baptist Convention to be held at Charlottetown, P. E. I., from 17th to 22nd August at one first-class fare full fare to be paid going.  
 Purchase first-class tickets over all roads going, procuring Standard Certificates at the same time tickets are bought.  
 Return tickets will be issued free on secretary's certificate of attendance.  
 The Charlottetown Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., P. E. I. Railway, Intercolonial Railway, Canadian Pacific Railway, Harvey and Salisbury Railway, N. B. and P. E. I. Railway, Cumberland Railway & Coal Co., Moncton and Buctouche Railway, Elgin and Havelock Railway.  
 The Dominion Atlantic Railway request that the Standard Certificates be presented on their return to the Agent at Pictou to secure return tickets.  
 The Halifax and South Western Railway will issue first-class tickets with Standard Certificates to Halifax and return free if ten or more going. If less than ten at one-half fare for the return trip.  
 The Midland Railway Co., Limited, will grant the usual concession for one single fare for the round trip on the certificate plan.  
 Certificates for all lines good until 23 August.  
 H. E. GROSS,  
 Chairman of Com.  
 Moncton, N. B., July 28, 1905.

**Rally Day Programme.**

The Baptist Book Room, Toronto, has for sale a splendid Sunday School Rally Day Programme that will be supplied at  
**\$1.00 per hundred.**  
 It is suited for all Sunday Schools, large or small.  
 Send orders to the Baptist Book Room, Toronto, dealers in Books, Hymn Books, Bibles and all Sunday School Supplies.

**Personals.**

Rev. M. A. McLean of Truro has supplied the Main St. pulpit very acceptably for the past two Sundays. Pastor Hutchinson is visiting different parts of the Province during his vacation.  
 The many friends of Senator Black of Amherst will be sorry to learn that he is ill of typhoid fever. The attack, however, appears to be a light one, and it is hoped that in the course of a few weeks Mr. Black will be on his feet again.  
 Rev. N. B. Rogers, who resigned the Manguerville field last autumn to take a course at Newton, and who has been supplying in New England since the close of the Seminary, is visiting this Province for a brief rest and change. He expects to return to Boston in about two weeks.  
 Rev. A. B. Cohoe, accompanied by Mrs. Cohoe and their infant daughter, has gone to Ontario on a vacation trip. They will visit Mr. Cohoe's father in Durham, Oxford County. Mr. Cohoe was looking a little jaded after a hard and faithful year's work. The change to farm life for a month will, we hope, do him much good. The Brussels Street congregation will be ministered to during Mr. Cohoe's absence by Rev. A. J. Prosser of the Waterloo street church.

The pulpit of the Gibson Church was supplied on Sunday last by Rev. H. F. Adams, Pastor Robinson being laid aside from active duty on account of a lame foot. We regret to learn that the Gibson parsonage has lately been visited by the dark winged messenger and Mr. and Mrs. Robinson mourn the loss of their infant child. We extend to them sincere sympathy in their affliction.

Rev. E. T. Fox of Toronto, Treasurer of the Baptist Mission Boards of Ontario and Quebec, with Mrs. Fox and their daughter, came to our Maritime country a week or two ago for the trip and a short visit. We much regret to say that Mrs. Fox was taken ill in St. John with something of the nature of bilious fever. She has been quite seriously ill, but is now better and a steady improvement is hoped for. It will be some little time, however, before Mrs. Fox will be able to return to Toronto. Our friends have our sincerest sympathy in their trying experience. They are staying at the Victoria Hotel, King Street.

We learn with deep regret, from Rev. W. C. Goucher, that Rev. H. P. Whidden and wife of Dayton, Ohio, have suffered a sad bereavement in the death of one of their children. Mr. Goucher writes: "Mrs. Whidden had gone with the child on to Sarnia, Ont., for the summer, when little four-year-old Francis soon showed symptoms of tetanus, due to a previous injury of the foot. Everything possible was done to save the little fellow, but without avail. The sorrow-stricken parents journeyed to St. Stephen with the little body, which was interred in our beautiful Rural Cemetery July 4th. The prayerful sympathy of Mr. and Mrs. Whidden's many friends will go out toward them in this their time of sorrow."

**JERSEY CREAM**

put up in tins by The Truro Condensed Milk Co., is now largely used by makers of

**ICE CREAM**

because of its absolute purity and because it is not susceptible to the bad effects of hot weather.

Try it the next time you make ICE CREAM and see if you do not like it.

**"Imitation is the Sincerest Form of Flattery."**

The best proof that

**MINARD'S LINIMENT**

has extraordinary merits, and is in good repute with the public, is that IT IS EXTENSIVELY IMITATED. The imitations resemble the genuine article in appearance only. They lack the general excellence of the Genuine.

This notice is necessary, as injurious and dangerous imitations, liable to produce chronic inflammation of the skin, are often substituted for MINARD'S LINIMENT by Dealers, because they pay a larger profit.

They all Sell on the Merits and Advertising of MINARD'S.

One in particular claiming to be made by a former proprietor of MINARD'S LINIMENT, which simply is a lie.

**INSIST UPON HAVING**

**MINARD'S LINIMENT,**

MADE BY  
**C. C. RICHARDS & CO.,**  
 YARMOUTH, N. S.

**BOY'S THANKSGIVING.**

I would catch the spirit of the little boy whose prayer on a cold January night was: "Jesus, I thank Thee for skating and sleds and snow balls and my big snow man in the yard; and Jesus, I thank Thee most for next spring, when I won't have to wear an overcoat, and when I can go out and pick flowers."

Don't you find that lately the tea you have been using for so long a time is not quite as good as it was when you started to use it? That is usually the way with any article.

**VIM TEA**

Won the confidence of Tea Drinkers by KEEPING THE QUALITY UP TO ITS HIGH STANDARD and will continue

to do so. When VIM TEA Quality drops, stop buying VIM TEA.

**Bulk and Lead Packets**

# Doctor Brigham Says

MANY PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

The wonderful power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound over the diseases of womankind is not because it is a stimulant, not because it is a palliative, but simply because it is the most wonderful tonic and reconstructor ever discovered to act directly upon the generative organs, positively curing disease and restoring health and vigor.

Marvelous cures are reported from all parts of the country by women who have been cured, trained nurses who have witnessed cures and physicians who have recognized the virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and are fair enough to give credit where it is due.

If physicians dared to be frank and open, hundreds of them would acknowledge that they constantly prescribe Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in severe cases of female ills, as they know by experience it can be relied upon to effect a cure. The following letter proves it.

Dr. S. C. Brigham, of 4 Brigham Park, Fitchburg, Mass., writes:

"It gives me great pleasure to say that I have found Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound very efficacious, and often prescribe it in my practice for female difficulties.

"My oldest daughter found it very beneficial for uterine trouble some time ago, and my youngest daughter is now taking it for a female weakness, and is surely gaining in health and strength.

"I freely advocate it as a most reliable specific in all diseases to which women are subject, and give it honest endorsement."

Women who are troubled with painful or irregular menstruation, bloating (or flatulence), leucorrhoea, falling, inflammation or ulceration of the uterus, ovarian troubles, that bearing-down feeling, dizziness, faintness, indigestion, nervous prostration or the blues, should take immediate action to ward off the serious consequences, and be restored to perfect health and strength by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and then write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for further free advice. No living person has had the benefit of a wider experience in treating female ills. She has guided thousands to health. Every suffering woman should ask for and follow her advice if she wants to be strong and well.

## NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of The S. Hayward Company, will be held on Monday, August 21st, 1905, at 3 o'clock, p. m., at the office of the Company, Canterbury Street, St. John, for the election of Directors and any other business that may legally come before the meeting.

G. H. BERNETT, Secretary.  
Dated at St. John, N. B. July 26th, 1905

## Wanted:

By a small family in St. John, competent help for general housework and to assist in the care of children. Permanent position and home privileges.

Address, MR. JOHNSON,  
P. O. Box 229,  
St. John, N. B.

## Sure Cure for SUMMER COMPLAINT

Newcastle, N. B.  
Nov. 13, 1904

Messrs. C. Gates, Son & Co.

Dear Sirs:—I have been thinking for some time that I should let you know what your CERTAIN CHECK has done for my son. He had such a bad case of Cholera that he was reduced to a skeleton. We tried doctors, drugs and every other remedy, but without avail. Finally we procured your CERTAIN CHECK and we believe it saved our boy's life, as it cured him after everything else had failed.

Your Life of Man Bitters and Invigorating Syrup also cured me of liver trouble. I consider that your medicines are all as recommended.

Yours truly,  
W. L. CURTIS  
Gates' CERTAIN CHECK never fails and is sold everywhere at 25 cents per bottle.  
Manufactured by  
C. GATES, SON & Co.  
Middleton, N. S.

# The Home

## GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.

Wherein consists good housekeeping? asks a writer in the 'Christian Herald.' For one thing it implies such keeping of a house as makes everybody, from daddy to the baby happy and comfortable. The housekeeper is responsible for the smooth running of the family machine. The order of the home depends upon her management. If she is a heedless person who has no system, meals will never be in season, and things will be at sixes and sevens all through her domain. If she be a slave to her system, cramped by it and unable to give or take any freedom, the family will suffer. System must needs be elastic in the best regulated home.

In good housekeeping, there are well-kept, tidy and clean rooms, dust and cobwebs are not in evidence. Breakfast, dinner and supper are appetizing meals, however simple. The house is restful. Old people enjoy it. The children bring their friends into the home sure of a welcome. The work is done: it does not drag. If there is a maid, she is loyal. She holds a relation of friendliness to the whole family and is not a mere hirling.

Good housekeeping means room for expansion in every faculty of soul and body. It takes no ordinary woman to be a perfect housekeeper and homemaker.

## THE VALUE OF LAUGHTER.

The immediate physical results of indulgence in laughter are numerous. In the first place, the act of laughing involves the exercise of a large number of muscles, including many of those of the face, neck, chest, and abdomen, which, if they are exercised sufficiently, often become correspondingly well developed, as do also all other tissues in intimate connection with them. The facial muscles, for example, of the man who laughs often and easily are generally developed to a degree which gives him the facial rotundity of a contented child. But laughter accomplishes much more than this mere outward appearance of well being. It has a highly beneficial influence on those two vital organs, the heart and the lungs.

During what is called a "fit" of laughter the lungs may be almost completely emptied of their contained air. Fresh air is then drawn in to the fullest extent of their capacity, inflating, perhaps, those little used air cells which contained previously only stagnant air and bacilli—for in the shallow breathing we ordinarily practice comparatively large tracts of air cells are not used. During this process the general circulation is accelerated, impure air is hurried out of the system and fresh air hurried in. With the forcible ascent and descent of the diaphragm during inspiration and expiration the liver and other abdominal organs undergo a kind of kneading not unlike that undergone during massage, and which is of great benefit in rousing them from that torpor to which they are liable.

The heart is also stimulated to more vigorous contraction during the active circulatory process. Persons who, so to speak, let themselves go, and laugh with a will, sometimes bring almost all the principal muscles of their body into play, twisting, turning and bending themselves almost double in sheer muscular exhilaration. It is a matter of everyday experience that one feels the better for a good laugh, an explosion of laughter being, in truth, a nerve storm, comparable in its effect to a thunderstorm in nature (on a very small scale), doing good by dissipating those oppressive clouds of care which sometimes darken the mental horizon.—London 'Chronicle.'

## DRINKING HOT WATER.

There are four classes of persons who should not drink large quantities of hot water: First people who have irritability of the heart. Hot water will cause palpitation of the heart in such cases. Second, persons afflicted

stomachs. Third, persons afflicted with sour stomachs. Fourth, persons who have soreness of the stomach or pain induced by light pressure. These rules are not for those who take hot water simply to relieve thirst, but as a means of washing out the stomach. Hot water will relieve thirst better than cold water, and for that purpose is not to be condemned. But hot water is an excitant, and in cases in which irritation of the stomach exists should be avoided.

## IMAGINATION.

Many of the diseases of which people complain exist only in the imagination of their supposed victims. Physicians, generally, understand this, and they not infrequently enjoy the imaginary effect of their harmless remedies. A great deal of what is called heart disease is simply a mild dyspepsia. Nervousness is a fashionable name for an irritable and bad temper. The majority of so-called cases of malaria are largely laziness. Amusing incidents are related of those who imagine their troubles. An old lady in Massachusetts had kept her bed for several years, believing herself to be a hopeless paralytic. One night her friends got up a ghost to scare her, and she ran half a mile before they could catch her. A clergyman of Philadelphia firmly believed that he could not sleep after preaching on Sunday night, unless under the influence of an opiate. His physician gave him sweetened water as "a morphia", and from its effects he dozed off as soundly as a tired child. A person who thought he was the victim of heart disease called a physician, who discovered that the "creaking sound" of which he complained whenever he took a deep breath was caused by a little pulley wheel on a pair of suspenders which he wore. Probably no class of people are more subject to hallucinations than the negroes of the South. They have a peculiar horror of the common difficulty known as "elongation of the palate." Physicians have succeeded in curing their troubles by advising them to tie their hair back from their foreheads.—The Watchman.

## TO MAKE A HAPPY HOME.

Learn to govern yourselves and to be gentle and patient.

Guard your tempers, especially in seasons of ill-health, irritation, and trouble.

Remember that valuable as is the gift of speech, silence is often more valuable.

Never retort an angry word. It is the second word that makes the quarrel.

Learn to say kind and pleasant things whenever the opportunity offers.

Cucumbers are an important part of a fish salad that is possible only at this time of the year. Shad roe is boiled and put on the ice to cool. When it is ready to serve as a salad the skin is removed, and the roe, surrounded by alternate slices of cucumber and small tomatoes cut very thin, serves as a garniture, and counteracts the effect of the rich mayonnaise.

## C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Gentlemen,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal.

I would not start on a voyage without it, if it cost a dollar a bottle.

CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN,

Schr "Storke," St. Andre, Kamouraska.



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

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

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

# TAKE DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

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

## MR. GEO. H. SOMERVILLE,

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

## THE AUTUMN TERM

commences on

TUESDAY,

5th

SEPTEMBER

AT

## MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGES.

Send for particulars to  
KILBACH & SCHURMAN  
Chartered Accountants.  
Halifax, N.S.

## Insurance. Absolute Security

QUEEN INSURANCE CO.

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JARVIS & WHITTAKER,

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74 Prince William Street, St. John, N.B.

## FOR SALE

FARM AT LOWER SELMAH A great bargain 100 acres, Hay, Tillage, orchards, 60 trees, all in bearing. Cattle, 18 head of cattle, 6 horses and 12 sheep. House 18x33 Ell 24x16, Barn 60x30, wagon and 1 house 24x26 one of the best and privilege on the bequid hay—sufficient to keep up the farm for all time. It is a fine word by and pasture. Price \$14,000. Address: A. A. Ford, Berwick and Hants County, R. R. Estate Agent.

A. A. FORD, Manager.

**Recreation**

and study are both essential to proper education. This residential collegiate school neglects neither for the other. Moral influences are of the best. For 49th yearly calendar address A. L. McCrimmon, WOODSTOCK COLLEGE, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

College re-opens September 5th, 1905

## BIBLE

Abridged from

Third

July 7

Lesson IX  
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# The Sunday School

## BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes.

Third Quarter, 1905.

JULY TO SEPTEMBER.

Lesson IX — August 27 — Jeremiah in the Dungeon.—Jeremiah 38: 1-13.

### GOLDEN TEXT.

Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness sake; for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.—Matt 5: 10

### EXPLANATORY.

I. JEREMIAH'S ENEMIES CONSPIRE AGAINST HIM.—Vs 1-4 "During those long, dark months of siege probably the only soul to all that crowded city which was in perfect peace, and free in its unrestrained liberty, was Jeremiah's." Cursed though he was, he had many opportunities of proclaiming his message. "It would appear that he was constantly reiterating in the ears of all who passed through the court-house the message which he had previously delivered to the king, that to stay in the city was to incur death by sword, famine or pestilence, while to go forth to the lines of the Chaldeans was the one condition of life."

1. SHEPHTAHIAH. Not mentioned elsewhere. GEDALIAH. Possibly a son of the Pashur who put Jeremiah in the stocks (Jer. 20: 1, 2). JUCAL. The Jebucal whom Zedekiah had sent (Jer. 37: 3) to beg Jeremiah's prayers for the people. PASHUR THE SON OF MALCHIAH. Zedekiah had sent him to Jeremiah at the beginning of the siege, to learn the outcome (Jer. 21: 1). These four princes were evidently officers close to the king. HEARD THE WORDS THAT JEREMIAH HAD SPOKEN. R. V., "spoke." The form of the verb "implies that the prophet often used the words."

2. HE THAT REMAINETH, etc. Pashur may have been the spokesman. At any rate, that is substantially what he had heard Jeremiah say (Jer. 21: 9-10) though doubtless Jeremiah was often saying just such things. HE THAT GOETH FORTH TO THE CHALDEANS, NOT AS A TRAITOR BUT IN HONORABLE SUBMISSION, SHALL HAVE HIS LIFE FOR A PREY. "Something snatched up hurriedly and borne away with him rather than his secure possession."

4. LET THIS MAN BE PUT TO DEATH. This cruel request was a tribute to the prophet:

### FALSE HUNGER.

A Symptom of Stomach Trouble Corrected by Good Food.

There is, with some forms of stomach disease, an abnormal craving for food which is frequently mistaken for a "good appetite." A lady teacher writes from Carthage, Mo., to explain how with good food she dealt with this sort of hurtful hunger.

"I have taught school for fifteen years," she writes, "and up to nine years ago had good, average health. My diet was always generous, comprising whatever I took a fancy to. I ate freely. Nine years ago, however, my health began to fail, and continued to grow worse, steadily, in spite of doctor's prescriptions, frequent changes of residence and everything I could do. During all this time my appetite continued good, only the more I ate the more I wanted to eat—I was always hungry. The first symptoms of my breakdown were a distressing nervousness and a loss of flesh. The nervousness grew so bad that finally it amounted to actual prostration. Then came stomach troubles, which were very painful, constipation which brought on piles, dyspepsia and severe nervous headaches. The doctors seemed powerless to help me, said I was overworked, and at last urged me to give up teaching, if I wished to save my life."

"But this I could not do. I kept on at it as well as I could, each day growing more wretched, my will power alone keeping me up, till at last a good angel suggested that I try a diet of Grape-Nuts food, and from that day to this I have eaten it, finding it delicious, always appetizing and satisfying. I owe my complete restoration to health to Grape-Nuts, and my persistence in using it. My weight has returned, and for more than two years I have been free from the nervousness, constipation, piles, headaches and all the ailments that used to punish me so, and have been able to work freely and easily." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. There's a reason.

they had discovered that death alone would silence him. FOR THUS R. V., "Forasmuch as" because. HE WEAKENED THE HANDS OF THE MEN OF WAR. That was true: Jeremiah's confident prophecies of defeat must have made the soldiers dispirited. But what of it, since they were true? THAT REMAIN IN THIS CITY. The phrase implies that the hardships of the siege had greatly reduced the garrison. Verse 10 also indicates that many had gone over to the Chaldeans.

II. JEREMIAH IN THE DUNGEON.—Vs. 5, 6 THEN ZEDEKIAH THE KING. He was weak and easily influenced, as Ahubent to the strong will of Elijah and Zerebel, and as Herod Antipas was swayed in turn by John the Baptist and Herodias. BEHOLD, HE IS IN YOUR HAND. A formal surrender, custody, implying "Do with him what you choose."

6. THEN TOOK THEY JEREMIAH "Cowardly," I call them, because they were to surprise him to kill Jeremiah, as Jehoiakim killed Urijah; they would rather that famine should do their work for them. So, like Joseph, he was cast into a cistern. THE DUNGEON (or pit) OF MALCHIAH. "Probably meaning that he was in charge of it." THEN LET DOWN JEREMIAH WITH CORDS. An indication of the depth of the noisome place.—In Palestine "the rain water, which falls on the flat roofs of the houses and paved court yards, is conveyed to the cisterns by saif ce gutters and pipes, and carries with it many impurities. Much of the fever and sickness so prevalent in Palestine is due to the neglected state of the cisterns." So JEREMIAH SUNK IN THE MIRE. The long siege was exhausting the water supply. Jeremiah was in danger of suffocation from the foul gases, and likely to die of starvation. But Zedekiah, as Cheyne says, was sunk in worse mire. Some think that Psa. 69 was written by Jeremiah in remembrance of this terrible experience.—

III. JEREMIAH'S FAITHFUL FRIEND.—Vs. 7-10. God has a deliverance always ready for his faithful children. Sometimes it is divine self and comfort while they remain in their fiery trials, so that, like Daniel's friends, "they have no hurt," and not even "the smell of fire is on them." Sometimes it is an angel sent to open the prison doors, as for Peter. Sometimes, as for Jeremiah it is a human messenger, perhaps a very lonely one. But the help always comes.

7. EBED-MELECH. "It is possible that the name, Ebed-melech, which means 'servant of [the] king,' may have been an official title." THE ETHIOPIAN. Ethiopian lay between Egypt and Abyssinia. Its people were renowned for their stature, and "for this reason probably they were chosen as attendants upon kings." ONE OF THE EUNUCHS WHICH WAS IN THE KING'S HOUSE. "He" was probably the custodian of the king's harem. THE KING THEN SITTING IN THE GATE OF BENJAMIN. The gate in the northern wall, looking toward Benjamin Ephraim, hence also called "the gate of Ephraim."

9. THESE MEN HAVE DONE EVIL. Being a foreigner, he was free from Jewish prejudice, and able to see what great injustice had been done. HE IS LIKE TO DIE OF HUNGER IN THE PLACE WHERE HE IS. Literally, "He is dead of hunger on the spot." Ebed-melech speaks impetuously, and almost as if out of breath with running. FOR THERE IS NO MORE BREAD IN THE CITY. "All private stores were consumed, and therefore unless Jeremiah could draw a soldier's rations as he had done hitherto from the magazines (Jer. 34: 21), he must inevitably die of hunger."

10. THEN THE KING, "always swayed by the last strong influence brought to bear on him" COMMANDED EBED-MELECH "TAKE FROM HENCE THIRTY MEN. Ewald, Cheyne, and others consider 'thirty' a scribe's error for three; but the larger number of soldiers was probably due to Zedekiah's lack of belief in the part of the princes."

IV. JEREMIAH'S RELEASE.—Vs. 11-13. 11. SO EBED-MELECH "WENT INTO THE HOUSE OF THE KING UNDER THE TREASURY. To a room under the king's storechamber. TOOK HENCE OLD CAST (as away, discarded) CLOUTHERS. These the thoughtful negro let down into the pit: Jeremiah, bidding him wrap his rags with them, but it might not check his rumpitis and sides."

13. SO THEY DREW UP JEREMIAH AND JEREMIAH REMAINED IN THE COURT OF THE PRISON (R. V., "of the guard"). The prophet was restored to his former comfortable quarters, and to his share in the food dealt out to the soldiers.

The favor of the God whom Jeremiah served so faithfully did not cease even with this great deliverance. Zedekiah, in sore straits because of the siege again held converse with the prophet, but Jeremiah adhered to his advice, urging submission to the Chaldeans as the only price of safety, and promising, in that case, the preservation of both Zedekiah and Jerusalem. "But the weak king's answer was the characteristic one. 'I am afraid.'" Jer. 38: 14-28

### THE WORD IN NATURE.

O Lord, how manifold are Thy works! In wisdom hast Thou made them all; The earth is full of Thy riches.



Best for Children. Let the little ones have plenty of Sovereign Lime Juice this summer. It's good for them. quenches thirst—keeps them cool—takes away the constant craving for ice water.

## Sovereign Lime Juice

prevents the stomach troubles of childhood—keeps the youngsters cool and happy all summer. It's just the pure lime juice—no alcohol. 10c, 15c, 25c and 50c bottles. SIMSON BROS CO. Ltd., Halifax, N.S.

## INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

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

### TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN.

No 5—Mixed for Moncton,	7.45
No 2—Exp. for Halifax, Sydney Point du Chene, and Campbellton	6.00
No 26—Express for Point du Chene, Halifax and Pictou	11.45
No 4—Express for Moncton and Point du Chene	11.00
No 8 Express for Sussex	17.15
No 134—Express for Quebec and Montreal.	19.00
No 10—Express for Halifax and Sydney	23.25
No 136, 138, 156—Suburban express for Hampton	13.15 18.15, 22.40

### TRAINS ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

No 9—Express from Halifax and Sydney	6.25
No 7—Express from Sussex	9.00
No 133—Express from Montreal and Quebec	12.50
No 5—Mixed from Moncton	16.30
No 3—Express from Moncton and Point du Chene.	17.00
No 25—Express from Halifax, Pictou and Campbellton	17.15
No 1—Express from Moncton	21.20
No 81—Express from the Sydneys, Halifax, Pictou and Moncton (Sunday only)	1.35
No 135, 137, 155—Suburban express from Hampton	7.45 15.30, 21.05

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

D. POTTINGER,

General Man.

Moncton, N. B., June 1st, 1905.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,

7 KING STREET, T. JOHN, N. B.

Telephone, 1053

GEO. CARVILL, C. T. A.

### School Home

It is sought to make this college a helpful Christian home for every girl entering it. Thorough courses in Preparatory and Collegiate studies, as well as in music and art. For Calendar, address

**MOULTON COLLEGE**  
TORONTO, ONT.

College re-opens September 13th, 1905.

The mighty God is a tireless God; he fainteth not, neither is weary. This is brave doctrine, then, that a tireless deity attends humanity amid all struggles and hardships, and attends it to aid, to soothe, to cheer, to purify, to redeem, to save.—C. Silvester Home.



## SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

### HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North west Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of the family, or any member of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

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

HOMESTEAD DUTIES: A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry under the provisions of this Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT should be made at the end of three years, before the Local Agent, sub-Agent or the Homestead Inspector.

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to do so.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of Interior.



## UPPER CANADA COLLEGE

FOUNDED IN 1829

Toronto, Ont.

PRINCIPAL HENRY W. AUDEN, M. A. Cambridge, late Sixth Form Master at Fettes College, Edinburgh.

The College will reopen for the Autumn term on Wednesday, Sept. 13th, 1905, at 10 a. m. Separate Preparatory Department for boys between the ages of 9 and 13, with separate staff and equipment. 50 acres of grounds. Separate infirmary with physician and trained nurse. Courses for University, Royal Military College and Business. Every facility for cultivation of sports and athletics. Examinations for Entrance Scholarships, Saturday, Sept. 16th, 1905. Special Scholarships for sons of old pupils.

For Calendar and all particulars address THE BURSAR, UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, Toronto, Ont. [sp. 20]

## WANTED

For the Schools at Wolfville.

1. A man and his wife for Steward and Matron of "College Residence," the boarding house of College students.
2. A head cook for Acadia Seminary.
3. Two women to have the care of rooms in College Residence and the Academy Home.
4. Ten young women to work in dining rooms and kitchens of Acadia Seminary, Horton Academy and College Residence.
5. One man servant for the Seminary, to have charge of fires and do all sorts of general work.

Write the undersigned for full particulars, stating what position you will accept.

A. COHOON,

Sec'y. Executive Committee

**Church Chime Bell**

Memorial Bells a Specialty.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826

**BELLS**

FOR SCHOOLS AND OTHER PURPOSES

**W. HENEBLY & CO. LTD.**

WESLEY TRAY N.Y.

ESTABLISHED 1826

From the Churches.

DENOMINATIONAL FUNDS

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

The Treasurer for New Brunswick is Rev. J. W. MARINE, D.D., St. JOHN'S, N. B. and the Treasurer for P. E. Island is Mr. A. W. STERNIS, CHARLOTTETOWN.

HOPEWELL.—We were privileged to visit the baptismal waters at the Cape on Sunday last, Aug. 6.

Albert, Aug. 10. SECOND KINGSCLEAR, N. B. — Bro. G. A. Hammond, after more than 40 years of faithful service as clerk of the church, recently resigned the office.

PRINCE WILLIAM.—As two of the deacons of the church are well advanced in years, and quite infirm, it was considered expedient to appoint a young man on the staff.

LOCKEPORT, N. S.—We are getting fairly settled in our new home and are getting started in our work.

LOCKEPORT, N. S.—We are getting fairly settled in our new home and are getting started in our work.

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Table listing church contributions: Saint Peter Road Church 5.26, Cavendish Church 4.75, Fairview Church 7.05, Belfast Church 13.80, Uigg Church 30.70, Alexander Church 12.15, Long Creek Church 19.65, Haselbrook Church 25.70, Clyde River Church 11.00, Tryon Church 10.00, Tryon Sunday School 7.00, Charlottetown Sunday School 1.59, Bedeque Sunday School 2.20, Clyde River Sunday School 2.90, Dundas Sunday School 1.15, Uigg Sunday School 1.25, Tryon B. Y. P. U. 6.00, William Scott of Clyde River 5.00, Rev. Josiah Webb 1.00, Balance of offerings at P. E. I. Association 35.37.

Total..... \$314.21 Before reported \$262.17. Total to August 1st, \$576.38. A. W. Sterus, Treasurer for P. E. I. Charlottetown, P. E. I., August 1st, 1905.

THE MAP OF THE CANADIAN WEST.

Please note. 1st.—This is a fairly good map of the country, giving railways built and projected, rivers, towns, postoffices, very correctly.

2nd.—Each square is a township, six miles each way and contains 36 sections of 640 acres. From this any one can form an idea of extent of the country.

3rd.—The great Peace River Country is not included, but is about 500 miles northwest of Edmonton.

4th.—The dividing line between the two new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan is the Fourth Initial Meridian.

5th.—The tranships number from the south boundary and are found on the fourth meridian line and the ranges number from the east.

6th.—There are 240,000,000 acres of valuable land and 171,000,000 acres of this is good wheat land. Of this 5,000,000 acres already ploughed.

7th.—The regular appointments only are marked. The occasional and thus a few of this spring are not marked.

8th.—Notice the large districts with towns and post offices indicating settlement where the Baptists are not represented. There remains much land to be possessed.

9th.—We ask the co-operation of every Baptist in Canada to aid in planting new Testament churches in every district of this great land.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

Cure Hot Weather Ailments and Summer Complaints. In the hot weather the little ones suffer from stomach and bowel troubles, are nervous, weak, sleepless and irritable.

Anything else is an imitation. Baby's Own Tablets for diarrhoea and stomach troubles and always with the most perfect success.

It Still Remains "UNRIVALLED!"

"M. R. A's Famous \$10 Suit for Men."

"Unrivalled" indeed, for as yet no make of Clothing has approached in general excellence the Ten Dollar Suit which we have been selling for years to delighted customers.

Manchester, Robertson, Allison, Limited.

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION CUP.

The only sanitary and serviceable one is the pointed top, unbreakable. Does not require dipping back the head (can be boiled and poured out of washer, and no wiping required).

Head Office; Fredericton, N. B. St. John Branch; 17 Germain Street.

J. CLARK & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FARM IMPLEMENTS, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS and HARNESS.



A Complete Stock of Farm Machinery including the Deering Ideal Mowers.

A large variety of High-Grade Carriages. Express and Road Wagons.

Right prices and easy terms. Good discount for cash.

WHAT IS IT TO FOLLOW CHRIST?

By Lyman Abbot, D.D. To follow Christ is not to go out of the world. It is not living apart from the world. Christ lived among men and dwelt with them.

Books for Sale.

- 1 Webster's International Dictionary, with supplement of additional words, and meaning; also reference. History; cost \$13; almost new. 1 Commentary on the Old and New Testament. Jameson Fausset & Brown cost \$4.00 nearly new. 1 Bible Encyclopaedia Fausset. 1 Cyclopaedia of religious knowledge, Sanford, will sell them at a reduction. W. E. Carpenter.

Friend—Now that you have made millions, what will you do? Old Bullion—I shall retire and amuse myself telling people what a burden Wealth is and how happy I was when I was poor.

NOT SUCH A FOOL.

'What made that horse kick you?' they asked the stable boy as he rubbed himself. 'You may think I'm a fool,' he replied; 'but I ain't such a fool as to go back and ask him.'

Package SEELYE... HARDW... May 30, 1905... H. Hardw... for which... years. F... been a m... helper in... work. E... in the wo... by her ex... husband h... the Canar... life mem... out of it... influence... came in... of friends... an earn... friend. McCUL... formerly... laid to r... beautiful... lived to... for many... Bert Bap... vout, hig... a charter... A. S. at... permitted... Christian... living ch... funeral... pastor, I... 4th chap... gation... spect an... family. MOOR... N. Y., J... in the... Deceased... Queens... years of... and Mrs... point... interest... and Sab... tist Chu... held ge... operatio... throat... last Ch... tained... death... tor of... the mains... Cemetery. McFE... July 24... ed into... daughter... sex... a few... a sever... many... of age... ers liv... band o... oring... Street... of Bru... was a



Packages Only Try it

**MARRIAGES**

**SEELYE-ATKINSON** - At Lewisville, N. B., by Pastor R. M. Brynson, Aug. 9, Rev. F. B. Seelye by Mrs. A. S. Atkinson, all of Harcourt, N. B.

**PETERS-WEATHERBEE** - At the home of the bride, Amherst, Aug. 9th, by Rev. J. T. Dimock, Harry Peters, of Amherst, to Ada A. Weatherbee, also of Amherst.

**PARSONS-BEHARRELL** - At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Beharrell, Lornville, Cumberland Co., Aug. 8, 1905, by Rev. Herman McCann, Smith Parsons of Amherst Shore, and Lulu Beharrell of Lornville.

**DEATHS.**

**HARDWICK**-At Canard, N. S., May 30, Olivia, beloved wife of Wm. H. Hardwick, passed away to the rest for which she longed, at the age of 75 years. From her early years she has been a most devoted and energetic helper in all departments of church work. Especially was she interested in the work of the W. M. A. S., and by her expressed wish the sorrowing husband has paid to the treasurer of the Canard society the amount of a life membership. In her home and out of it our sister spared no effort to influence for good all with whom she came in contact. A very wide circle of friends will cherish the memory of an earnest Christian and a faithful friend.

**MCCULLY**-Mrs. Charles McCully, formerly Miss Margaret Blair, was laid to rest Tuesday afternoon in the beautiful BeBert Cemetery. This sister lived to the good age of 83. She was for many years a member of the DeBert Baptist Church, consistent, devout, highly esteemed of all. She was a charter member of the local W. M. A. S. and so long as her strength permitted, a hardworking and zealous Christian woman. She leaves seven living children to mourn her loss. The funeral sermon was preached by the pastor, Rev. E. T. Miller, from 2 Tim. 4th chapter, 6-8 vs. A large congregation assembled to show their respect and sympathy with the bereaved family.

**MOORE**-At Greenpoint, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 27th, Alfred Israel Moore, in the twenty-third year of his age. Deceased was born in New Jerusalem, Queens Co., N. B., and when nine years old went with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Moore, to Greenpoint. While here he took an active interest in the young people's society, and Sabbath School work of the Baptist Church on Noble Street, and was held generally in high esteem. An operation for sarcoma, or cancer of throat, had been performed just before last Christmas, but his disease continued its work until relieved by death. Rev. R. W. MacCullough, pastor of Union Baptist Church conducted the funeral service, and the remains were interred in Cedar Grove Cemetery, Greenpoint.

**McFETERS**-On Saturday morning, July 24th, Mrs. W. W. McFeters, passed into rest at the residence of her daughter; Mrs. H. H. Dryden of Sussex. Mrs. McFeters had been ill but a few days, and her death came with a severe shock to the family and her many friends. Deceased was 74 years of age. For many years Mrs. McFeters lived in St. John, when her husband carried on a large merchant tailoring business at the head of King Street. Mrs. McFeters was a member of Brussels Street Baptist Church. She was a lady of lovely Christian charac-

ter. Her ideals were high, her life was as near perfect as mortals attain in this life; her devotion to Christ was most loyal and constant. It was an inspiration to meet her and talk with her about her trusts in Christ. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. W. Camp of Sussex on Monday July 26th.

**JEWETT**-Died July 22nd, 1905, at Keswick Ridge, Thos. Jewett, aged seventy six. From the commencement of his religious career he supported an unimpeached character. For thirty years he filled the office of a deacon. His application to reading meditation and prayer, was constant, persevering, and his knowledge of the Holy Scriptures was extensive and well applied to the great purposes of the Christian work. In domestic life he was a tender parent, and a dutiful and affectionate husband. At the commencement of his affliction, he always expressed himself as being resigned to the Divine will. His prospects of eternal happiness were bright; his confidence was wholly founded upon the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, he could joyfully say, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." Without a groan he calmly fell asleep in Jesus; leaving behind a bereaved wife and four children to mourn their loss.

**SKINNER**-At her late home, on July 14th, Eunice Eaton Robbles, beloved wife of Mr. John W. Skinner of Weston, Cornwallis, entered into rest, aged 45 years. She was a daughter of the late Harris Robbles of Lower Granville, in whose home, the foundation of the life of Christian devotion of Sister Skinner was laid. In our departed sister the Berwick Church had a faithful and consecrated member whose life gave impetus to every department of Christian activity, she being at the time of her death President of the W. M. A. S. Her intelligent and sympathetic face was always to her pastor a benediction. Justly loved and respected by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. True in all her relations to the church for the cause of her Redeemer lay near her heart. Strong in faith, her religion was buoyant and confident so that by the sunshine of her daily life she proclaimed Christ to all about her. She leaves to mourn a devoted husband four sons and a daughter, two brothers and one sister, with the church at Berwick. In the absence of Pastor Raymond the funeral was attended by Rev. D. H. Simpson, a former and beloved pastor of the Berwick Church, assisted by Rev. P. R. Foster, a former pastor of the church, at the home of her youth.

**DENOMINATIONAL FUNDS NEW BRUNSWICK.**

From Treasurer of Foreign Mission Board previously acknowledged. General \$175.50. Sup of J. A. Glendinning \$66.78; support of R. E. Gullison \$20.00; support of S. C. Freeman, \$90.50 - \$352.78 North River Church, F. M. \$5.77; Salisbury 2nd (Kinneer's) F. M. \$4; Collected at N. B. East Association \$42.05, \$404.60; Forest Glen, F. M. \$5; Lewisville F. M. \$3.30 (per R. E. G.) Bocabece F. M. \$2; St. Andrews 1st \$2.25; St. Andrews 2nd, \$2.20; Germain street S. S. support of J. A. S. \$56.00, church, D. W. \$137.00. (Oak Bay F. M. \$4.35, Rolling Dam, F. M. \$36; Baillie F. M. \$1.32, St. George 1st, F. M. \$4; Beaver Harbor Union Church \$3.85, Pennfield F. M. \$2.96; Musquash and Dipper Harbor, F. M. \$7.63)-\$24.47. Gibson S. S. F. M. \$8; Campbellton church D. W. \$38; Mrs. E. A. Branscombe N. W. M. \$10; Dorchester 2nd F. M. (H. Y. C.) \$2; Moncton 1st \$34.35; Dorchester 1st, D. W. \$24; Fredericton D. W. \$46. Total \$699.17. Total Aug. 1st, \$3,952.07. J. W. Manning, Treas.

St. John, Aug. 1, 1905.  
St. John, Aug. 1, 1905-3.

All the worth of living  
Is loving, hoping, giving,  
Love survives the breath:  
Hope grows bright in death-  
Gifts that God returns to thee,  
With increase, through Eternity!  
Mary Wheaton Lyon.

**Twentieth Century Fund.**

(Continued from page 16.)

	Pledged.	Paid.
Bridgewater, Lakeville,		
Lapland .....	137.63	120.68
Brooklyn Church, Lock-		
hartville .....	19.00	16.75
Burlington, Oglevie ..	51.50	26.75
Baddeck .....	3.00	3.00
Brookfield, Beaver		
Brook, Forest Glen ..	20.40	20.40
Bass River, Portapi-		
que, Pleasant Hills. .	475.91	406.61
Clementsvalle .....	73.68	50.76
Clementsport, Upper		
Clements, Smith's		
Cove, Deep Brook ..	147.04	88.74
Cambridge (Kings) Wa-		
terville, Cold Brook,		
Grafton, .....	216.08	154.46
Clarence, Paradise ..	537.30	295.25
Cheggogin, Overton, .	153.00	100.25
Canard, Port Williams	750.00	683.79
Canning, Pereaux ..	329.29	274.99
Chelsea, New Canada .	118.04	67.57
Chester, Marriotts Cove	107.75	94.14
Chester Basin, Chester		
Grant, West Shore, .	168.35	106.35
Cole Harbor, Half Is-		
land Cove, White		
Head, Queensport, .	61.25	51.25
Country Harbor, Gos-		
hen .....	64.53	37.53
Canso .....	203.65	173.15
Digby .....	270.75	240.07
Dartmouth .....	315.68	287.78
Waterford, Rossway,		
Centreville .....	192.00	109.83
Sandy Cove, Little		
River, Tiddville ..	148.10	98.24
Freeport, Tiverton, .	201.81	115.06
Fall River .....	4.00	4.00
Falmouth Upper, Fal-		
Lower, .....	136.71	114.19
Granville, Lower Stony		
Beach, Carsdale,		
Goat Island, Victo-		
ria Beach .....	94.82	79.32
Gaspereaux, White Rock,		
Black River, Green-		
field, Newtonville. .	231.74	212.74
Greenville, Westchester,		
Millvale, Westworth .	33.00	26.00
Guyboro .....	142.10	142.10
Goldboro, .....	177.00	164.00
Glace Bay .....	105.00	33.50
Garbaruse, Fourchu. .	40.00	15.00
Greenfield, Middlefield,		
Buckfield .....	122.08	106.08
Hampton, Port Lorne,		
Arifington, St. Croix .	164.83	127.10
Hebron .....	239.92	239.92
Halifax First .....	1,000.00	781.25
Halifax North .....	501.50	418.21
Halifax Tabernacle .	95.94	80.94
Halifax, West End ..	45.00	30.00
Hammond's Plains ..	7.50	7.50
Hantsport, Mount Den-		
son .....	157.24	105.79
Homeville, Mira Bay,		
Louisville, .....	111.25	78.71
Hawkesbury, Marble		
Mount .....	68.20	44.06
Indian Harbor, Sea-		
bright, 1st, M. B.,		
Black Point, 2nd, M.		
B., Ingram River ..	295.37	146.48
Isaac's Harbor .....	12.00	10.00
Jeddore East, Jeddore		
West .....	319.52	179.87
Kempt, (Queens), West-		
field, Northfield, Mait-		
land, .....	67.78	36.63
Kempt (Hants) Chev-		
erie, Cambridge, Sum-		
merville, Brookville. .	114.16	119.00
Kentville .....	379.15	307.30
Lockeport .....	247.25	118.50
Lawrencetown, Wil-		
lamston, Inglisville	354.81	189.81
Lower Aylesford, Tre-		
mont, Greenwood, .		
Meadowvale, Harmony	429.25	220.15
Liverpool, Brooklyn	325.76	151.86
Lunenburg .....	8.73	8.73
Lower Stewiacke, Wit-		
tenberg .....	23.50	23.50
Lower Economy, Five		
Islands .....	443.50	443.50
Middleton, Spa Springs		
Brooklyn .....	542.08	430.33
Milton, (Queens) ..	234.00	159.75
Milton, Yar., Co. . .	7.00	7.00
Mahone Bay, North		

Pledged. Paid.

West, New Cornwall	132.90	115.99
Maccan, Westbrooks	27.85	25.85
Southampton .....	138.05	81.13
Margara, Mahou, Bad-		
deck, Frizzleton .....	25.00	7.00
Moser River, Ecum-Se-		
sum, Marie Joseph .	19.56	19.56
Manchester, Boylston		
New Tusket, Weymouth		
Point, .....	115.65	79.15
Nictaux, Torbrook ..	659.55	360.50
Noel, Walton, Mait-		
land, .....	190.40	188.65
New Germany, Bars-		
Corner, Farmington,		
Foster's Settlement,		
Centreville .....	281.01	172.03
New Minas, Canaan,		
Blue Mountain, South		
Alton, North Alton. .	34.22	31.22
Newport .....	23.00	20.56
New Ross, Waterville.	5.60	5.60
New Glasgow .....	54.50	28.00
North Sydney .....	500.00	352.50
New Harbor, Seal Har-		
bor .....	40.10	40.10
North Temple, Ohio,		
Ohio .....	135.25	106.21
Oxford, Little River,		
River Phillip .....	166.98	88.46
Oak, River John, ..	9.00	9.00
Onslow, Belmont, Nut-		
by .....	208.00	159.50
Pleasantville .....	48.16	48.16
Port Medway, Mill Vil-		
lage, Charleston ..	244.00	113.40
Parrsboro .....	87.50	64.50
Port Morien .....	25.00	12.50
Port Hilford, Little		
Hope, Sonora, Wine		
Harbor .....	148.06	83.91
Pugwash, Wallace Bridge,		
Wallace .....	185.48	93.72
Ragged Island 1st, Os-		
borne, Lydgate .....	28.75	28.75
Ragged Island, 2nd,		
Louis Head, Sable		
River, 1st; Sable		
River 2nd .....	72.20	72.20
Rawdon .....	60.74	29.74
River Hebert .....	199.02	155.51
Shelburne, Jordan Falls		
Sandy Point .....	178.68	104.75
St. Mary's Bay, Bar-		
ton, North Range,		
South Range, Hill-		
grove, .....	321.43	144.55
Springfield, New Al-		
bany, Falkland Ridge		
E. Dalhousie .....	207.10	196.10
Springhill .....	164.46	164.46
Sydney, Pitt St. ....	181.00	142.75
Sydney, Bethany, .	510.00	385.00
Sydney Mines .....	44.00	22.12
Tusket, New Canaan,		
Galveston .....	23.52	23.52
Temple Yarmouth, .	388.89	273.83
Tancook .....	8.26	8.26
Truro, First Church. .	1,200.00	1,124.43
Truro Emmanuel ..	173.25	151.25
Tracadie .....	7.90	7.90
Upper Wilmot Church,		
Melvorn Square,		
Prince Albert, Mar-		
garetville, East Mar-		
garetville, .....	305.48	186.96
Upper Steiwiacke ..	10.00	10.00
Westport .....	225.55	171.67
Windsor .....	500.20	464.03
Windsor Plains .....	11.55	11.55
Wolfville .....	1,000.00	959.30
Yarmouth 3rd Pleas-		
ant Valley, Deerfield,		
Brazil Lake, Carle-		
ton, .....	116.65	59.76
Zion Yarmouth .....	717.28	568.28
Miscellaneous .....	44.32	44.32

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on the bottom. Look for these letters if you want the best.



**Babies Thrive**

on Nestle's Food, because it contains all the food properties of rich, creamy cow's milk—in a form that tiny babies can assimilate.

Ready for the bottle by adding water—no milk required to prepare it.

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makes sturdy, healthy babies. FREE SAMPLE (sufficient for 8 meals) sent to mothers on request. THE LEBNINO, MILLS CO., Ltd., MONTREAL.

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

**DEBENTURES** sold drawing good rate of interest (4 to 5 per cent)  
**DEPOSITS** taken. Liberal interest allowed from date of deposit (3 to 4 per cent.)

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Output: Just as broad as the Patronage. Students can enter at any time. Catalogue free to any address.



Christ met multitudes of men in Jericho one day. But so far as we know, he picked out only two for special blessing. The reason was that these two were the most earnest. Bartimaeus would be heard, though others tried to hush his voice; Zacchaeus would see, though the crowd overtopped him. So these two won the rewards of earnestness. A vague desire will never bring us close to Christ; we must be in earnest.

**HOME AND ITS QUEEN.**

There is probably not an unperverted man or woman living, who does not feel that the sweetest consolations and best rewards of life are found in the loves and delights of home. There are very few who do not feel themselves indebted to the influences that clustered around their cradles for whatever good there may be in their characters and condition. Home, based upon Christian marriage, is so evident an institution of God that a man must become profane before he can deny it. Wherever it is pure and true to the Christian idea, there lives an institution conservative of all the nobler instincts of society.

Of this realm woman is the queen. It takes the cue and hue from her. If she is in the best sense womanly—if she is true and tender, loving and heroic, patient and self-devoted—she consciously and unconsciously organizes and puts in operation a set of influences that do more to mould the destiny of the nation than any man, uncrowned by power of eloquence, can possibly effect. The men of the nation are what mothers make them, as a rule; and the voice that those men speak in the expression of power is the voice of the woman who bore and bred them. There can be no substitute for this. There is no other possible way in which the women of the nation can organize their influence and power that will tell so beneficially upon society and the state. —Scribner's Monthly.

**WHAT A FALL.**

A minister of the Gospel told me one of the most thrilling incidents I have heard in my life. A member of his congregation came home, for the first time in his life, intoxicated, and his boy met him upon his doorstep, clapping his hands and exclaiming, "Papa has come home!" He seized that boy by the shoulder, swung him around, staggered, and fell in the hall. That minister said to me, "I spent the night in that house. I went out, bared my brow, that the night dew might fall upon it and cool it. I walked up and down the hall. There was his child dead! There was his wife in convulsions, and he asleep. A man of thirty years of age asleep, with a dead child in the house, having a blue mark upon the temple, where the corner of the marble steps had come in contact with the head as he swung him around, and his wife on the brink of the grave! Mr. Gough," said my friend, "I cursed the drink. He had told me that I must stay until he awoke, and I did. When he awoke he passed his hand over his face and exclaimed, 'What is the matter? Where is my boy?' 'You cannot see him.' 'Stand out of my way! I will see my boy!' To prevent confusion I took him to the child's bed, and as I turned down the sheet and showed him the corpse, he uttered a wild shriek, 'Ah, my child!' That minister said further to me, "One year after he was brought from the lunatic asylum to lie side by side with his wife in one grave, and I attended his funeral." The minister of the Gospel who told me that fact is today a drunken hostler in a stable in the city of Boston. Now tell me what rum will not do. It will debase, degrade, imbrute, and damn everything that is noble, bright glorious, and God-like in a human being. There is nothing drink will not do that is vile, dastardly, cowardly, and hellish. Why are we not to fight till the day of our death?—J. B.

"Carrying one's cross" means simply that you are to go on the road which you see to be the straight one; carrying whatever you find is given you to carry, as well and as stoutly as you can; without making any faces or calling people to look at you. Above all, you are neither to load nor unload yourself, nor out your cross to your own liking. But all you have really to do is to keep your back as straight as you can and not think what is on it, above all not to boast of what is on it. The real and essential meaning of virtue is in that straightness of the back.—Ethics of the Dust.

... FOR ...

**Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Stomach Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Seasickness, Summer Complaint,**

and all Looseness of the Bowels in Children or Adults.

**DR. FOWLER'S**  
Extract of  
**Wild Strawberry**

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

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

**TWIST**

What's the good of cloth unless it's got the yarn well twisted. We have the finest lot of twisting machinery obtainable—all new and powerful, and we put the twist into **Hewson Tweeds to stay.**

**ASK YOUR DEALER.**

HEWSON WOOLEN MILLS, Limited, - Amherst, N.S.

KILLED SUDDENLY WITH SEVERAL THOUSAND OTHERS BY

**WILSON'S FLY PADS**

ALL WHO WISH PURITY SHOULD USE **Woodill's German**

The Dominion Analyst classes it among the Pure Cream of Tartar Baking Powders.

**COWAN'S**  
Cocoa and Chocolate  
Are being bought in twice the quantity.

**WHAT SCHOOL Shall I Attend?**

That is the question which will be considered by many within the next few months. If all the advantages to be gained by attending

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**EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT**

Office of late Dr. J. H. Morrison.  
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**This and That**

**SHE DIDN'T WANT HIM.**

(From the Cape Town 'Owl'.)

A dusky damsel of Namqualand jilted her swain. A wife out there has certain financial value, and in a short time she received a letter from the youth's lawyer threatening an action for breach of promise:

'Nababep, Feb. 22, 1905.—Mr. G. W. Mallet—Sir: To answer just in few words you on Klaas Cloete words what he cam tto Mr. Mallet for, of me what I can answer on these words' is that the love what I did had for Klaas Choete did break of my heart from him that is the only reason I got to say against Klaas Cloete and to break the love is God in heaven and what God done I can't help, as I don't wants him for an man. I am, your truly (sd.) Margaroh Ackkers.'

When the letter was read to Klaas he replied, philosophically; 'Plenty more nice girls.'

**THE IRISH BULL IN INDIA.**

For Sale — Eleven elephants, male and female, priced low to effect speedy sale. Full particulars from Pat Doyle, 11 Brooking street, Ragoon. Note—Four of the above have been sold.—Bangoon 'Gazette.'

**HIS REMARKABLE MEMORY.**

'Excuse me,' said the absent-minded professor, 'but haven't we met before? Your face is strangely familiar.'

'Yes,' answered the young lady, 'our hostess introduced us just before dinner.'

'Ah, yes,' rejoined the professor, 'I was positive I had seen you somewhere; I never forget a face.'—Chicago 'Daily News.'

A resident of Madison, Ind., said of the boyhood of David Graham Phillips the novelist:

'Phillips was a quick, bright boy, eminently a successful boy. What he wanted he got always, and he only wanted sane things, things that were good for him.'

'One day, having one cent and being hungry, he decided to buy with it—'

**HEART RIGHT.**

When He Quit Coffee.

Life Insurance Companies will not insure a man suffering from heart trouble. The reason is obvious.

This is a serious matter to the husband or father who is solicitous for the future of his dear ones. Often the heart trouble is caused by an unexpected thing and can be corrected if taken in time and properly treated. A man in Colorado writes:

'I was a great coffee drinker for many years, and was not aware of the injurious effects of the habit till I became a practical invalid, suffering from heart trouble, indigestion and nervousness to an extent that made me wretchedly miserable myself and a nuisance to those who witnessed my sufferings.'

'I continued to drink Coffee, however, not suspecting that it was the cause of my ill-health, till, on applying for life insurance, I was rejected on account of the trouble with my heart. Then I became alarmed, I found that leaving off coffee helped me quickly, so I quit it altogether and having been attracted by the advertisements of Postum Food Coffee I began its use.'

'The change in my condition was remarkable, and it was not long till I was completely cured. All my ailments vanished. My digestion was completely restored, my nervousness disappeared, and, most important of all, my heart steadied down and became normal, and on a second examination I was accepted by the life insurance Co. Quitting Coffee and using Postum worked the cure.' Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason, and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

not foolish, frivolous candy—but a piece of cheese.

'Accordingly, he walked into a grocery, threw down his coin, and said, "A cent's worth of cheese, please."

The grocer smiled. "We can't make a cent's worth, sonny," he said.

'What's the smallest you can make?' asked little David Graham Phillips.

"Two cents' worth," said the grocer, and he cut off that quantity.

"Now, I'll show you," said the boy "how in future you may make one cent's worth."

'And he took up the cheese knife, cut the two-cent piece in half, pointed to his copper, and walked out, munching calmly.'

Mike Murphy, Yale's famous trainer, is a man of peculiar methods, says The New York Times. While driving outside New Haven a short while ago he was stopped by a wayfarer who inquired how long it would take him to reach the city.

"Walk on a bit," said Murphy politely.

"Can't you please tell me how soon I'll get there?"

"You just walk on," repeated the trainer rather impatiently.

The other muttered a few things under his breath and went on, while Murphy watched him. He had hardly covered a hundred yards when Murphy hailed him at the top of his voice.

"Hi, young fellow!" he shouted, "if you continue all the way at that pace it will take you just about 42 minutes to reach New Haven."

An American touring in the country with an English friend stopped to point out to him a sign-post on which some wag had printed this sign:

'This way to Squedunk. Those who cannot read apply at the blacksmith's opposite.'

The American roared with laughter, but the Englishman looked puzzled. After they had returned home that night the Englishman came into his host's room roaring with laughter.

'Ah,' he said, 'I see the joke now—suppose the blacksmith were out?'—Harper's Weekly.

"A case with which I was connected a few years ago," said Frederick Trevor Hill, the lawyer and novelist, "involved some large corporate mortgages, and frequent references were made by the lawyers on both sides to the 'ten-million-dollar mortgage,' and the 'twenty-million-dollar bond issue.'

'Finally, one of the jurors, a little German barber, couldn't stand it any longer and raised his hand.

"Mr. Judge," he expostulated, 'if der lawyers will please say von dollar ven dey means a million dollars, dor would make me understand besser. Dose millions! Dey confuses me!'

In a London bookshop a woman wanted a copy of Browning's works. "I haven't got it, madam," replied the bookseller; "I make it a rule never to keep any books I can't understand, and I can't make head or tail of Mr. Browning."

Determined to buy a book, anyway, the customer asked, "Have you Præd, then?"

"Yes, madam," quoth the bookseller "I've prayed, and that doesn't help me."

**WHAT HE WAS PAID FOR.**

'What do you make a week?' asked a magistrate before whom an Italian organ grinder appeared charging a fellow musician with breaking his instrument.

'Twenty-five dollars,' was the answer.

'What?' exclaimed the magistrate; 'twenty-five dollars a week for grinding an organ?'

'No, sare; not for grind; for shut up and go away.'—Harper's Weekly.

The search for good health is ended when you find

**Abbey's Effervescent Salt**

There is a good stomach and a good liver—a good appetite and a good digestion—a good day's work and a good night's sleep—for every man who takes a morning glass of Abbey's Effervescent Salt. It makes life worth living.

25c. and 60c. a bottle.

At all Druggists.

A QUICK BLAZE

WITHOUT SMOKE

OR CHOKE.

Eddy's "SILENT" Parlor Match.

All grocers handle this popular match.

SCHOFIELD BROS., SELLING AGENTS,

St. John, N. B.



CANADIAN PACIFIC R.Y.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

**Farm Laborers' Excursion!**

\$12.00	GOING RATE,	\$18.00	RETURNING RATE,	From C.P.R. Stations in New Brunswick " I.C.R. " in New Brunswick " I.C.R. " in Nova Scotia " D.A.R. " in Nova Scotia " P.E.I.R. " in P.E. Island
\$13.00	"	\$19.00	"	
\$13.50	"	\$19.50	"	

**GOING DATES.**

August 18th, 1905, from Nova Scotia East of New Glasgow.  
" 19th, " from Nova Scotia West of New Glasgow.  
" " Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

ONE-WAY SECOND CLASS TICKETS TO WINNIPEG only will be sold, with a CERTIFICATE extending the trip, before September 15th, without additional cost, to other points in Manitoba and Assiniboia

Purchasers who engage at Winnipeg as FARM LABORERS (and work not less than 30 days at harvesting, producing Certificate to that effect,) will be Returned to Original Starting Point on or before November 30th, 1905, at rates shown above.

TICKETS WILL BE ISSUED TO WOMEN as well as Men, but will not be ISSUED at Half-Rate to Children.

For further particulars apply to F. R. PERRY, D. P. A., C. P. R., St. John, N. B.

When answering advertisements please mention the Messenger and Visitor.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The Victorian Club of Boston is arranging a monster celebration for Trafalgar centennial.

The deficiency in the Pacific cable operations for the year is £75,849 of which Canada must pay its proportion.

The fund for a monument to the late General Hector Macdonald who committed suicide in Paris last year, now amounts to over \$100,000. The monument is to be erected at Dingwall, Scotland.

A new movement to secure penny postage in all parts of the world has been instituted by Henniker Heaton, M. P. More than 500 persons and members of parliament have already given their adhesion to the scheme.

A union has been formed in Great Britain against Sunday travelling. Each member takes the following pledge: "I hereby agree, with the help of God, to abstain from travelling on Sunday, except under the most urgent necessity, and to discourage all such travelling."

At a conference now taking place between John D. Rockefeller and President William R. Harper, of Chicago University, plans are being formulated for the further endowment of the educational bureau. It is known that plans involving the outlay of \$50,000,000 are under consideration by Mr. Rockefeller.

Frequent outbreaks of rioting marked the course of the strike of the Hebrew bakers in New York on Wednesday. In an attack on a bakery in Allen street fifty rioters broke into the place, completely wrecked it, and upset barrels of flour and dough in the street. Two policemen who were on guard in the shop were overpowered and roughly handled and the reserves had to be called out.

Mrs Mary E. Donovan arrived at Moncton a few days ago on a visit to her brother, William Starkey, whom she has not previously seen for sixty-three years. The Starkey family lived in St. John and the brother and sister drifted apart at the age of fourteen and sixteen. Mrs Donovan married in Philadelphia and went south, locating finally at McComb, Miss., where the family now resides.

Edward Pearce, aged about 22 years, son of the late Andrew Pearce, of Newtown, was found dead in Smith's Creek, Sussex, on Wednesday. He had been raking hay for Harry Parise near the river, and it is supposed he went for a drink and fell in a fit into the water. He leaves one brother, Archie, now of New York, and four sisters, Mrs Ora B. Coates, Greta, Maud and Maggie.

Leslie C. Pierson, chief clerk in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court at Trenton, N. J., Saturday, paid \$40,000 for a plot of land in West street to prevent the proposed building of an apartment house in that exclusive neighborhood. The land belonged to Mrs. Clark Fisher, a New York and Trenton business woman, who declared her intention of using it as a site for an apartment house such as are built in New York city. Mr. Pierson will now endeavor to dispose of the tract to the builders of fashionable residences.

Following the lead of the American Bankers' Association, the Canada Bankers' Association will try to recover the money order business of Canada, which is now almost entirely done by different express companies and the government department. This action will end the practice of the banks of charging 15 cents on a check, whether for \$3 or \$50. Any amount under \$5, according to the new rates agreed on, will be put through for the charge of 3 cents; from \$5 to \$10 for a charge of 6 cents; from \$10 to \$20 for 10 cents, and from \$20 to \$50 for 15 cents.

Twentieth Century Fund.

Report of the Field Secretary REV. H. F. ADAMS.

July 31, 1905.

Born in the heart of an English Methodist R. W. Perks, M. P., the 20th Century Fund offering has reached its Forty Millions of dollars. In this world-wide movement Maritime Baptists are doing a part. Of the \$50,000 aimed for, we have \$45,079.38 pledged. Of these pledges \$34,229.33 have been paid, leaving \$10,850.05 yet to be collected. With aggressive work I reckon \$10,000 of these pledges will be redeemed.

It will be seen that nearly \$2,000 were added to the pledges the past year, and that \$9,241.32 were paid. This last item is remarkable, in that while most business men have reported collections very difficult, this is the largest sum paid into our fund of any year. All the Boards sharing in this fund make grateful tommonje on its helpfulness, but the Foreign Mission Board emphasises the value of the four thousand dollars this fund yielded it during the past year. The Home Mission Boards of N. S., N. B., have sacredly set apart all their receipts from this fund as a Church Edifice Fund. This will be a valuable and permanent factor in the extension of our work in the Maritimes. The Grand Ligne put their share into their splendid new wing recently added to their Missionary College. While the N. W. and B. C. Boards have used theirs to give wings to the Gospel in the Great West.

Only your humble servant knows how much sacrifice is represented by the offerings of six thousand contributors to this fund. Of these I cannot speak in detail, but forgive me if I make an exception. Could you see my lists, and compare the gifts of the laymen with the pastors, you would be surprised to learn how greatly those of the latter exceed the former. This is not of greater ability, but through a deeper interest in world-wide Evangelisation, and more intense love for the Master. Of the \$45,079.38, pledged 185 pastors, missionaries, licentiates, and professors pledged \$4,045.75 of which most has been paid. This is a splendid offering, and represents an amount of self-sacrifice of which many of our members know nothing. If our people had given as liberally as their pastors, we could easily have raised a quarter of a million dollars. With only six months entirely clear of the two College Forward Movements, our people have done splendidly in offering for this work \$34,229.33 in solid cash. There remains \$10,850.05 to collect to complete the task. I have been two years and nine months in this work. The Boards feel the importance of gathering the remaining pledges. One more year will be required to do this, and then only with the hearty co-operation of my ministerial brethren, and a few noble collectors who have distinguished themselves in this effort, will victory be ours. We have learned through this endeavor, the need of specialists in the work of the church. Along with this the large resources of our people to do anything for God, on which they set their hearts. Thanking all the thousands of contributors and hundreds of fellow-helpers for their loving co-operation, and practical aid. H. F. Adams.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Table with columns: PLEDGES, NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, P. E. ISLAND, INDIA, Total. Values range from 1,000.00 to 227,512.52.

Table with columns: PAYMENTS, INDIA, 1902-5, To July 31, 1902, To July 31, 1903, To July 31, 1904, To July 31, 1905. Values range from 9,241.32 to \$1,000.00.

Table with columns: WESTERN N. B. ASSOCIATION, Pledged, Paid. Lists various locations like Andover, Aroostock Junction, Avondale, etc.

Table with columns: Pledged, Paid. Lists various locations like Kingsclear 1st, Kingsclear 2nd, Macnaquac, etc.

SOUTHERN N. B. ASSOCIATION.

Table with columns: Pledged, Paid. Lists various locations like Barlett's Mills, Beaver Harbor, St. John, etc.

EASTERN N. B. ASSOCIATION.

Table with columns: Pledged, Paid. Lists various locations like Alma, Buetouche (L. River), Campbellton, etc.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ASSOCIATION.

Table with columns: Pledged, Paid. Lists various locations like Alexandra, Annandale, Appin Road, etc.

PLEDGES AND PAYMENTS OF NOVA SCOTIA CHURCHES.

Table with columns: Pledged, Paid. Lists various locations like Annapolis, Roundhill, Granville Ferry, etc.

THE CHRISTIAN VOICE

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The Acadian

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many as four t... of the meetin... were Hon. Mr... from Quebec; J... Barrier, Mgr. R... H. Labilloye, with many othe... leading profess... stock in New B... land. The dis... forests of the F... religious servic... seems to have be... and hopeful... people. The 'S... the Acadians in... quote the follow... the three provin... nearly all these... the descendants... sula. Though c... speaking the sa... family lived so... own traditions... after the conque... nearly the same... relatives on the... tured, many o... all deprived of... Canadians were... that their mater... vanced rather th... who in Quebec p... in the woods. ... dians, twice pion... sea. The Cana... trading and ind... well tilled farms... the Acadians w... homes; and had... men are not yet... dians had their... that time only t... to Quebec, for str... dians. Until a... tered the minist... medicine, were fe... some many difficu... sented in all the... ing craft. In th... the country they... in this province... political activiti... together it seems... yours, and especia... Acadians have m... brethren in Quebe... neutral ground of... branches of the I... in friendly rivalry... no intention here... None are more g... people in Quebec... dians have overco... themselves were h... and help at the... educational work... lue. From the s... bec came the pro... ook and in Weste... culture which will... days of discussio

Salaries and

Pensions.

more of a game th... there will b... ce by hook or b... ans, irresistible... to office for five... nence to the cou... ter! There is... in the future