

# Messenger and Visitor.

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{ THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR  
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**Lord Milner Returns.** After several weeks spent in England, partly for rest and recuperation of health, and partly, no doubt, for consultation with the head of the Colonial Office in reference to South African affairs, Lord Milner is now returning to resume his difficult duties as the chief civil representative of the British Government in that greatly disturbed portion of the Empire. With Lord Milner goes General Lyttleton who has a reputation for marked ability in administration. It is generally expected, and seems to be altogether probable, that General Lyttleton is to succeed Lord Kitchener as Commander-in-Chief in South Africa. But whether the change is to take place at once, or only after Lord Kitchener shall have succeeded in reducing the Boers to submission, is a matter of speculation. It is being assumed and eagerly published in certain quarters that Lord Kitchener is virtually to be superseded, and that, because his operations have not given satisfactory results. It is expected that on the return of Lord Milner to South Africa the resumption of mining operations at Johannesburg on a large scale and the widening of the areas where the usual occupations of peace can be safely pursued will be facilitated as rapidly as possible.

**Royalty and the Lumbermen.** It is stated that their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, will be the guests of the Lumbermen of the Ottawa Valley for one day during their stay in this country, and the representatives of the lumbering industry are laying themselves out to provide suitable entertainment for the Royal party. The programme for the day is given as follows: They will start at a reasonably early hour in the morning, and make the trip in four cribs, each manned by a crew of from fifteen to twenty voyageurs, or rather river men of today, garbed in the style of the voyageurs of old. The cribs will be constructed of pine and will be handsomely finished and decorated. Accompanying the Royal party will be the members of the Dominion Cabinet and their wives. In the afternoon, after the exciting trip down the rapids and slides, a representation of shanty life will be given at Rockcliffe Park. For this purpose a model shanty will be built. A number of shanty-men will exhibit their skill in handling logs, and will sing some of the rollicking songs by means of which their sojourn in the woods is enlivened. The shanty, which is to be built in rustic style, will be left standing in the park as a sort of monument of the Royal visit. This will be entertainment of a kind which doubtless their Royal Highnesses will know how to appreciate.

**King Alfred.** Some weeks ago in the British Museum, London, Mr. Frederick Harrison, the distinguished man of letters, delivered a lecture on the life and reign of the great Saxon King Alfred, the thousandth anniversary of whose death will be formally commemorated this autumn. Mr. Harrison's estimate of Alfred is a very high one. His image, he says, remains undimmed as that of a man purely heroic, majestic and saintly. None has so survived destructive criticism, for the true Alfred was even greater than the poetic and legendary Alfred. No other historic founder of a nation could compare with this King in beauty of soul and variety of powers. Asser's Life of Alfred, a MS. of which is in the British Museum, Mr. Harrison regards as in the main accurate. Details are doubtful, but the main outlines of the life stand out marvellously clear. The tradition that Alfred founded a school at Oxford, Mr. Harrison said, was mythical. For the story of the burnt cakes, on the other hand, there was MS. authority, and it might

have some basis in truth. Besides Asser's Chronicle and certain MSS. of Alfred's own works, there was the immense body of Anglo-Saxon poems—embodying a tradition of vast importance, and ratifying the conceptions otherwise formed.

"A great statesman who was also a historian had said Alfred was a myth; but like St. Paul, of whom the same had been said, the King had left in unquestioned writings a real picture of himself. It was as certain as anything could be that Alfred reclaimed this land from barbarism, and that he was a great soldier, as was shown by an Oxford historian who had been writing a history of war in the middle ages. The Vikings had immense advantages in training and experience over our people, but Alfred proved more than a match for them. The early days of Alfred were the darkest we had ever known. He was only 22 when the Vikings were carrying all before them, but the battle in the vale of the White Horse and Alfred's victory were certainly historic, and narrated as the work of Alfred by the Chronicle. Then, by importing Danes, he raised and equipped a fleet and met his foes on the sea. The date 878—that of the final settlement of the realm—was a momentous one in our annals. Alfred, too, was the founder not only of the fleet, but of the maritime supremacy of Great Britain. Equally great on land he rebuilt London and fortified many strongholds throughout the country. He also organized the militia of the kingdom, anticipating in rude fashion the feudal system; and with these instruments he consolidated his kingdom.

Alfred built churches, schools and abbeys, reorganized justice, made judges responsible to himself, and framed a system of law which was edited by the German scholar, Dr. Liebermann, and was a model of broad-minded legal reform. The restoration of London was a masterpiece of statecraft, and the same far-sighted policy was discernible in all his work."

The commemoration of the Alfred millennial, which is in the hands of a committee embracing a number of the most eminent Englishmen of the day, will include the erection of a permanent memorial in the ancient city of Winchester which was the capital of Alfred's kingdom, the scene of a great portion of his life and the place where his dust still rests.

**Signor Crispi.** Signor Crispi, the distinguished Italian statesman, died at Naples on Sunday, the 11th inst. Following is a brief sketch of his career: Signor Francesco Crispi was a native of Rebera, in Sicily, where he was born in 1819. He was educated for the practice of law, and was called to the Neapolitan bar. His early aspirations for the realization of Italian unity prompted him to take an active interest in the revolutionary movement of 1848, when the kingdom of the two Sicilies was overthrown. He inspired the resistance of the Sicilians during the insurrection of Palermo, and was compelled to fly to France. Subsequently, he landed with Garibaldi at Palermo, and distinguished himself by his courage and capacity. In 1861 he was elected to the first Italian Parliament, and was recognized as leader of the constitutional party. On the death of Signor Depretis in 1887 Signor Crispi, who had been Minister of the Interior, became President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs. His Ministry was defeated in January, '91, and he resigned. The next year he announced his intention to quit politics, and gave up the leadership of the Opposition. The voice of his country, however, called him to the head of affairs in 1894, when all was uncertainty. Under his powerful leading the condition of affairs gradually improved, notwithstanding the desperate efforts of his opponents to discredit him by slanderous personal attacks. He fell eventually in '96, through the disasters to Italian arms in Erythrea, the Italian possessions on the Red Sea, inflicted by King Menelik of Abyssinia.

**Tuberculosis.** The conclusions of the eminent German specialist, Dr. Koch, in respect to bovine and human tuberculosis, presented at the London Congress on Tuberculosis, were by no means unanimously concurred in by members of the Congress. A paper read before the Congress by

Professor MacFadyen in criticism of Dr. Koch's paper, indicated a quite distinct dissent from the latter's conclusions. Professor MacFadyen summed up as follows the grounds on which the Congress had been asked by Professor Koch to discard the long-held opinion that tuberculosis in cattle and in men was the same disease:

(1) The bacilli found in cases of bovine tuberculosis are much more virulent for cattle and other domestic quadrupeds, than in the bacilli found in cases of human tuberculosis.

(2) This difference is so marked and so constant that it may be relied upon as a means of distinguishing the bacilli of bovine tuberculosis from those of the human disease even assuming that the former may occasionally be found as a cause of disease in man.

(3) If bovine bacilli are capable of causing disease in man, there are abundant opportunities for the transference of the bacilli from the one species to the other, and cases of primary intestinal tuberculosis from the consumption of tuberculous milk ought to be of common occurrence. But post-mortem examination of human beings proves that cases of primary intestinal tuberculosis are extremely rare in man, and therefore it must be concluded that the human subject is immune against infection with the bovine bacilli, or is so slightly susceptible that it is not necessary to take any steps to counteract the risk of infection in this way.

Of these premises Professor MacFadyen directed most attention to the third. Of the first two he remarked that although it had been shown that the human tubercle bacillus had only a feebly harmful effect on cattle, yet it did not follow conversely that the bovine tubercle bacillus would have only a feebly harmful effect on man. That might have been held to be probable if it had been shown that bovine bacilli were very virulent only for cattle, but since it was well established that these bacilli were highly dangerous for such diverse species as the rabbit, horse, dog, pig and sheep, and, in short, for almost every quadruped on which they had been tried, it appeared to be highly probable that they were also dangerous to man. The third proposition, it was argued, was the only one really germane to the point at issue, namely that only cases of primary intestinal tuberculosis can possibly have had their origin in infected milk or meat and that "such cases are extremely rare." Dr. Koch had referred to several large series of post-mortem observation that appeared to justify this statement and had said that he could have cited many more. But Professor MacFadyen contended that statistics were not by any means unanimous, and that those which were likely to appeal with greatest force to the people of Great Britain were not at all in accord with those quoted from Germany. "During the last few years," Prof. MacFadyen said, "the evidence obtainable from the post-mortem records of two of the largest hospitals for children in this country have been analysed with great care, in order to see what evidence they afforded as to the relative frequency of the different methods of infection in tuberculosis. In the case of the Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond street, this has been done by Dr. George Still, and in the case of the Royal Hospital for Sick Children in Edinburgh by Dr. Shennan. The conclusion at which Dr. Still arrived was that in 20.1 per cent. of the cases of tuberculosis in children primary infection appeared to have taken place through the intestine. That is very far from being an insignificant proportion, and it is a striking fact that Dr. Shennan arrived at an almost identical conclusion, and estimated that 28.1 per cent. of the cases of tuberculosis among children in Edinburgh are due to alimentary infection. There does not appear to be any ground for supposing that there is a large margin of error in these statistics, as the number of cases dealt with was considerable (547 in the two series,) and in both series the post-mortem appearances were interpreted in a way to which no exception can be taken. In face of these statistics it is not possible to assent to the statement that cases of primary tuberculosis of the alimentary canal are extremely rare. Precisely the contrary, the Scotch professor held, is the conclusion which must be drawn from these facts. He therefore asked for a suspension of judgment while further investigation should be made, holding that there is strong presumptive evidence that human tuberculosis is a possible source of human tuberculosis.

## Why do the Heathen Rage?

(Continued.)

Twelve years ago, two of India's sons began to study in a mission school twenty-one miles from Bimlipatam. They soon became fast friends. Both had to some extent, lost faith in Hinduism. They began to consider the claims of Christianity together, ravenously reading every book, at their command, which bore directly or indirectly on the subject, conversing freely with and confiding implicitly in each other. After a few years they matriculated together. Then one of them was brought under the influence of a godly missionary band a convert, and Spirit-filled brother, with the result that he soon became a humble disciple and faithful follower of the Lord. For four years we have known him as a worthy and beloved brother in Christ, and a real fellow-laborer in the great harvest field. His name is Veeracharyulu, and his elder brother is Somollagam, whom to know is to admire and love.

Since his conversion Veeracharyulu has been engaged in mission work. His friend continued his studies, and graduated in Arts a year ago. During the last five years, though they have seldom if ever seen each other, and although one has lived a Christian and the other a Hindu, they have carried on a more or less regular correspondence, and have always had a lively interest in each other's welfare. Veeracharyulu says he has seldom prayed since he became a Christian, without mentioning his friend's name to the Father. God, in answer to prayer, kept dealing with his friend. In name, he continued to be a Hindu. But as a seeker after truth he became, in conviction at least, first a Christian, then a theosophist, then a skeptic, and finally an avowed believer in the Lord Jesus. For some time previous to his public profession of faith, he apparently suffered almost indescribable anguish of soul. An enlightened conscience was at war with his sinful life and he knew no peace.

In a letter which he wrote to Veeracharyulu last week, he says: "Since last writing you my soul has been passing through various experiences. To tell you the truth, I am utterly dissatisfied and disgusted with the life I have been leading and the character I bear. And now I long earnestly to make peace with my God and my conscience. I shall thank you much if you can arrange to meet me here soon after receipt of this, without seriously inconveniencing yourself. I desire intensely to speak to you on matters of vital importance to my here and hereafter. . . . I prefer death to my present mode of life."

In a P. S. he expresses the hope that he will see Veeracharyulu in a day or two, and warns him against coming near his house, lest his people see him, guess the purpose of his visit, and cause unnecessary disturbance.

Bubbling over with joy Veeracharyulu came and told us about the letter. To him it seemed that the long delayed answer to his prayer was now to be realized and his faith rewarded. And so indeed did it seem to us all, as we bowed together to thank God and seek His special guidance.

That very evening Veeracharyulu started on the journey to his friend. For two whole days after reaching his town he waited, before the secret meeting could be brought about. He found his anxious friend possessed of some doubts and many fears. He was fairly clear as to what his duty was, but was decidedly lacking in the moral courage necessary to perform it. However, before they separated his doubts were so far removed, and his faith in Jesus, and determination to follow Him so much strengthened, that arrangements were made whereby he was to meet Veeracharyulu again the following Saturday morning and accompany him to Bimlipatam for baptism. These plans were as secretly executed as made. Without arousing the suspicion of his relatives, the young man so managed, that at 1 p. m., he in company with Veeracharyulu, was on the road facing Bimlipatam and new experiences.

Shortly after six o'clock we found ourselves, as a church, assembled to hear this new disciple's experience, and to consider his request for baptism. He was apparently a happy, humble, courageous believer in the Lord Jesus Christ. It did not require a long time to decide as to our duty in receiving him. The way seemed very clear. An hour later we were gathered by the sea-side. The sun had said good night and gone to rest. But the full and friendly moon was beaming brightly upon us. All was calm and peaceful. The serene stillness of the hour was broken only by the surging of the surf which seemed to sigh in sympathy divine as the disciple, in humble obedience to his Lord, was buried in the watery grave with Him in baptism, and raised again with Him to newness of life.

Here this sublime service was finished quite a number of the townspeople had gathered by the water's edge. Before we separated, Veeracharyulu, who has a happy faculty of saying the proper word at the proper time, took advantage of the occasion to tell them briefly of his friend's long search for truth, and of the faithfulness of the Friend that cleaveth closer than a brother.

After his baptism the new convert sent the following telegram to his relatives: "Safe here. Received baptism. Returning shortly. Ever yours,

B. LAKSHMINARAYANA."

Bimlipatam, June 26, 1901.

P. S.—Next week you may look for the sequel.

R. R. GULLISON.

## The Seers of the Century.

BY PROFESSOR S. C. MITCHELL, PH. D.

The monument of Frederick the Great is both the finest bronze of modern times and suggestive of many leading tendencies in our age. Situated in front of the University of Berlin, the intellectual centre of the world, and only a stone's throw from the palace of the old Emperor William, under whom the present empire was founded, it stands for German Nationality, the reigning political fact of the century. From Richelieu to Bonaparte, France was in the ascendant. Since then a new star has appeared among the nations, almost with the suddenness and brilliancy of that orb which so recently startled our eyes. At Sedona, in 1866, Austria was humbled, and at Sedan, in 1870, France was shattered. All the European elements began to enter into new formations. The unification of Italy was realized; for by Sedan Austria was driven out of Venetia, and by Sedan France was driven out of Rome, Berlin became the political centre of gravity. Witness Bismarck and the Berlin Congress of 1878. Witness Germany's military prestige, as evidenced to-day by Count Waldersee as commander-in-chief of the allied forces in China. Witness Germany's colonization schemes and her commercial rivalry with England and America.

### IMMANUEL KANT'S CRITIQUE OF PURE REASON.

This monument, however, of Frederick the Great has another interest, more significant, I fancy, than battles or treaties. Amid the crowd of warriors grouped around the great general, you with difficulty single out the figure of one who brought glory to that illustrious reign, not as a soldier, but as scholar. What Aristotle was to Alexander, Immanuel Kant was to Frederick. In both instances the martial and mental conquests were carried on at the same time. Aristotle mapped the world's thought; Kant projected a new era. The movements of thought in the nineteenth century are, in a sense, the fruition of Kant's germinal ideas. The nebular hypothesis; the subjective idealism of Fichte, the objective idealism of Schelling, the absolute idealism of Hegel; transformation of species, and other like theories, are found in embryo in his speculations. He stood at the threshold of the century. (No matter how unsettled it may be as to the exact end of the nineteenth century, there can be no dispute as to its beginning on May 5, 1789—the meeting of the States General at Versailles.) As the French Revolution sounded the death knell of absolutism and ushered in the era of democracy, so Kant set reason its tasks and gave conscience the force of a "categorical imperative." His "Critique of Pure Reason," published in 1781, just eighty years before the breaking out of the French Revolution, was the chart of the intellectual movements of the succeeding century.

What seers have been the successors of Immanuel Kant? While every man will make a list differing in some respects, yet, perhaps, no one will challenge the right of the following persons to rank as formative thinkers of our age: Goethe, Carlyle, Wordsworth, Darwin, Spencer, Browning, Emerson, Tennyson. In all of these there was something prophetic. Their message was suggestive rather than final. They sought a new interpretation of nature and life. They were fore-runners of a better day—a voice in the wilderness. The burden of their soul was intoned in the lines:

"Ring out false pride in place and blood,  
The civic slander and the spite;  
Ring in the love of truth and right;  
Ring in the common love of good.

"Ring in the valiant man and free,  
The larger heart, the kinder hand;  
Ring out the darkness of the land;  
Ring in the Christ that is to be."

### ALL WERE THE PRODUCT OF PROTESTANT LANDS.

That the Catholic world did not furnish one of these seers, nor share in the open vision, is a fact significant, but by no means hard to explain. The Papal Encyclica and Syllabus of the 8th of December, 1864, cursed our whole modern culture as much as heart could wish. "Freedom of belief and disbelief, freedom of worship and education, freedom of speech and of the press, independence of the temporal power from the spiritual, equality before the law of priest and laymen, the right of the people to choose its own rulers and frame its own laws, the free attitude of science, which would fain emancipate itself from all ecclesiastical authority and censorship—all this was classed in the category of error and damned as heresy. The level of freedom must not rise at any place above that of the Jesuit college of Rome." (Muller's "Political History of Recent Times," page 402.)

This looking-backward tendency culminated in the dogma of papal infallibility. In the Vatican Council, while 547 voted for this dogma, only two voted against it. One of these was Riccio, from Ajaccio, Napoleon's birthplace in Corsica, and the other was Fitzgerald, of Little Rock, Ark., on which account, I confess, I have ever since had increasing respect for that State in our Union.

There is a concurrence of dates in this matter which some have thought not accidental. At Rome the final

ballot on papal infallibility was taken on July 18, 1870, and at Paris, on the next day, the official declaration of war against Prussia was handed to the Berlin Government. In the decisive Cabinet council, which was held at midnight at St. Cloud, the ill-starred Empress Eugenie, who acted under the inspiration and instruction of the Jesuits, triumphantly exclaimed: "This is my war! With God's help, we will subdue the Protestant Prussians." What resulted? France collapsed; Catholic Austria was pushed out of German affairs; the Pope's temporal possessions were taken by an ex-communicated King, Victor Emmanuel II.; that very King's brother, Amadeo I., crowned in Spain; the Empress Eugenie, disguised, escaped in the night from the capital, and Napoleon was bottled up in Sedan; and, above all, William of Prussia was crowned Emperor in the palace of Louis XIV., at Versailles. All of that within less than a year. A strange turn surely in the kaleidoscope, both for Empress, Jesuit, and infallible Pope. But the intellectual breakdown of Catholicism was no less complete than the political. Authority and thought do not dwell under the same roof.

### ALL WERE SECULAR.

It is also worthy of note that these seers, though representative of Protestant influences, are in no sense sacred or ecclesiastical. They are prophetic rather than priestly. In general, they stand without the pale of the church. They draw their inspiration from nature and from man rather than from tradition. They spoke their message to the heart of the world, without reference to credal affiliations. They often appealed to science for the truth of their teaching, and rarely sought the sanction of authority. They may be called spiritual, because they worshipped the truth; but they cannot all be termed religious, for some denied the faith. As on the one hand these seers were not Catholic, so on the other they were not churchly.

It cannot be denied that all of these seers exercised profound influence on religious thought. However different we may be to them as individuals, we must reckon with their message. In regard to them our attitude too often has been, "Is Saul also among the prophets?" Yet, whatsoever truth they bring, whether as poet, scientist, or philosopher, the religious world ultimately appropriates it. The fathers stone the prophets, but the sons build their sepulchres.

Would it not be wise in Christianity, which stands for the spirit of truth, so to relate itself to these larger movements of thought that they should unfold in the genial warmth of its sympathy? Is it a welcome truth that these seers, who represent the progress of the century intellectually, cannot be claimed in a single instance by orthodoxy? Where such a condition exists, is there not something wanting in those to whom the words were spoken: "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free"? Would we not do well, as Christians, to aspire to sow truth as well as to reap it? Can we not be great by inclusion as well as by exclusion? Has not one of these very seers voiced the prayers that should be in us all?—The Religious Herald.

Richmond College, Virginia.

## The Workingmen and the Weekly Rest Day.

BY REV. J. G. SHEARER, B. A., SRC. L. D. A.

The American Federation of Labor at its National Convention in '96 passed the following resolution, which speaks for itself:

"That we urge our members to continue their warfare against Sunday work, remembering that if six men work seven days, they do the same work as seven men in six days; therefore, every time six men work Sunday, they are taking the bread out of the mouth of one fellow workman."

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has adopted similar resolutions.

"The Sabbath was made for man" is the Magna Charta of industrial liberty. No class in the community has so much at stake in "the Battle for the Sabbath" as the workingmen. The law alike of Nature and of the Bible imperatively calls for a weekly rest day for all toilers whether they work with brawn or with brain. The greed of gain, the love of pleasure, the passion for sport are combining with irreligion and immorality, at the present time as never before in our country, to rob the workingmen of their weekly rest day, with all its priceless privileges. Very often you will find these forces putting on the mask of philanthropy and of concern for labor's liberty in seeking to make their inroads on the Sabbath. No man is a friend of labor who is an enemy of the Lord's Day. Whether the workingman appreciates the need of that day for the development of his moral and religious nature or not, looked at only from the standpoint of labor and personal liberty, it is of the utmost consequence that nothing but works of real "necessity or of mercy" should be permitted on the weekly rest day. Three million workers in the United States, and probably not less than one hundred thousand in Canada, have no rest day because of unnecessary labor done on Sunday, and are thus reduced to industrial slavery.

The following quotation from the Constitution of the Lord's Day Alliance, now organized in every part of Canada, sets forth the objects and methods of that body:

"The Alliance believes that the Lord's Day is a divine institution, and that the only sure foundation upon which the enjoyment of its benefits can rest, is a strong conviction on the part of the people of its sacred character."

"It shall be the object of the Alliance to preserve the Lord's Day in its integrity, and to secure to the whole community the right to its full enjoyment."

This it seeks to do—(1) By appeal to conscience and public opinion. (2) By a strong and effective organization. (3) By enforcement of laws for the preservation of the day of rest. (4) By securing such legislation as may be found necessary for the complete protection of the Lord's Day as a day of rest and of opportunity for worship.

It will be seen from the above that while the Alliance believes in the religious observance of the Sabbath, it seeks to promote this only by persuasive means. It holds, strongly, however, that "the liberty of rest for each man demands the law of rest for all men." In this, assuredly, labor men, whether Christians or not, have good cause to agree with the Alliance. And the workmen of Canada have, of late, been showing their appreciation of these confederations by, either on their own account or in co-operation with the Alliance, resisting encroachments upon the rest day and seeking to have it protected by the law of the land. In Ottawa, Toronto and Hamilton, the Trades and Labor Councils have already appointed committees to co-operate with the local Alliances. In Kingston, Guelph and St. Catharines, labor unions have for some time been strongly sympathetic. The barbers of Montreal and of Ontario have secured the prohibition of Sunday barbering. The labor men of British Columbia were the first to begin this active co-operation. Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P., well known to every labor man in Canada, is the First Vice-President of the Lord's Day Alliance of the Pacific Province; Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, Dominion Fair Wages Officer, is one of the founders of the movement, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Lord's Day Alliance of Canada.

There are two ways in which workmen can assist the Lord's Day Alliance: (1) By individually becoming members of it. The usual membership fee (annual) is 50c., but when any labor union supplies twenty or more of its number as members of any branch of the Alliance they are admitted at 25c. each. (2) By unions and councils co-operating whenever there is work to be done in defence of the weekly rest day.

The chief temptation which working people have to meet is the yielding to various efforts by excursions, sports, etc., to make of the Sabbath an ordinary holiday. Citizen and Country effectively deals with this delusion. It says:

"Capital, under the fever of competition, is ever seeking to infringe on the rights of labor. This it seeks in various deceptive ways. Sympathy for the workers is the usual mask. This has often proved a winning card; Sunday street cars in Toronto, for instance. The Sabbath is not a day for outings, for picnics, for pleasuring; it is essentially a day of rest—rest for mind and body, for men and beasts." Some will say, 'Men must have recreation,' then I reply, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday for work; Saturday for recreation; Sunday for rest. Five days of labor are more than sufficient to fill our wants. The chief thing to be guarded is the sanctity of the weekly day of rest. Making that secure, let us go on to the next victory—the Saturday holiday."

Strong wise words from Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P.:

"It is important for members of labor unions to remember in the discussion of the observance of the Sabbath as a day of rest, that to relinquish any opportunity of rest is ultimately to labor where we might rest, and that for the same wage. Whilst we may benefit for a short time by the disposal of certain privileges for what we think is an extension of labor, to gain which we compel fellow workmen to labor, in the end we ourselves may be compelled to do the same by the power of capital and ultimately to do so for the wage we now receive for the shorter week. Any privilege to ourselves which compels others to labor is contrary to trades union principles."

Mr. P. J. Maas, General Organizer, American Federation of Labor, writes:

"At the high pressure rate of life which modern civilization has forced upon us, there is now more than ever a necessity for the Day of Rest.

"Close every place of business, even to the confectionery, ice cream, soda water, and other shops, and bank the fires in the furnaces; let the hum of machinery cease, and give every man a chance to recuperate strength and improve his mind.

"If, through neglect or indifference, all the salutary restraints of law are gradually swept away; if man's greed for gain is to prevail over natural and imperative physical laws, the time will come when labor on every day of the week will be the rule for the majority, and rest the privilege of the favored few."

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, writes:

"In my judgment it is not only just and humane, but essential to the progress of our people, the perpetuation of our race, the liberty of our country, the moral, material and intellectual advancement of all, that one day of rest in seven should be the universal rule. I regard it as absolutely dangerous to all our interests and to our progress that the workers should be required to toil more than six days in the week."

Mr. John Jenkins, J. P., President of the 1895 (British) Trades Union Congress, in speaking at the annual meeting of the Workingmen's Lord's Day Rest Association, said:

"I am here to-night as a supporter and preserver of the divinely appointed Day of Rest in all its sanctity, purity and sweetness, and I am thus here in obedience both to my Christian and trade union principles. Now, in personally observing the holy day, I know that I am doing the will of its divine founder. I believe, too, that in striving with you to assure for others the opportunity of similarly observing it, of enjoying the greatest of all social privileges, I am doing true trade union work, and pleasing Christ, my brother, by trying to 'do unto others as I would that others should do unto me.'"

Mr. John Hodge, steel smelter, President of the (British) Trades Union Congress of 1892, in addressing the same Association, is reported as saying that "He strongly opposed Sunday work not only because he had been a sufferer from it, but from higher and holier motives. He opposed it because the divine law said, 'Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy.' He could not help thinking that Christians had been too apathetic in the matter. But if the churches had been apathetic he thought they could congratulate themselves upon the success of the operations of their Association. The workers certainly owed a debt of gratitude to the Society for what it had done for them."

### Creeds and Dogmas.

BY G. T. FURVES, D. D.

Against creeds and dogmas however, our century has witnessed, it must be admitted, a vigorous cannonade. There have been leveled against them the big guns of philosophy and theology, the artillery of the heavy review, the lighter musketry of popular magazines and pamphlets, while the small pistol of the platform orator and sensational preacher have contributed to swell the sound. Nor is it difficult to see reasons for this. Creeds and dogmas are definite targets to shoot at. They may easily be torn out of their relations and misrepresented. Any intellectual statement may be made to appear hard and cold. It is the easiest thing for ardent rhetoric to assail. And it is tempting to be an iconoclast. It has a show of power. Hence it is not surprising that the dislike of the human heart for a real religion should seize on creeds and dogmas for the special objects of attack.

There have been, however, deeper reasons for the assault. The idea—true in itself—that religion is a life has been pressed so far as to cause forgetfulness that it must be also a belief, if its life is to be healthy and persistent. The joy of new knowledge has created a restless discontent with all the conclusions of the past. The interest in the ethical content of religion has led to a want of interest in its doctrinal affirmations. The growing desire for church unity has caused a disposition to minimize the doctrinal differences which have divided the churches. Above all, the wide influence of the theory of naturalistic evolution, applied to man as well as nature, has made the dogmas of the past appear as but relatively true and of little value for present thought and need. Add to this the agnostic attitude concerning transcendental and so concerning religious ideas, and we can understand most of the motives which have led men in modern times to regard creeds and dogmas as audacious attempts to state the unutterable.

Now I am not concerned at present to defend any particular creed. Of course I know that they are not infallible and that they must substantiate themselves anew to every generation by the conviction of the church that they still rest on solid ground. I would not want any man to accept a creed or dogma unless convinced that it is upheld by the revelation which the Almighty has made to man. But the question is a large one. Have creeds and dogmas a rightful place in the religious life? Ought the church to uphold and teach them? Or shall we accept the idea of a molasses Christianity, in which every man shall be urged to believe as he likes, and the church as a whole, because including all creeds, represent none to the world? I would like you to listen not to the cannonade but to the quiet utterances of even the nineteenth century itself; not to the wind or fire or earthquake, but to the still small voice.

I call attention then to the undeniable fact that the largest part of the advance which Christianity has made during the century has been through those churches which have upheld creed and dogma. It is true that much philanthropic work has been done which cannot be traced to belief in dogmas; but the aggressively ex-

panative religion of the age has unquestionably issued from those churches whose beliefs have been the most definite. It looks as if there was something in a creed which gives power. The century attests that in proportion as religion has lost its hold on definite truths it has lost its distinctively religious mission and potency, in the vague message of ethical culture or social betterment.

But, looking at the matter more deeply, we must recognize that the profoundest quest of the century has been for the source of authority in religion. With this has of course gone the question of its origin. Has religion grown up or come down? Is it an evolution or a revelation? How is the authority of religion to be explained? I believe that the real verdict of the past century has been that Christianity rests on an historic revelation. To mention but one item of the evidence, the unique grandeur, the solitary glory of Jesus Christ has come to be so admitted that few thoughtful men of any school deny he was or brought a real revelation from God. But if Christianity be in its essence a revelation, it must be a communication of truth. No other idea of revelation is worthy of God. It must give men a definite message. And if this be so, the necessity and duty of formulating that truth, against error and incomplete statement, plainly rests upon the body of his followers. Herein lies the difference between the man who upholds the church's duty of promulgating the faith in definite form and the man who conceives of creeds and dogmas as merely the temporary expression of a faith which is ever changing and growing. The latter does not accept, or does not see what is involved in, an authoritative revelation. His theory is that of the naturalistic evolutionist. Once posit a revelation, and it becomes the duty of the church as a body to formulate the truth contained in the revelation, according as error may attack it or the church herself may need it; and if the formulation be performed after long and careful study of the revelation, the probability will be that the result will be good for all time. By all means, let the result be continually scrutinized, and if it can not be shown that it does spring out of the revelation, let it be revised. But it would appear impossible to deny that, if an authoritative communication of truth has been made by God, it is the duty and right of the organized body of believers to express that truth in the definite forms of creed and dogma. Just so far, therefore, as we believe that the century has recognized the reality of revelation, may we be confident that its real message to posterity will be ultimately found to be the rightfulness and the inevitableness of the church's expression of its faith in creed and dogma.—Evangelist.

### Kind Severity.

The Christian Intelligencer records this incident of a stage-coach trip in Western Montana, twenty-five years ago. A mother and her infant child were the only passengers. A sudden change of weather subjected the woman to more exposure than she was provided for, and before the journey was half over the freezing cold had begun to creep into her blood. She could protect her babe, but her own life was in danger.

As soon as the driver knew how severely she was suffering he gave her all his extra wraps, and quickened the pace of his team as much as possible, hoping to reach warmth and refuge before her condition became serious. His passenger's welfare was now his only thought, and by frequent inquiries he sought to assure himself of her safety.

But the fatal drowsiness had stolen over her, and when no answers were returned to his questions he stopped, and tore open the coach door. The woman's head was swaying from side to side.

Instantly he took the babe from her, and bestowed it as comfortably as he could in a furry bundle under the shelter of the seat; then, seizing the mother roughly by arms, he dragged her out upon the frozen ground. His violence partly awakened her, but when he banged the door together and sprang to his box and drove on, leaving her in the road, she began to scream.

The driver looked back and saw her running madly after him.

"My baby! my baby! O my baby!"

The horror of her loss made her forget the cold. By and by, when certain that she had warmed her blood into healthy circulation, the driver slackened the speed of his horse, and allowed her to overtake him and resume her place in the coach with her living and unharmed child.

### A Wish.

I found a mossy, ancient apple tree,  
And at its top a vigorous-seeming bough,  
All clouded o'er with pink and snowy bloom,  
Was waving in the wind it laden with  
Its fragrance sweet. So may my soul survive  
The body's slow decay, and blossom till  
The summons come for parting; and so home.

ARTHUR D. WILMOT.

## Messenger and Visitor

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### The Convention.

Our Maritime Baptist Convention, meets this week in its sixty-sixth annual session in Moncton. The place is central and easily accessible from all points, and a large and representative attendance of delegates from the churches is accordingly to be expected. No doubt but that our Moncton friends will do their part well in entertaining the Convention, and considering the largeness of the task which is involved in this undertaking, it is to be hoped that all who attend will give courteous consideration to all requests and regulations of the entertaining church in order that their endeavor to provide for the comfort of their numerous guests may not be made unnecessarily difficult.

It is to be earnestly hoped and prayed for that a spirit of good-will and hearty Christian fellowship may pervade the meetings and that large spiritual blessings may be received. So far as we know, there are no burning questions to be discussed. There is, we understand, likely to be some consideration of the Young People's work in its relation to our churches and to the Convention, which may or may not lead to some important changes. Apart from this, there will be the customary discussion of our denominational work in the departments of Missions and Education, with other matters in the line of ordinary routine. In accordance with the unwritten law of alternation, the Educational work will this year have precedence in order of time, and the report of the Board of Governors of Acadia University will afford the principal subject for consideration on Saturday, with a public meeting in the interests of Education in the evening. On Monday the Home Mission work will come under review, and on Tuesday the report of the Board of Foreign Missions will receive consideration. In connection with all of these interests it is to be anticipated that the reports will show that the work in these different departments has been prosecuted during the past year with an encouraging measure of success. The reports which, during the summer, have reached the public in reference to our educational institutions at Wolfville indicate a year of faithful effort, earnest endeavor to make the most of present conditions and opportunities and a hopeful outlook for the future. The same may doubtless be said in respect to the mission work both at home and abroad. In none of these departments have the opportunities for service been exhausted, but now, as in the past, doors stand opened to most inviting fields of effort if only the means were at hand to send forth the laborers to sow or to reap in these fields of promise. Every year ought to reveal a deepening interest on the part of our people in the several departments of the work committed to us as a denomination and an enlarging expression of the spirit of benevolence in support of that work. During the past year the business of the country has been generally good, the industries of the land have flourished and the public revenues have been largely augmented: Ought we not therefore, to expect a substantial increase in those revenues which go to promote the Kingdom of our Lord? From what we can learn, however, the reports of our denominational treasurers are not likely to show that in our contributions to missions and other benevolent work there has been any material increase over those of last year. We have probably done little if any more than to keep abreast with the past in this respect. There is also the question as to the spiritual condition of our churches—a question of fundamental importance. What will the report on the State of the Denomination have to show? There is probably no report which comes before our Convention, which is worthy of more careful preparation and more prayerful consideration. Many blessings, spiritual and

temporal have been enjoyed by our churches during the past year, in some churches seasons of special spiritual grace have been enjoyed and there have been considerable additions to their membership. But we greatly fear that if all the facts relating to the spiritual life of all our churches could be presented, there would be seen to be great reason for humiliation and heart-searching inquiry as to the reasons why larger blessings have not been received. In going up to the Convention there should rest upon all a deep sense of responsibility in respect to the things committed to our hands, and a profoundly earnest and prayerful desire to obtain that guidance and blessing from above, without which all that we may do or plan will lead to no great result. Those who attend the Convention from east and west, from north and south will meet as the representatives of a people who are one in their general beliefs, their interests and purposes. May they receive and carry back to their several churches an abundant blessing. The Convention should serve to unite us in stronger bonds of brotherhood and to inspire us for larger undertakings and more successful service. If we shall as a people unitedly and in faith attempt great things for God, we shall not fail to receive great things at His hand.

### Vice-President Roosevelt on the Bible

It is for any country an indication of vital national strength, greatly significant as to its future welfare, if the men who occupy its high places of influence and government are reverent believers in the Bible as the Book of books. It is gratifying to note that the pervading Christianity of the United States still finds expression in the Christian character of the men who are called to occupy the offices of President and Vice-president in the great Republic; men who are willing to give expression to their personal belief in the religion of the Bible and their profound interest in the work of the Kingdom of Christ, as Ex-president Harrison, President McKinley and Vice-president Roosevelt did in connection with the Ecumenical Missionary Congress last year in New York. Worthy of note in this connection is an address delivered recently by Vice-president Roosevelt before the American Bible Society. The subject of Mr. Roosevelt's address was The Bible and Character. He spoke of the incalculable influence of the Bible upon all the life, thought and activity of the nation—its teachings so interwoven with all the nations life as to make it literally impossible to imagine what that life would be if the teachings were removed. It would mean the loss of almost all the standards by which public and private morals are now judged and which are the objects of the nation's moral aspirations. "Almost every man," said Mr. Roosevelt, "who has by his life-work added to the sum of human achievement of which the race is proud, almost every such man has based his life-work largely upon the teachings of the Bible." As an instance of a great man profoundly influenced by Bible teaching, reference was made to Abraham Lincoln,—"sad, patient, kindly Lincoln who, after bearing upon his weary shoulders for four years a greater burden than that borne by any man of the nineteenth century, laid down his life for the people whom living he had served so well—built up his entire reading on his early study of the Bible. He mastered it . . . mastered it so that he became almost 'a man of one book,' who knew that book and who instinctively put in practice what he had been taught therein."

Mr. Roosevelt spoke of the national school system and of the inestimable value to the nation of popular education, but he emphasized the consideration that true education means vastly more than the training of the physical and intellectual faculties. It must aim at character, for "character is in the long run the decisive factor in the life of individuals and of nations alike," and the great text book for character building is the Bible. "It is a good thing to be clever, to be able and smart; but it is a better thing to have the qualities that find their expression in the Decalogue and the Golden Rule." There is needed an education that shall cultivate, not merely an intellectual acuteness, but honesty and a moral courage that dares to be honest under all conditions. There is no room in a healthy community for either the knave, the fool, the weakling or the coward.

"You may look through the Bible from cover to cover and nowhere will you find a line that can be construed into an apology for the man of brains who sins against the right. On the contrary, in the Bible, taking that as a guide, you will find that because much has been given to you much will be expected from you; and a heavier condemnation has been visited upon the able man who goes wrong than upon his weaker brother who cannot do the harm that the other does because it is not in him to do it.

"The immense moral influence of the Bible, though of course infinitely the most important, is not the only power it has for good. In addition there is the unceasing influence it exerts on the side of good taste, of good literature, of proper sense of proportion, of simple and straightforward writing and thinking. This is not a small matter in an age when there is a tendency to read much that even if not actually harmful on moral grounds is yet injurious, because it represents slipshod, slovenly thought and work; not the kind of serious thought, of serious expression, which we like to see in anything that goes into the fiber of our character.

"The Bible does not teach us to shrink difficulties, but to overcome them. That is a lesson that each one of us who has children is bound in honor to teach these children if he or she expects to see them become fitted to play the part of men and women in our world. What is true affection for a boy? To bring him up so that nothing rough ever touches him, and at twenty-one turn him out into the world with a moral nature that turns black and blue in great bruises at the least shock from any one of the forces of evil with which he is bound to come in contact? Is that kindness? Indeed, it is not. Bring up your boys with both love and wisdom; and turn them out as men, strong limbed, clear eyed, stout hearted, clean minded, able to hold their own in this great world of work and strife and ceaseless effort.

"If we read the Bible aright, we read a book which teaches us to go forth and do the work of the Lord; to do the work of the Lord in the world as we find it; to try to make things better in this world, even if only a little better, because we have lived in it. That kind of work can be done only by the man who is neither a weakling nor a coward; by the man who in the fullest sense of the word is a true Christian, like Great Heart, Bunyan's hero. We plead for a closer and wider and deeper study of the Bible, so that our people may be in fact as well as in theory 'doers of the word and not hearers only.'"

### Editorial Notes.

—The days when the rack and the stake could be conscientiously employed in the service of the cause of truth are, let us hope, forever of the past. But a reminiscent flavor of those days still lingers in the hearts of many good people who are ready to denounce as enemies of good and traitors to the truth all who cannot believe and teach on certain subjects as they themselves do. The fourteenth chapter of Romans has lessons for this present generation as well as for those which are past.

—Patience and perseverance will remove mountains, but human ability has its limits, and, as the Watchman wisely says, "It is a great part of wisdom to recognize the inevitable, to discern the limit beyond which it is useless to struggle and contend. The timid man thinks that he has reached that limit before it is really in sight. The foolhardy man cannot see the limit when he is plump against it. The timid man is always saying that there are lions in the way. The foolhardy man persists in ramming his head against a stone wall."

—The North China Herald, which is the leading English paper published in China, and its judgment, as the Independent says, more valuable than that of a multitude of prejudiced detractors of mission work, is quoted as follows: "The good work that is being done all over China by missionary doctors, missionary schoolmasters and professors, and the men who devote themselves to such periodicals as the *Wan Kwoh Kung Pao* is not rewarded by the grant of C. M. G.'s or C. B.'s, or by recognition of any kind from kings or governments, but it does the work just the same. The transformation of China which is coming on gradually is the work of these men."

A correspondent in a Halifax paper complains bitterly that the accommodations furnished for smokers on certain trains on the I. C. R. are not first class. This might well open the question, why is it that, in the travelling arrangements of the present day, the men who smoke should receive favors above all other men who travel on land or sea. If one wants a place to sleep on a railway train he is charged extra for it, and a good round price too, but the smoker enters the first class car, preempts a seat by depositing his grip and his overcoat upon it, then goes to the smoking car where he probably remains for most of the journey, paying nothing for the extra accommodation however luxurious it may be. And so pampered has he become through privilege that if the appointments of his extra car do not come up to his ideas, he feels so keen a sense of injury that his indignant soul can find relief in nothing short of a public protest—vulgarily styled a "kick." As the esteemed smoker is in-

evitably a good deal of a nuisance to his non-smoking fellow-travellers, would it be unfair to expect him to pay his own bills in the matter of extra cars and smoking-rooms required for his special gratification?

—Scarcely to be regarded as an honor to this university is that Chicago professor who declares that Longfellow, Holmes and Whittier were not poets but mere verse writers, because forsooth these men were Puritans and Puritanism is inimical to art. The man who talks such stuff shows that either he does not know the authors whom he so summarily sweeps from their places of honor or that he does not know what poetry is. John Milton too was a mere versifier, no doubt, for he was the greatest Puritan of them all. And where do Job and Isaiah come in? The poet, according to this professor's idea, is not born, it seems, but made, and made in accordance with the canons of art. It would doubtless surprise this teacher of youth to learn that puritanism means something more than austerity of speech and conduct. It seems not to have dawned upon him that poetry is a thing of life much more than a thing of form and that its inspiration lies far more in the principles dear to the soul of puritanism than in the principles sanctioned by art.

—Do not laugh at your boy for being something of a hero worshipper, even though the object of his deep admiration shall seem but a very small hero in your eyes. It is a wholesome indication when a boy honestly admires someone of larger growth and attainment than himself. The boy who admires is likely to attain to something, for admiration begets aspiration, and aspiration helps upward to attainment. One great trouble with too many of us is that we look upon the world of humanity with jaundiced eyes. We seem to think that men are set before us in order that we may criticise them and point out their defects and shortcomings. We do not learn to admire with childlike simplicity and frankness those who are worthy of our admiration, and so we are not helped upward by them as we might be. It is of great importance that we see and be attracted by the traits in our fellow-men that are worthy of our regard, and it is of supreme importance that the admiration and the profoundest homage of our natures be given to Him in whom manhood in the fulness of its stature finds its perfect realization.

—Questions as to whether or not the Book of Genesis can be reconciled at all points with the knowledge that has come to men through modern science ought not to blind us to the priceless value of the truths which Genesis contains concerning God, and man's relation to God. The Sunday School Times in an article on Genesis and Science, notes the world-wide difference between evolution and Genesis. "Genesis is in a sense complete, without a scrap of evolution. Evolution without Genesis leaves heaven and earth, and all mankind, like a child's plaything in comparison with what we know them to be as God's creation and representatives. Genesis, however it was written or by whom, gives prominence to God as the Creator, and to man as a representative of God, and so differing utterly from the highest of the lower animals, not merely by a step or a stage, but in an infinite degree and sort. On account of this, Genesis is worthy of the intelligent study of the brightest children and the wisest scientists. There are minor differences in the record of Genesis as to creation, from the record of creation disclosed in geology and other materialistic exhibits, but these in no sense affect the unique value of the record in Genesis of God as the creator of all that is created."

The Census.

The returns from the census are now complete, with the exception of some of the outlying northwestern parts of the Dominion, and the figures have been officially published. The results, it must be said, are not exhilarating. Those who had been counting on a Canadian population of six millions or more must feel that their optimism has been put to shame, and those of us whose expectations in respect to the census were much less extravagant must acknowledge that the published figures are disappointing. It is indeed hard to account for some of these figures, taken in connection with those of the census of 1891 and the generally prosperous condition of the country during the past decade.

The population of Canada, according to the census of 1891, was 4,833,239. The present population of the country, according to the figures just published, is 5,338,864, making an increase for the decade of 505,625, or less than 10% per cent. This rate of increase shows a considerable falling off from that of the preceding decade and a still larger falling off from that of the years from 1871-1881.

The figures for the different decades are as follows:

Year	Population	Increase
1871,	3,635,024	
1881,	4,324,810	689,786
1891,	4,833,239	508,429
1901,	5,338,864	505,625

The following statement shows the increase by provinces, taking the Maritime Provinces and estimating the increase for the Yukon and unorganized districts for which the returns are not yet complete:

Quebec, 132,434  
Ontario, 53,657  
Manitoba, 93,910  
Northwest Territories, 79,300  
Yukon and unorganized districts, 43,113  
British Columbia, 92,000  
Maritime provinces, 11,000

Total, 505,625  
The figures for the population of the several Provinces by the present and the preceding census are as follows:

Province	1891.	1901.
British Columbia,	98,173	190,000
Manitoba,	152,506	246,464
New Brunswick,	321,263	331,093
Nova Scotia,	450,396	459,116
Ontario,	2,114,321	2,167,978
P. E. Island,	109,078	103,258
Quebec,	1,488,535	1,620,974
Territories,	66,799	145,000
Unorganized Territories,	32,168	75,000

The population of the principal cities of Canada by municipal boundaries is as follows:

City	1891.	1901.
Montreal	220,181	266,826
Toronto	181,220	207,971
Quebec	63,090	68,834
Ottawa	44,154	59,902
Hamilton	48,980	52,550
Winnipeg	25,639	42,336
Halifax	38,495	40,787
St. John	39,179	40,711
London	31,977	37,983
Victoria	16,841	20,821
Kingston	19,263	18,043
Vancouver	13,709	26,196
Brantford	12,753	16,631
Hull	11,264	13,988
Charlottetown	11,373	12,080
Valleyfield	5,517	11,055
Sherbrooke	10,097	11,765
Sydney	2,427	9,908
Moncton	5,165	9,026
Calgary	3,876	12,142
Brandon	3,778	5,738

There has been, it will be seen, a substantial gain in the population of most of the cities and towns, while in the Maritime Provinces and in Ontario the country districts as a whole have not even held their own. According to the above statement, it will be seen that P. E. Island has decreased in population during the decade by nearly 6,000. Considering the fertility, the beauty and the many general advantages of the Island province, this statement is indeed astonishing and it is difficult to accept it as correct. Then there is Nova Scotia; rich as the Province is in agricultural, mineral and forest wealth, with its extensive fisheries and its mineral resources being developed as never before, there is but an insignificant increase of population, and indeed apart from the 14,000 additional inhabitants of Cape Breton county, there must have been, according to the figures, decrease rather than increase. Much the same is to be said of New Brunswick. The increase is small, is mostly in the Northern or French counties, and is in part probably the result of overflow from Quebec. The natural increase of a healthy and virile people, like those who inhabit Canada, cannot be, at the most moderate estimate, less than fifteen per cent. during the decade. There has been no large immigration into the country, yet there has been an immigration into the Northwest from across the sea and from the United States, which is not altogether inconsiderable, so that if, as the returns from the Census seem to show, the net increase of our population for the decade is little more than one per cent. per annum, at least half our natural increase in population must still be going to the United States.

The Book of Genesis.

BY DR. MARCUS DODS.

There are, we suppose, few books which will be found more illuminative of the first book of the Bible or more helpful to the Sunday School teacher in the current course of lessons in the International Series than this work of Dr. Dods'. It constitutes one of the volumes in the Expositor's Bible series. It has much less the character of a commentary than some other volumes of that excellent series. It is not indeed a commentary upon the text at all, but a series of expository discourses presenting in a large and somewhat general way the spiritual and moral lessons of the book. These early narratives and biographies are treated with a remarkable power of intellectual and spiritual discernment. Along with great clearness and vigor of thought, there is a lucidity and elegance of style which charms the reader. A reverent and earnest spirit pervades the book, and those truths concerning men, their relations to each other and to God, which had been apprehended and had found expression in the sacred literature of the Hebrews millenniums ago, are applied with a master hand to the life and conscience of the present day. Ministers who read this book for the first time will be apt to marvel at the extent and richness of the sermonic material discovered to them in Genesis.

As an illustration of the author's style, and his method of dealing with his subject the following paragraph is quoted from his chapter upon The Fall. "Temptation succeeds at first by exciting curiosity. It is a wise say-

ing that 'our great security against sin lies in our being shocked at it. Eve gazed and reflected when she should have fled.' The serpent created an interest, excited her curiosity about the forbidden fruit. And as this excited curiosity lies near the beginning of sin in the race, so does it in the individual. I suppose if you trace back the mystery of iniquity in your own life and seek to track it to its source, you will find it to have originated in this craving to taste evil. No man originally meant to become the sinner he has become. He only intended, like Eve, to taste. It was a voyage of discovery he meant to make; he did not think to get nipped and frozen up and never more return from the outer cold and darkness. He wished, before finally giving himself to virtue, to see the real value of the other alternative." —Of this and other volumes of the Expositor's Bible, Fleming H. Revell Company, Toronto are the Canadian publishers. Price \$1.10.

Letters.

What an important part in this great drama of life is enacted by the thousands of letters which pass the mails of our land every day! We read in an old French fairy tale of an elf who unroofed the houses of the village to the view of some favored spectator, perched high above on a towering pinnacle, enabling him to see at a glance everything that was transpiring at the time, around the several hearthstones of the village.

If by some miraculous gift like this, we might get a peep under the envelopes of some of those commonplace looking letters, which fly back and forth through our land every day, who can imagine the strange things which would be revealed to us? Did you ever have such thoughts or fancies as this as you listlessly watched the busy postman flitting from door to door, in his coat of blue, his leather bag slung over his shoulder? What weights of woe does he unconsciously carry with him in some of those letters! These missives may carry weights heavy as death yet they never turn the postal scales a hair's breadth nor bend the postman's back an inch lower; but when they reach their destination, and their burdens are given up to sad hearers—then it is that their weights are felt.

Many a heart has sunk beneath the weight of burdens brought this way to depths where life's sunshine might nevermore cheer it.—many a sunny head has been turned to grey by cankering sorrows, brought in a little letter which in no way differed in appearance from one which the postman laid that same day on the doorstep across the way; but that was full of joy and happiness and love and was warmly welcomed by an eager, happy heart.

And since life has its comedy as well as its tragedy there are doubtless among these white-winged messengers of joy and of sorrow, many which, if their messages might be revealed to us, would cause our faces to broaden and set our pulses to beating time to the cadences of hearty laughter. Letters which would rival Sam Weller's valentine in their unconscious droolery,—letters so thoroughly comical that even the addresses and general "get up" of the outside of them are a comedy in themselves.

If we look back, for a moment, to the days of our great-grandfathers, and see what numerous and great inconveniences they experienced in this matter of postal communication we can better appreciate our own privileges. But in the olden times when letters were luxuries rather than necessities, as they now are, a letter was looked upon as almost sacred. The best efforts of the mind, and the truest and deepest emotions of the heart alone were fit to be written in these epistles which were to be read and re-read by friends and friends' children. And when we read these old yellow letters of days gone by, the decline of the art of letter-writing is only too evident, as we compare with them the so-called letters of to-day. Very few write real letters in these days. A hastily written note, or a postal card dashed off under the pressure of immediate necessity answers every purpose and is the limit of the average man's culture in the art of letter writing.

But in those old-fashioned letters of grandma's, it seems when we read them as though every page were an index to the character and mind of the writer. There, couched in quaint, old-fashioned language, are spread before you the thoughts and impulses and desires of a friend's heart, and whatever goes to make the fellowship of kindred minds so delightful.

There is much talk about the general lack of character in the present generation. This is nowhere more evident than in the letters written today. As the great, buzzing, whirling wheels of some noisy work shop in which we may have passed an hour or two, seem still whirling around in our brains for hours afterward, even in the quietness of night, so the echo of the great world's noise and bustle and work still rings in our ears even in our hours of would be rest and quiet. And so it is that even when we mean to write real letters, before we are aware, the echo of the hurry and excitement to which we have become so accustomed ringing ever in our ears, overwhelms us with its sound, and with hurrying hands we write the light and trifling things that come rushing into the mind, never stopping to look beneath for the deeper and better things.

If you ever chanced to come across some old letter written by yourself some years before, you have wondered undoubtedly how you ever came to write some of the nonsense in it, and would perhaps be willing to make quite a sacrifice if only you might be able to destroy those sentences and the effects they may have produced. To be sure, such an experience may have been the result of a change of sentiment, or of the maturer development of the mind; but often it is due merely to new light which comes to us when in calmer moments we read words probably written thoughtlessly and hastily, revealing to us all their emptiness and vanity.

So we may at least be careful in this respect, that we write nothing in our haste, which in future years we may regret having written, as being false to our minds and consciences; nothing which shall cause us to blush for its falsity and lightness.

And then even though our letters may not be sought in future years, because the names of those who wrote them stand high on the roll of honor and fame, they will at least be treasured by those who have known and cared for us, because they shall show to them our hearts and minds and characters.—Selected.

\* \* \* The Story Page \* \* \*

### His Brother's Keeper.

MABEL VERNON JONES.

"It is perfectly absurd, mother! I always said I never would be so weak as to sign a pledge and I hardly think I will disgrace my manhood now by putting my name on a bit of paper like a school-boy, expecting that to cure me instead of a will! I know my strength. I can take a glass or leave it alone, just as I please. It is not the slightest temptation to me. I would scorn to drown my reason in the wine cup, or wreck my physical health by intemperance!"

Walter King stood looking down at his mother, from his five feet, eleven inches, his handsome face flushed and his dark eyes alight with an expression of haughty scorn.

Mrs. King was sitting in a low rocker in front of the fire in the cosy breakfast room, looking up at her tall son with a pair of clear gray eyes in which pride and pain were equally mingled. Pride—because such a son was hers, handsome, upright and clever. Pain—because her simple request had met with such a scornful and decided refusal.

"But, Walter, surely you will do it to please me. I have perfect faith in your word, and once your name is on this 'bit of paper,' as you call it, I should have not the slightest fear for you. Intoxicants, I know are not your special temptation, but, think of the weaker brethren. Your influence is strong, my son, and were you to sign this pledge, many of those who lack your strength of will and character would follow suit. Think about it, Walter, look at it on all its sides, and consider whether or not the results might not be worth the act, weak and childish as it may seem to you.

"I wish you could have seen Elsie Lee's face when she asked that 'we please sign her pledge.' I could almost imagine that an angel had stepped down from heaven and made that request, she looked so fair and sweet and innocent. It is beautiful to see the little ones interested in such a work and they should receive every encouragement." So saying, Mrs. King rose and left the room while her son remained gazing moodily into the fire until the clock striking the hour reminded him that it was time to leave for the office.

They had been all in all to each other, this mother and son, ever since death had removed from them three years before the beloved husband and father. Walter had taken his father's place in the prosperous firm of Barglave and King and was fast making an enviable reputation for honorable dealing and superior business ability.

In the eyes of many, his was almost a flawless character, but those who knew him best, could not be blind to certain faults which like ill-weeds growing among beautiful flowers, threatened to choke and destroy them, taking to themselves the nourishment which would otherwise strengthen the flowers.

Self-conceit and an almost unconquerable obstinacy of disposition, had grown with his growth and strengthened with his strength, nourished no doubt by the unwise remarks of admiring friends, until now, once his opinion had been formed upon any subject, it seemed as though no power on earth could cause him to change his mind. Fortunately, as though he was not a Christian, he usually took his stand on the right side of a question, though sometimes, as in the present instance, he was on the wrong. Since he had refused so decidedly to sign the pledge, his mother felt that it was almost useless to hope that he would change his mind. Her faith, in the power of God, however, was strong, so she prayed and waited.

A few evenings after the conversation just related, Mrs. King was sitting in the library reading, waiting for her son's return from the office.

Nine o'clock struck, ten, half past, and still he did not come. At last she began to grow quite uneasy, and laying her book on the table, she rose and went to the window. Drawing aside the heavy curtains she looked out. The brightly lighted street so full of busy, bustling life by day, was now, owing to the lateness of the hour, almost deserted. She looked in the direction of the office, but no one was in sight but a policeman and a group of men who by their unsteady steps suggested a recent visit to some gilded palace of Satan.

She returned to the fire, took up her book and tried to read, but in vain. Her mind was far too distracted to feel any interest in the pages before her.

Another hour passed by. At length, just as the suspense was growing almost unbearable, she heard a step in the hall and her son entered the room.

"Walter, my son! What has happened? Are you ill?"

Walter's wavy brown hair was disordered, his usually ruddy face pale and drawn and he looked like a man who was just recovering from a severe attack of illness. He sank into an armchair before the fire and buried his face in his hands. His mother went to him and softly stroked the bowed head.

"Tell me, my boy, what the trouble is." Something in that mother's touch seemed like an electric thrill which set loose all the floods of pent up emotion; and Walter King, man though he was, sobbed like a child.

Mrs. King seated herself near him and waited until his emotion had somewhat subsided. It was no physical pain, she knew, but that which is far harder sometimes to endure—agony of the soul.

At length he raised his head, pushed back the hair from his burning brow and said: "Mother, please bring me that pledge, I want to sign it."

Without a word, Mrs. King rose and going to her secretaire, took from a drawer, a small pledge card, which she handed to her son. She watched him in silence as he wrote his name in bold, clear characters at the end of the pledge.

She replaced the card in the drawer and Walter leaned back in his chair and closed his eyes. His mother saw upon his face an expression which she had never seen there before, intense self-disgust mingled curiously with a look of deep pain and sorrow.

She felt that some crisis had occurred in his life; that something had opened his eyes to that which before he had been blind. She seated herself, and waited patiently for the story which she knew would come.

Five, ten minutes passed in silence, broken only by the ticking of the clock and an occasional step on the pavement without.

"You were surprised, mother, at my signing the pledge to-night. Would, to God, I had done so when you asked me! A precious young life would have been saved and I spared the sting of a life-long remorse.

"Just as I was leaving the office to-night, a boy handed me this," and Walter took from his pocket a note which he read aloud.

"Dear Mr. King:—Could you kindly come to the house at once? Hermon is very, very ill and has requested me to send for you.

Sincerely yours,

E. L. HAYWARD.

"I was shocked and grieved by the news of Hermon's illness as only last night I had seen him at the dance, full of life and spirits and the very embodiment of health. I went to the house immediately not even waiting to send you word of my whereabouts. A servant admitted me and showed me at once to Hermon's room. Oh! the sad, sad change in twenty-four hours, and to think that I,—I was the cause of it!"

Again overcome by emotion, he buried his face in his hands.

At length he continued: "The mother and doctor were both in the room when I entered but at Hermon's earnest request we were left alone together. I took the chair at the head of the bed and leaned over him as he talked for he was so weak he could only whisper his words.

"What he told me has burned itself into my very soul! Never to my dying day shall I forget that hour! Never can that scene be blotted from my memory! My wicked conceit and obstinacy have to-night received a blow from which, God grant, they may never recover.

"Last night at Mrs. Stafford's dance I took the first glass of wine I had taken for sometime. The rooms were very warm and I was bound by no pledge, so when pretty Evelyn Stafford offered me a glass of the sparkling beverage, I accepted it with thanks, drank it and enjoyed one of the pleasantest dances of the season. Hermon was standing near me at the time although I did not know it and saw me take the wine.

"I had always been, he said, his ideal of manhood, and almost unconsciously he had been patterning after me. He told me that of late he had been growing far too fond of wine and that either he must abstain from it entirely or else run the terrible risk of filling a drunkard's grave. A member of the Junior Temperance League had asked him to sign the pledge. He had hesitated and finally told him to wait awhile until he had thought it over. He had almost decided to sign it when he saw me take that wine last night. Instantly Satan whispered in his ear, 'If Walter King can take a glass or leave it alone, why cannot you? He would never be so foolish as to sign a pledge, so why should you show your weakness in such a way? Take a glass and prove that you can be as temperate as he!'"

The result was, that when a few minutes later, another pretty girl, with a most bewitching smile offered him a glass, he drank it.

"I drank mine and was satisfied, having not the slightest desire for more. Not so, Hermon! That single glass was like a spark to tinder. The will weakened by long indulgence gave way to appetite and during the evening he found many excuses for visiting the dining-room, that by the time the dance was over, he was just able to leave the house without becoming conspicuous. Strange to say, none of the gentlemen seemed to notice his condition, I being as blind as the rest, and he was left to find his way home as best he could.

"He remembers nothing after leaving the house until he awoke, to find himself in bed in his own room at

home; his mother and sister weeping beside him and the doctor bidding him prepare for death.

"The two policemen who carried him home said that they had found him half crushed in Trant's Alley, where some heavy team had passed over his unconscious body in the darkness, without seeing it.

"He begged me as his dying request to sign the pledge and use all my influence in the cause of temperance. I vowed then and there that never again should anyone be able to point to me and say, 'He caused my ruin. He was the stumbling block which turned my steps aside from the upright path!'"

"A few minutes later I saw the end was coming and called the family. He soon breathed his last, his hand clasped in his mother's.

I left the stricken household, burdened with a feeling of guilt which will never leave me. You, only, mother, know my share in that death. Henceforward, if God spares my life, my influence, whether it be small or great, shall be used in the cause of temperance!"

Mrs. King clasped her son's hands in silence, her face more eloquent than words.

But we will draw the curtain on that scene. Too sacred was it for any eye but God's. Into a soul that night a light had dawned which was, not like the will-o-the-wisp to lead into dark and dangerous places; but a bright and shining star, pointing ever upward and onward to that "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

### The Pearl Fisher.

BY LAURA E. RICHARDS.

Tom was going to be a sailor, and Jenny came downstairs to see him off.

"Here is a lucky-bone for you, Tom," she said. "I found it on the beach when I was at the sea shore, and it will keep you safe from ship-wreck."

Tom thanked her, and put the lucky-bone in his pocket. Then he got into his boat, and rowed away across the broad parlor floor.

The boat went rather hard over the carpet, for it was a clothes-basket, and the tongs did not make very good oars; but he got on pretty well till he came to the grand piano.

"Here is the harbor," he said. "I shall go in here to get pearls, Jenny. Only I must beware of the Leg Rocks."

"Yes, do beware!" said Jenny. "And be sure to bring me home some pearls, Tom."

Tom promised, and then began the dangerous entrance into Piano Harbor. He avoided the Leg Rocks very skillfully; but, in standing up to steer round them, he struck his head pretty sharply against the top of the harbor.

"Oh," said Jenny, "if you hadn't had the lucky-bone you might have hurt yourself!"

"Yes," said Tom; and he rubbed his head hard and winked several times, but said nothing.

"Are you getting many pearls, Tommy?" asked Jenny.

Tom felt in his pockets; but there was nothing in them, for a wonder, save a pencil, some crumbs, and the lucky-bone.

"Pretty well," he said. "Very likely I could get a great many more if I stayed longer; but I think I'd better come home now, for the water is so full of sharks that I can hardly pull the boat."

"Oh, do come back!" cried Jenny, jumping up and down on the bank. "O Tom, what would you do if a shark jumped into the boat?"

"Stick an oar down his throat, of course!" replied Tom, promptly.

Here, while keeping a sharp lookout for sharks, the bold pearl-fisher, ran into the Leg Rocks, and was almost capsized; but he handled the boat with great skill, and finally managed to push her off. After some minutes of hard pulling, during which Jenny stood speechless, with clasped hands, he reached the shore.

Jenny glowed with pride in her hero. "O Tom, I am so glad you have come back safe!" she cried. "Oh, how brave you are! I am sure I saw those dreadful sharks after you! But where are the pearls?"

"Here," said Tom; and he handed her the lucky-bone.

"They are bee-yutiful pearls!" she said. "I shall have an imperial crown made out of them, and a necklace and teeth. I always thought 'teeth like pearls' sounded lovely, you know. I say, Tom, wasn't it good that I gave you the lucky-bone? If I hadn't, you couldn't have brought me any pearls, or only string and pencil ones."

"So I couldn't," said Tom.

"And you might really have hurt your head," said Jenny.

"So I might," said Tom; and he rubbed his head, where already there was a lump as large as an egg.—Youth's Companion.

Brian and the Turkey.

"Oh! I'm so glad Brian is coming. He is such a dear little boy," cried Dot. "So am I," answered Marie; "but I wish he would come quick. I am so tired of waiting." "What a lot of things we shall have to show him," Dot went on. "It seems funny to think he has never been in the country before." "Here they come!" cried Marie, rushing to the garden gate; and the children kissed their little cousin until his cap fell off, and he was quite confused. The days were getting long and warm now. So after an early tea the three children made for the farm-yard. "You see, there's such a number of things you've never seen, Brian,—chickens and ducks and geese and pigs and—"

A Circle of the Globe.

BY EDWIN L. SABIN. I started out around the world, ('Twas half-past five o'clock; My hair was nicely brushed and curled; I wore my Sunday frock), And east I went from Illinois As straight as I could go Until I thought I'd go to Troy, Where lives my Uncle Joe. But here, of course, I didn't stay— I had so much ahead; I took a ship at Boston Bay And o'er the ocean sped, I wasn't sick a single speck, And sailed with might and main, And didn't stop for storm or wreck, And landed right in Spain. I went through Spain and Italy, And Turkey, Turkestan, And China, too; and next, dear me, I found I'd reached Japan, And here the ocean was, again, Which I must cross once more; So in a boat I stepped, and then Set out and sailed for shore. Now, this was our America! I had no time to waste, But I went from California To Illinois in haste, Because I'd heard the tea-bell sound, And mamma call and call; And left the world, so smooth and round, On papa's desk. That's all. —Churchman.

The All-Sufficient Plea.

BY EBEN R. REXFORD. In thoughtful moments I repeat The story of the Cross and see Christ's bleeding hands and mangled feet, And think, He bore it all for me. For me, a sinner! and the thought Is with exultant rapture fraught. Who have I that my hands could bring To offer at the feet of Christ? Oh, bankrupt heart—not anything! He whispers that His blood sufficed. O Christ, my Saviour, can it be You wore the crown of thorns for me? O Christ! close to thy bleeding side I come in my unworthiness Since for my scarlet sins you died And made the shameful burden less, All that I am, or hope to be, Is thine. I trust it all to thee!

"If we are to subdue the earth, every one of us must join in the fight. We must not exempt a single soldier of the cross, neither man nor woman, rich nor poor; but each must fight for the Lord Jesus according to his ability, that his kingdom may come, and that his will may be done in earth even as it is in heaven."

The Young People

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

Prayer Meeting Topic.

B. Y. P. U. Topic.—Daily Prayer. Daniel 6:10, 11; Psalm 55:16, 17; Psalms 34:3-7.

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday, August 26.—Job 13. Job's confidence in God (vs. 15). Compare Ps. 23:4. Tuesday, August 27.—Job 14. God knows man's sin (vs. 16). Compare Ps. 56:8. Wednesday, August 28.—Job 15. Eliphaz—wicked men are restless. Compare Ps. 90:12. Thursday, August 29.—Job 16. Job maintains his innocence (vs. 17). Compare Ps. 22:7. Friday, August 30.—Job 17. Men unmerciful to the afflicted (vs. 6). Compare Job 30:9. Saturday, August 31.—Job 18. Bildad charges Job with impatience (vs. 4). Compare Job 13:14.

We are grateful indeed that Editor Black has so ably and frankly dealt with vital matters in connection with the life of our B. Y. P. U. His articles have been most opportune and timely, and will without doubt add much to the rest of our deliberations at our Maritime Union. It is not likely that all will agree with him in all his conclusions, but his candid words will certainly help us practically to see the situation more clearly than we otherwise could.

All will read with much pleasure the readable article on the Chicago Convention, from the pen of Bro. Henderson, which appears below.

Prayer Meeting Topic—August 25.

Daily Prayer. Daniel 6:10, 11; Psalm 55:16, 17; Psalm 34:3-7.

In the passages set for our study in connection with this topic, daily prayer is considered a necessity. Daniel's prayer—three times daily—was not for ostentation or bravado; it was his habit thus to pray. It had become a necessity of his life. It was the secret of his consistent life, every stone of which was a prayer. In Psalm 34, David considered that prayer had been his safeguard. He had cried and they heard him and delivered him from all his troubles, and in Psalm 55, he declared that the Lord had delivered his soul in peace from the battle that was against him.

The man of prayer may not be the successful man, judged by the world's rules, but he is the strong man, the calm man, the brave man, the man that will enjoy the presence and favor of God. He will be the successful man of the highest and best type.

All distinct acts of prayer are valuable as promoting the general habit of prayerfulness in the mind. There is a danger when we speak of the importance of prayer so many times a day of persons running away with the thought that that is enough. But to very little profit will be prayer three times a day in the closet, if it does not minister to an habitual uplifting of the heart, in dependence and praise all the day long.

All our greatness depends on our nearness to God. We should always look to that first, for as with Daniel so with us, the success of all the outer life will depend on that which is going on behind the scenes. We are to depend on that which is going on alone between us and God.

The Chicago Convention of 1901.

A pathetic appeal—"Is there no one at all from the Maritime Provinces," uttered as the writer entered the Registration Hall just as preparation was being made for marching to the "Roll Call and Banner meeting" decided two things: 1st, that the writer's forebodings were well-founded, and 2nd, that the Maritime Province young people for the first time in the history of the movement must not go without a standard-bearer. It was accordingly with some pride that the words "I am from the Maritime Provinces" were uttered. That, changed things. "We will get you an Ontario young lady at once" was the almost breath-taking announcement. "I don't quite understand," I faltered. "Why you see the young lady carries the banner and you are to make the speech." Speech! Things were changed again. My pride vanished, for speech-making with me has never been a natural mode of expression. But there was no way of escape that I could see, so the inevitable—the audience—had to be faced. The introductory sentences—in a minute and a half speech—I remember—so painfully were they evolved. "How would you like to have a good strong, breezy breeze from old Fundy this morning?" (note the personal longing.) "The Provinces down by the sea send you a greeting as strong

and hearty." (Warm would have been out of place.) This statement was a product, to be sure, of the imagination, but I trust was not exaggerated. The Maritime Provinces have been loyal supporters of the young people's movement, though there has been some tendency, I regret to hear, to fight shy of the international organization. Over the rest of the deliverance I draw the veil. One fact greatly impressed me. Here as perhaps in no other organization the union jack and the stars and stripes, the national emblems that represent the English speaking world, are given equal prominence and are actually united so as to form one flag. The Convention is "International," and yet when I examined the registration and saw that out of a total of some 6000 but fifty were Canadians—all but three from Ontario—it did almost look as if the name was misapplied. Chicago, however, is I am well aware, a long way off from the Maritime Provinces and is not specially attractive in the month of July, and the lack of numbers need not necessarily be taken to indicate a complete waning of interest. It may also be questioned whether smaller Conventions within a limited constituency each year with one general Convention every two or three years might not be more fruitful. This matter I believe received some discussion at the present Convention.

Kingship was the suggestive keyword of the Convention and all the speakers drew their inspiration from this conception and emphasized some phase of it. Such addresses as the writer was permitted to hear were of a high order though just why with these speakers on the programme on a warm evening a man should desire to occupy more than forty minutes' time is not apparent. Our own Convention speakers of course never make this mistake.

The great address of the Convention was the sermon by Dr. Chivers, (on Sunday afternoon) who took the keyword as his theme and gave a masterful presentation of Christ's work for men and the secret of his power over them. The second great address was undoubtedly that of our own Dr. Weeks with "The Kingship of Christ in the Spiritual Realm" as his theme. Principal McDairmid of Brandon, gave a strong address on "Taking North America," under the general subject of "Enlarging the Kingdom."

The securing of pledges covering more than half of the \$15,000 debt in the Founding Fund was a noteworthy feature, and the Board of managers hope next year to report a clean sheet.

The beautiful banner for excellence in the Sacred Literature studies, of which we were the proud winners for four years in succession—do not let us forget this—went this year (as in fact it has for the last four) to Minnesota.

Next year the Convention will be held in the East—Providence being named as a probable place. In this event the Maritime Provinces will have an excellent opportunity to be well represented.

For those who do not take the Baptist Union and would like reports of the sessions of this year's Convention, a postal card to 324 Dearborn St., Chicago, will give them free copies of the Baptist Union containing a condensed account. The Official Report containing all the addresses will be published for 50 cents; or the Official Report with one year's subscription to the Baptist Union will be given for \$1.15 an offer that many of our Young People should take advantage of.

I am pleased to learn that one of the three recommendations of the Executive Committee of '99 that were then rejected is now being considered favorably, viz., that of a B. Y. P. U. Convention separate from a general Convention. Meeting with the general Convention with the meetings sandwiched in at odd moments and without due time for deliberation, to say nothing of inspiration and devotion, must appear to all interested in the success of the movement a source of weakness.

Very cordially yours, H. C. HENDERSON The University of Chicago.

You are in God's world, you are God's child. Those things you cannot change; the only peace and rest and happiness for you is to accept them and rejoice in them. When God speaks to you, you must not make believe to yourself that it is the wind blowing or the torrent falling from the hill. You must know that it is God. You must gather up the whole power of meeting him. You must be thankful that life is great, not little.—Phillips Brooks.

We need fear no temptation that may attack us, but there is none that we can safely dare.—J. Malcolm Shaw.

No prophet for God or apostle for Christ, with his inspiration, was a man of mere contemplation.

Miss Keller recently said—and she is an illustration of her own wise words—that, "obstacles are opportunities." To Joshua this word was given: "Be strong and of good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed; for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest." And obstacles vanished.—Religious Intelligencer.

Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U.

We are laborers together with God. Contributors to this column will please address Mrs. J. W. MANNING, 240 Duke Street, St. John, N. B.

PRAYER TOPIC FOR AUGUST.

For our Convention that the Holy Spirit's presence may be manifest at every session and direct all the plans made for the extension of Christ's kingdom.

Notice.

See travelling arrangements for W. B. M. U. Convention at St. John in MESSENGER AND VISITOR of August 7. Be sure and secure a Standard Certificate when you purchase your ticket. On the river boats enquire what arrangements have been made for return, some counter-sign the tickets instead of giving a Certificate.

Items from India.

A neatly printed invitation to attend the opening of the

PUBLIC LIBRARY

is received. The spacious hall is filled to overflowing. The highest European official in the District presides. The donor of the hall and library, Mr. T. V. Siva Rao, chairman of the Municipal Council, sits at his side. The hall is gaily decorated; flags, festoons, arches and mottoes embellish the scene.

Catalogues are distributed. Glancing over the list we find first of all the 25 volumes of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" and the 20 volumes of Garnett's "Library of Famous Literature." It also includes some of the best works in History and Politics, Science and Philosophy. In addition to the English volumes a large number of Sanscrit and Telugu books are to be found.

Speech after speech is made. Mr. Siva Rao is eulogized ad nauseam perhaps. One says, "He is like the sun rising on gentle wings"; another that he resembles the great Pacific and still another says, "You could no more hide the virtues of Mr. Siva Rao than you could hide the stars with an umbrella."

The beautiful hall, the choice books, the large tables, comfortable chairs, substantial book cases and all the appurtenances of a well equipped library freely bestowed in some degree justifies the effusive expressions of gratitude to Rao Bahadur Siva Rao Pastun Gara, C. M. C., F. M. U., for his rare gift to the people of Chicacole.

Of all the feats of the Indian juggler

THE MANGO TRICK

is said to be the favorite one with Europeans. In a quarter of an hour a full grown mango tree will spring up—how wonderful! Various correspondents to the Epiphany have endeavored to show how this remarkable result is achieved. One says, "If you give the mango seed nine coatings with a liquid obtained from the shrubs of the grain and sow it in any field the tree will grow up within half an hour with luscious fruit on it."

Another says, "By dipping the seed in a certain kind of milk and keeping it for four or five hours the tree will quickly spring up." Shall we believe this nonsense? No! A missionary writes:—"Several years ago I saw the mango trick. This trick and several others seemed almost miraculous so I decided to investigate. I offered the famous juggler Khal Khun, seven rupees if he would disclose the secret of the trick. He consented. After he had finished the performance he laid the various parts of the tree side by side before us so we could be undeceived. By marvelous dexterity he could change the various parts, substituting a shoot in the place of a sprout, a bush for the shoot, a tree and fruit for the bush, all under the closest scrutiny.

Superstitious beliefs have recently received another blow. Have you heard of Pramabal,

THE FASTING LADY

in Bombay. Imagine! Dame Rumour says she has not eaten even the tiniest morsel for two and a half years. What is the popular verdict? She is a goddess indeed and the people by the thousands come to see her and they present adoration and money.

Ye lovers of medical science, now is your opportunity to make a discovery. A committee of ten is appointed. Six nurses are engaged to watch the fasting lady day and night and means are adopted to prevent an outsider from giving the lady food or drink in a surreptitious manner. Great is the interest in the case. Even Rujas wish to be daily informed by telegram as to the developments. On the evening of the fourth day one of the nurses on guard becomes suspicious. She summons the doctors. The fasting lady is requested to undergo an examination. This she refuses to do. "Lo! a few minutes later when walking across the room Pramabal, the far-famed goddess, dropped a small parcel which was hid in the folds of her saree. The parcel is found to contain some sort of concentrated nourishment. Notwithstanding this disclosure

I have heard Hindus affirm that there is a lady in North India who has not eaten anything for thirteen years.

All who have read about "Sooboonsgam Ammal," whose interesting story is found in the Circulating Library (Miss M. Wood, Amherst) will be pleased to hear of a similar case an account of which we have just read and which is to the following effect:

MEENAN BAL AMMAL

was brought up by her grandparents, like every other Hindu caste girl, full of superstition and idolatry. Her grandparents petted and loved Meenan Bal and gave her in marriage to their son and the couple were very happy. Some two years ago a lady entered that home with the Word of God. Meenan Bal heard the story of Jesus and in about five months felt she must leave all for him. Her relatives became suspicious and all visits were stopped. Finally with the words, "God is my witness," on her lips she left her heathen home and ran a great way to the Mission House where she was committed to the hands of the Almighty Father. Within an hour her husband with a crowd of relatives and friends gathered. To her husband she said: "If you want me you must follow in the same way and allow me to serve my Redeemer." Then her relatives demanded her jewels of which she had a large supply. She bravely took off her Thali (marriage bond) first and with all the others placed them at her husband's feet. For weeks her relatives have continued to come and they earnestly entreat her to return promising her every comfort and provision for life but she remains true to what she believed to be the call of God. Jesus says, "He that doth not take his cross and follow after me is not worthy of me."

When we hear of such love and courage we may well ask ourselves the question, "What are we giving up for Jesus?"

See, from his head, his hands, his feet, Sorrow and love flow mingled down! Did e'er such love and sorrow meet, Or thorns compose so rich a crown?

Were the whole realm of nature mine, That were an offering far too small; Love so amazing, so divine, Demands my life, my soul, my all.

MABEL ARCHIBALD.

Harvey, N. B.

It is gratifying for us to be able to report increase in this Society in several directions. First, we have grown in numbers. Three ladies of the church have joined us. To off-set this increase however, we are sorry to report the death of two sisters, Mrs. Peter Murphy and Mrs. Gilford Smith. Both were active members and took a real and deep interest in the work of the Society. We are glad to report considerable increase in the amount raised for Missions during the past year. Last year we raised \$45.52 which we thought was pretty well for our small membership of 23. But this year we have raised \$70.64. Of this amount \$37.85 was given to Foreign Missions and \$32.79 to Home Missions. The intelligent interest in Foreign Missions has also been greatly increased. This is owing partly to the fact that our Pres., Mrs. Fletcher, has been a Missionary in India and partly to the help which we have derived from reading missionary literature. Our Society has met regularly every month during the year and the average attendance has been unusually good. Conscious of many failings we still look back over the past year, thankful for the progress made and the mercies enjoyed at the hands of our Heavenly Father. We look forward to the unknown future with hope and trust and the earnest prayer that God will guide us in all our ways, and that we may still increase in knowledge and interest in the great work so dear to our Master's heart.

MRS G. A. COONAN, Sec'y.

W. M. A. S. of Biltown held a public meeting Sabbath evening, in aid of Home Missions. Mrs. J. L. Read, Cor. Sec'y., presiding. Sister Read spoke to us of the work of missions. Other sisters and Rev. F. Beattie contributed to the interest of the meeting in various ways. Collection \$4.50.

Again on the evening of July 7th, a meeting was conducted by our president in the interest of Foreign Missions. We were highly favored by having with us Mr. and Mrs. F. Steadman, returned missionaries from Korea, who spoke to us of that country and the work in which they had been engaged. Brother Steadman is a native of Biltown and his words were listened to with much interest. Sister Steadman is an American, a devoted missionary, Mrs. DeWolf of New Minas gave a very comprehensive paper on "The Progress of Missions during the Victoria Reign." Two young gentlemen favored us with recitations. Excellent music was furnished by the choir, two solos were well rendered. Collection, \$4. We will not say we have done all we could during the year, but have not been wholly unaided

ful of the work entrusted to us. We were called to part with one of our number, Sister J. Kaiser, who entered into rest, May 23rd. One new member united with us at the June meeting. May the coming year be marked by greater activity in the cause of missions.

A. C. LANTZ, Sec.

Isaac's Harbor, Guysboro County, N. S.

On Tuesday evening, July 16th, a public missionary meeting was held in the Isaac's Harbor Baptist church. After devotional exercises conducted by Pastor G. A. Lawson, Rev. I. C. Archibald and wife, our returned missionaries, delivered very helpful addresses. At the close of the public meeting the ladies of the community remained to consider the advisability of organizing a W. M. A. S. Mrs. Archibald explained the object of the society after which it was unanimously decided to proceed with the organization. Twenty-one members were enrolled and the following officers elected: President, Mrs. George Giffin; vice-president, Mrs. R. H. McMillan; treasurer, Mrs. C. F. Andrews; secretary, Miss Clara McMillan; cor. secretary, Etta Giffin. On Wednesday, the 24th ult, a special meeting was held at which it was decided to hold a meeting on the Wednesday following the first Sunday in every month. According to arrangement we held our first regular meeting on the 7th inst. The attendance was good. Our president occupied the chair. It was decided that during our pastor's absence on his vacation that we would take charge of some of the Sunday services in the month of September. We believe that much good will result from our Society and as we seek fellowship with other Societies in our Convention, we ask your prayers that we may do good and efficient work for our Master. ETTA GIFFIN, Cor. Sec'y.

August 13.

Amounts Received by Treasurer Mission Bands. FROM JULY 31ST TO AUG. 15TH.

Cavendish, support of Amelia, F.M., \$8.15; St George, F.M., \$1.85; Sydney, F.M., \$4; Tryon, F.M., \$4, H.M., \$4; North River, F.M., \$4; Albert, F.M., \$7; Hebron, F.M., \$2.45; East Head Jeddore, F.M., \$1.20; Greenfield, F.M., \$3; Fourchie, F.M., \$1, H.M., 79c; Sackville, F.M., \$3, H.M., \$3; Middle Sackville, S.S., F.M., \$3; Gaspercaux, F.M., \$2.50.

MRS. IDA CRANDALL, Treas. M.B. Chipman, Queen's Co., N. B.

Is it safe to continue a habit which confessedly does no good, except in a few, and those temporary, cases and may make you a slave and possibly at last a victim? In what are called the best circles of every great city are hundreds of men and women who are drunkards—occasional or well confirmed. Stories have been told to my ear that would soften a harder heart than Nero's. The language of Shakespearian tragedy is not too strong and intense to describe the sorrows which drunkenness has brought into Christian homes in our land. Not one of these drunkard's became such at a bound. The deadly habit may have been twenty years in fastening its fetters on its victim, and at last unmaning him by paralyzing his will. A man wrote me a letter some years ago, in which he confessed that his moderate tipping had been increasing, gradually unfitting him for clear thinking in his business. What multitudes do not question themselves as to their tendencies! The evil of a dethroned will, a diseased body, a ruined life, a broken family, a lost soul, is such that wisdom says: 'Do not begin walking in that way which leads in thousands or cases to such direful ends.' The Rev. Dr. Barrows.

'A great man,' it has been truly said, 'is not an accident.' Many things account for him. Back of him is history. Around him opportunity. In him is might of will. And over him is God.'

Catarrh

Is a constitutional disease. It originates in a serofulous condition of the blood and depends on that condition.

It often causes headache and dizziness, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, affects the vocal organs and disturbs the stomach.

It afflicted Mrs. Hiram Shires, Batchellerville, N. Y., twenty consecutive years, deprived her of the sense of smell, made her breathing difficult, and greatly affected her general health.

She testifies that after she had taken many other medicines for it without lasting effect it was radically and permanently cured, her sense of smell restored, and her general health greatly improved, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

This great medicine has wrought the most wonderful cures of catarrh, according to testimonials voluntarily given. Try it.



# Pure Gold Jelly Powder

Joyfully Quick and Healthy too.

Beware of Imitations.

## Family Records.

A few hundred left. Handsomely printed on heavy linen paper, surmounted by a finely engraved half-tone. Size 12x14 inches. Price—Unframed, mailed to any address for 50 cents. In handsome carved frame, boxed ready for shipment, \$1.50.

S. G. SMITH,  
15 Exmouth St.,  
St. John, N. B.

### NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of The S. Hayward Company will be held at the office of the Company, Canterbury Street, on Tuesday, August 20, 1901, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.  
S. HAYWARD, President.  
St. John, N. B., July 22, 1901.

### Denominational Funds, N. S. FROM JULY 30TH TO JUNE 1901.

River Hebert church, \$47; Fall River, \$2; Isaac's Harbor, \$66 29; 1st church, Truro, \$43 03; do, Three Johnsons Fund, \$45; Manchester, \$5.75; and St Margaret's Bay, \$5; Chester, \$20.50; Rawdon, \$9.50; Musquodoboit, \$1.50; Lower Stewiacke, \$2.50; Port Williams, \$5.56; Weymouth, \$12.50; Upper Wilmot, \$48.52; do, special, \$3.25; Digby, \$45.37; Berport, \$7; Wood's Harbor, \$7; Day Spring, \$5; East Pubnico, \$3.50; Wolfville, \$20.86; do, \$14.66; Mrs Gardner and Mrs Crowell, Villagedale, \$1.25; Forbes Point, \$2.10; Barrington, \$12.65; Port Clyde, \$1; Oxborn, \$12.50; do, special, \$20; Canada church, \$42.45; Upper Canada, Sunday School, \$4.40; B Y P U, \$1.16; Lower Canada, B Y P U, \$6; do, Sunday School, \$35; Upper Stewiacke, \$23; do, special, \$7; Onslow East, \$3.50; Onslow West, \$3.50; Immanuel, Truro, \$20; Goldboro, \$12; Halifax rd, \$39.45; do, B Y P U, \$25; do, Mite Society, \$15; Hawkesbury, \$23.33; Kempt, Hants, \$4.44; J D Marston, do, \$3; Tabernacle, Halifax, \$28.78; do, B Y P U, \$50; Indian Harbor, \$2.78; 1st St Margaret's Bay, \$2.78; North Sydney, \$50; Lower Economy, \$7; Sydney, \$40.75; Seckville, \$8; Springhill, \$10; Centerville Branch, Bridgetown, \$2.10; Bear River, \$8.48; do, \$1; Tiverton, \$9; Freeport, B Y P U, \$7.50; 1st Yarmouth, \$53.61; New Cornwall, \$3; Milton, Queens, \$10; New Canada, \$9; Chelsea, \$3; Liverpool, \$8; do Sunday School, \$6.57; North church, Halifax, \$108.41; Noel, \$2; Walton, \$2; Maccan, \$1; Windsor, \$22.51; do special, \$19.49; do B Y P U, \$30; Pereaux, \$1; Bridgewater, \$10.25; Tusket, \$23.28; North Temple, Ohio, \$16.10; Temple, Yarmouth, \$70.91; Inghillville Section, Lawrenceton, \$5.60; \$1615.97. Before reported, \$2301.55. Reported by Dr. E. M. Saunders, \$235.97. Reported by Dr. Manning, \$422.15. Total, \$10,575.64.  
A. COONON, Treas. D. F. N. S.  
Wolfville, N. S., August 14th.

The published statement that "All the hay for South Africa has to be specially pressed by the Bloomingdale process before it is placed on shipboard" is entirely wrong, a considerable proportion of such cargo is made up of Lowry pressed hay, which is put up by the Canadian Baling Co. Ltd., of Montreal. Hay is also supplied by some half dozen firms, which have presses similar to those used by Bloomingdale. It is not known if any further shipments of hay will be made after September. In any case the new crop will not be in fit condition to ship to South Africa before November or December, and by that time orders for Canadian hay may be discontinued. Occasionally erroneous reports of war office orders have been made public,

and these have stimulated prices without any justification, resulting in disappointment for farmers who on the strength of them have held back their hay for higher prices.

Charleston News and Courier: Bathing is a national institution in Japan. In 1890 there were over 800 public baths in the one city of Tokio, in which, it was estimated, 300,000 persons bathed daily, at a cost of 1 cent each for adults, with a reduction for children. Think of it—over 800 public baths in one heathen city, and not eight in all the dozen Christian states in this general latitude, with their 25,000,000 inhabitants! And 300,000 clean heathens bathe "daily" in that one city, while millions of our dusty Christians do not bathe on the same "altogether" scale, weekly or even monthly. The comparison is vastly to our disadvantage and discredit, and the more so as it is an unwritten article of our creed that "cleanliness is next to godliness." While we are so busily engaged in "opening doors" on the far side of the world on commercial principles it would not be a bad idea, evidently, if we opened a few score, on sanitary principles, at home.

At a meeting of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Montreal, Monday, the usual dividend of two per cent. on the preference stock for the half year, ended June 30th last, was declared. A dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. for the same period was also declared on the common stock. After payment of all dividends declared the surplus for the year carried forward is \$1,114,458.

### Notices.

Notice of the Baptist Sunday School Convention of Kings county, N. S.

The above named Convention is to be held at Berwick, Sept. 5th. It is hoped that all the Sunday Schools will report, and that a goodly number of delegates will be present. One of the subjects to be discussed is the "Future of the Convention." Rev. H. J. Chute of Somerset is the Secretary of the Convention. Superintendents are requested to see that the reports are sent to him, if possible previous to the meeting.  
M. P. FREEMAN.

The regular meeting of the Hants Co. Baptist Convention, will be held in the Baptist church, Noel, N. S., beginning on Tuesday, September 10th next. Delegates wishing to travel by rail, will take passage by the Midland Ry. from Windsor and intermediate points to Kennetcook Corner, where teams will be provided to drive to Noel. Hour of departure of Midland Ry. trains, with full traveling arrangements will be announced later.  
L. H. CRANDALL, Sec'y.  
Scotch Village, N. S., Aug. 15th.

The next meeting of the Baptist Conference of King's Co., N. S., will meet (D. V.) with the Berwick church, Wednesday, the 4th of September, commencing at 10.30 a. m. A good programme is provided, and a large attendance is requested. Will the churches attend to the appointing of delegates for the occasion who will make the meeting strong and successful by their presence.  
M. P. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

The Baptist Institute of the Maritime Provinces will convene in its 13th annual session in the Baptist church, Moncton, N. B., at 10 o'clock, Friday morning, Aug. 23. B. N. NOBLE, Sec'y.-Treas.  
Maritime B. Y. P. U. Programme.

MONCTON, AUGUST 21-22.  
Wednesday, 21st, 7.30.—Address of Welcome; Response by Rev. J. H. McDonald; Address by Rev. H. F. Adams, M. A.; Address by Rev. J. D. Freeman.  
August 22nd, 6.30 a. m.—Devotional.  
7.0 a. m.—Business—Appointment Credential Committee; Election of Officers; Report of Secretary-Treasurer; Report of Chicago Convention; Question: "Shall we have a Separate Convention?" opened by Geo. A. McDonald.  
2 p. m.—Reports from Associational Secretaries; Report of editor B. Y. P. U. Column; Address—Our Future Policy—Rev. G. R. White.  
7.30 p. m.—Address by Rev. H. H. Roach; Address by Rev. D. Hutchinson.  
Leaders of the early morning meetings during Convention—Frank O. Erb, Rev. J. A. Hustly, Wylie Smith, H. S. Colpitts.  
E. H. BACON, Asst. Sec'y-Treas.  
Rtina, N. B., August 10.

The annual August meeting of the Board of Governors of Acadia University will be held, D. V., in the vestry of the Baptist church at Moncton, N. B., on Thursday the 22nd inst. at 7.30 p. m.  
By order of Executive Committee,  
S. B. KEMPTON.  
Dartmouth, August 6th.

The Albert County Quarterly Meeting will convene with the church at Water-side, on the first Tuesday in Sept., at 2 o'clock. The Westmoreland County Quarterly is expected to meet with us on that occasion and as there are matters of importance coming up we would urge the churches to send a full delegation. We would also remind the churches that this will be our annual meeting when the officers for another year will be elected.  
F. D. DAVIDSON, Sec'y.-Treas.

The next session of the Prince Edward Island Baptist Conference will be held at Murray River on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 10 and 11. If delegates will notify Rev. H. Carter, Murray River, they will be met at Cardigan station.  
G. P. RAYMOND, Sec'y.

### Convention Notices.

The Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces will hold its fifty-sixth annual meeting in the First Baptist Church of Moncton, opening on Saturday, the 24th of August, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Notices are now being mailed to the Clerks of all the churches, with blanks for credentials of delegates, to be returned to me before August 17th. Persons desirous of securing entertainment from the Moncton church must send their names to J. J. Wallace, Esq., Moncton. The credential sent to me does not secure this.

HERBERT C. CREED,  
Secretary of Convention.  
Fredericton, July 19.

Travelling Arrangements for Baptist Convention to be held in Moncton.

The following Railway and Steamboat Lines will carry delegates to the Baptist Convention to be held at Moncton, N. B., from 23 to 28 August, 1901, at one first class fare to be paid going and will be returned free on presentation of certificate of attendance signed by the Secretary of the Convention to the ticket agent or purser.  
Star Line, S. S. Co., Central Railway Co. of N. B., Moncton and Buctouche and St. Martin, Upham Ry., S. S. John L. Cann, N. B. and P. E. I. Railway Co., Canada Coals & Railway Co., Ltd.  
The Canada Eastern Railway will grant single fare for round trip tickets to delegates. Some will be sold on August 22nd to 26th and will be good to return up to August 30th.

The Charlottetown Steam Navigation Co., will give certificates for return which will require to be signed by some officer of the Convention to be valid.

The Intercolonial, Canadian Pacific, P. E. Island, Dominion Atlantic, Harvey and Salisbury and Central Railway, Ltd., of Nova Scotia, also Steamer Prince Rupert, Halifax and Yarmouth Line will provide standard certificates to delegates at starting station, which, when properly filled up and signed by the Secretary of the Convention will be accepted by the ticket agent at Moncton for a return ticket. Delegates will be careful to procure their certificates when purchasing ticket.

The Cumberland Railway & Coal Company will issue return tickets from all stations on the Company's line (except Springhill) to Springhill Junction at first-class one way fare, good from August 20 to 31. Delegates will require to present certificates from clerk or pastor of their church to procure tickets.

Purchase your ticket through to Moncton at starting station whenever possible so as to avoid procuring more than one certificate and reticketing at Junction Stations. Certificates for all lines good until 31st August, with the exception of the Canada Eastern which is only good till the 30th.  
A. H. JONES } Committee.  
H. E. GROSS }

Moncton, July 17, 1901.

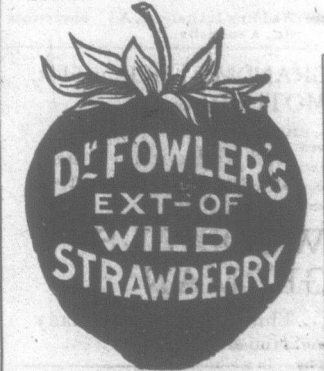
### The Convention.

Will the delegates to the Convention send their names to the undersigned before the 10th August in order that homes may be provided for them. For those who desire to be accommodated at the hotels or boarding houses at their own expense special rates will be arranged. Delegates to the B. Y. P. U. should also be delegates to the Convention to ensure entertainment. The church proposes to entertain only delegates.  
J. J. WALLACE, For Committee.  
Moncton, N. B., July 15.

The eighth annual session of the New Brunswick Baptist Convention will open at Hartland, Carleton County, on Friday, Sept. 13th, at 10 a. m. The Sunday School Conventions will hold its sessions on Thursday preceding the regular meeting of Convention. The Baptist Annuity Association meets with the same body on Saturday at 3 p. m. The churches and Sabbath schools are requested to appoint delegates, so that a full attendance may be assured. Travelling arrangements will be announced later.  
W. E. MCINTYRE, Sec'y.

## THE NEW ARTIFICIAL EYE.

Within the past year or two a notable improvement has been made in the shape of the artificial eye; the new form is hollow, more or less full, with a closed back. It has no sharp edges or corners, and in the best quality is beautifully finished and rounded. It is very comfortable to wear, has a natural movement, is more sanitary, and fills out the orbit better than the shell eye.  
The new eye is favorably known in the large centres of Europe, and is fully endorsed by the Medical Profession. It is now offered for sale in Canada, an assortment of the highest quality having been received by us.  
Having fitted several persons to their complete satisfaction, we offer the new artificial eye with every confidence.  
We continue as for many years past to sell the highest grade of old form shell eye. In these our stock is probably the finest in quality if not the largest in number in Canada, and having in addition the only stock of the new form of artificial eye in the Dominion, we offer unequalled service to those who have had the misfortune to lose a natural eye. Descriptive leaflet on application.  
CHARLES POTTER, Optician,  
85 Yonge Street, Toronto.



FOR  
Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic,  
Cramps, Pain in the Stomach  
AND ALL  
Summer Complaints.

ITS EFFECTS ARE MARVELLOUS.  
IT ACTS LIKE A CHARM.  
RELIEF ALMOST INSTANTANEOUS.

Pleasant, Rapid, Reliable, Effective.  
Every House should have it.  
Ask your Druggist for it.  
Take no other.

PRICE, - 35c.

After Work or Exercise

## POND'S EXTRACT

Soothes tired muscles, removes soreness and stiffness and gives the body a feeling of comfort and strength.  
Don't take the weak, watery witch hazel preparations represented to be "the same as" Pond's Extract, which easily sour and generally contain "wood alcohol," a deadly poison.

WANTED by a lady, a situation as mother's help and companion, in Nova Scotia or in New Brunswick. Is fond of children. Best references given. Address, R., Drawer 2, P. O., Weymouth, N. S.

Joseph Lipton, aged 20 years, son of Wm. Lipton, of Tetreauville, Ont., was killed by a tree falling on him.

A Denver, Colorado, despatch states: The question whether or not animal tuberculosis can be communicated to human beings has led T. L. Monson, state dairy commissioner of Colorado, to make a unique offer. He agrees to submit to a thorough test of the matter, provided a suitable annuity for his family is guaranteed in case the experiment should prove fatal to him. Mr. Monson has given a great deal of study to tuberculosis and the peculiarities of the disease in cattle and human beings and is a firm believer in the theory recently promulgated by Prof. Koch, which was to the effect that the animal tuberculosis is not transmissible to man.

### Society Visiting Cards

# For 25c.



#### We will send

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

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

Wedding Invitations, Announcements etc., a specialty.

GRANDMOTHER used it,  
MOTHER used it

I am using it,  
And we have never had  
any to give better satisfaction than

### WOODILL'S GERMAN.

This can be used in many Households.



**CHURCH BELLS**  
Chimes and Peals,  
Best Superior Copper and Tin. Get our price.  
McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY  
Baltimore, Md.

### Wanted Everywhere

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

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

### Real Estate

For sale in the growing and beautiful town of Berwick.

I have now for Sale several places right in the village in price from \$700 to \$3,300. Some of them very desirable properties. I have also a number of farms outside on my list. Some of them very fine fruit farms, from \$1,500 to \$7,000. Correspondence solicited and all information promptly given. Apply to—

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

### Notice.

The annual meeting of the Maritime Baptist Publishing Company will be held in the vestry of the Moncton Baptist church on Saturday, August 24, at 8.30 a. m., for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as shall legally come before the meeting. The directors of the Company will meet on Friday, the 23rd of August, at 7 o'clock, p. m.

(Signed)  
E. M. SIPPPELL,  
Acting Secretary.

### No Summer Vacation.

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

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



### The Home

#### THE DINING HOUR.

The dining hour is in many families, and should be in all, one of the pleasantest of the day, not only because it affords opportunity for the gratification of a natural appetite, but because it is also a convenient occasion for social intercourse. While it may easily be made one of the most profitable hours as well, it will be anything but profitable or pleasant if it is chosen as the time for a family quarrel, or for disciplining the children, or for finding fault with the food or the cooking. Nothing should be allowed to interfere with the enjoyment of the occasion, since unpleasant emotions are liable to affect the digestive secretions unfavorably. "Better is a dry morsel and quietness therewith than a house full of sacrifices with strife." Not strife alone, but all depressing subjects of conversation should be avoided. Rightly used, the time spent at the table may be of great educational value to the children of the family, and this object may be attained without formal wearying instructions, which would be quite out of place.

We spend on an average from one to two hours daily at our meals. How to make the best use of this time is well worth our consideration. From a hygienic standpoint many people find it better to eat in company. Cheerful conversation, the amusing anecdote, the sparkling repartee, have more to do with a good digestion than we realize. An eminent physician says: "A solitary meal should be avoided, if possible; for the mere presence of a companion, and still more occasional conversation, acts as a pleasant stimulus." If we have not ennobled our eating and drinking by combining them with love, at least we have improved our appetite and digestion by so doing. Love and good cheer may make the humblest fare a "feast of nectared sweets."

"We are going to lose our kitchens," says Mrs. Stetson, "as we have lost our laundries and bakeries. The cook stove will follow the loom and the wheel, the wool-carder and the shears." We do not seriously object to this, but pray spare the family dining-room! From time immemorial eating together has been considered a sign of friendship. In the East, it was once a sure pledge of protection. Our Lord made himself known to his disciples in the breaking of bread. Have we not sometimes felt that we knew our friends the better for breaking bread with them? Leave to the dog his solitary bone, but let families and friends continue the time-honored custom of eating together.—The Congregationalist.

#### PIAZZA ROOMS.

Nearly every family living in the country ought to have a piazza broad and ample enough in every way to be turned into an outdoor room by use of Japanese screens. Here the family may find a delightful sitting room, where the afternoon meal may be served, if desired, in the cool afternoon breezes. Such a piazza shut in by bead and bamboo portieres is sufficiently screened to ensure necessary privacy, yet is an open air apartment to all intents and purposes.

One of the best carpets for such a piazza is a thick rug woven in "hit and miss" fashion of scraps and lengths of ingrain carpeting too much worn for any other use. Go about the house and secure every scrap you can of every kind. It will take a barrelful to make a good sized rug. Send it to the weaver, who will pull it to pieces and from the wool weave a thick rug as durable as one of Oriental make. It will cost about a dollar a square yard, but will outwear any rug that can be purchased for twice the money, and will be an artistic, comfortable floor covering, which will be pleasanter to walk upon than a thin, hard rug of cotton. A large table for newspapers, magazines and books should occupy some space in the piazza near the wall of the house, where the dampness cannot reach the books if

showers come, though the screens will shut out all but the heaviest showers. Arrange a lounge of bamboo or some material that is not injured by dampness, and add plenty of cushions and pillows. A picturesque Oriental jar of red clay for cold water, which is kept cold in Oriental fashion by evaporation, will add to the comforts of the rooms.

It is a few moments' work to remove the rug and light furniture once a day and make the piazza fresh and clean with water and a mop. Some trailing vines growing over the balustrades of the piazza and one or two palms in boxes add a great deal to the appearance of this room. Here, too, might be displayed in a simple cabinet some interesting stones characteristic of the adjacent country, and on a shelf or plate-rack a few pieces of good old blue china, "venerable pieces of earthenware \* \* \* their shallow circles overflowing with the milk and honey of a thousand pleasant associations."—Sel.

A private cablegram from Durban, received at Ottawa, states that there are five correspondents of English newspapers with the royal party on the Ophir.

King Edward is very angry about ridiculous statements which have been published about his anxiety to sell Osborne House. He has no intention of doing anything of the sort. Some papers even went so far as to say that Lord Rothschild had bought it, but there is no truth in any of these rumors.

Four cases of smallpox were discovered Tuesday in Ottawa. The diseases are of a light type. The patients have been isolated and every precaution taken.

### NO JOY IN LIFE.

SO SAY THE SUFFERERS FROM CHRONIC DYSPEPSIA.

A Trouble That Makes the Life of its Victims Almost Unbearable—Causes Headaches, Heart Palpitation, Dizziness, a Feeling of Weariness, and a Distaste for Food.

From "L'Avenir du Nord," St. Jerome, Que. Sufferers from dyspepsia or bad digestion are numerous in this country. Almost daily one hears some one complaining of the tortures caused them by this malady, and it is no uncommon thing to hear a sufferer say "I wish I was dead." And no wonder, the suffering caused by bad digestion cannot be imagined by anyone who has not suffered from it. The victim is a constant sufferer from headaches, heart burn, heart palpitation, and nausea. He has a bad taste in his mouth, is unable to obtain restful sleep and has always a feeling of weariness and depression. But there is a sure cure for this trouble and it is found in the greatest of all known medicines—"Dr. Williams' Pink Pill for Pale People."

Among those who have been cured of this distressing malady by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Mr. Alfred Chasbot, a well known farmer living near St. Jerome, Que. To a reporter of "L'Avenir du Nord," Mr. Chasbot told the following story of his illness and subsequent cure:—"For three years I was an almost continual sufferer from the tortures of bad digestion. After eating I felt as if some heavy weight was pressing against my chest. I was racked with violent headaches; my temper became irritable; my appetite uncertain; my nerves were a wreck and I was always troubled with a feeling of weariness. I was able to do very little work and sometimes none at all. Although I tried many remedies I was unsuccessful in my search for a cure until a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Any doubts I may have had as to the merits of these pills were soon dispelled, for I had not been taking them long before I noticed an improvement in my condition. I continued the use of the pills some weeks when I considered myself fully cured. To-day I am as well as I ever was in my life, and would strongly advise all similar sufferers to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I am sure that they will find them as beneficial as I have."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They make new, rich, red blood, strengthen the nerves and thus tone up the whole system. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### A PILL A DAY

One of Purson's Pills every day for a week will do more to cure Biliousness, Sick Headache and Constipation, and all Liver and Bowel Complaints, than a whole box of irritating, drastic pills or remedies.

Put up in glass phials, boxed, etc.  
S. S. JOHNSON & CO.  
Boston, Mass.



### DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS,

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

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

### DOAN'S.

### MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

Use the genuine

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

### FITS CURED

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

If you suffer from  
**EPILEPSY, FITS, ST. VITUS' DANCE,**  
or have children or relatives that do so, or know a friend that is afflicted, then send for a free trial bottle and try it. It will be sent by mail prepaid, if you enclose when every other also has failed.

When writing mention this paper, and give full address to  
**THE LIEBIG CO., 175 King street**

1901. 1902.

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The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes.

Third Quarter, 1901.

JULY TO SEPTEMBER.

ISAAC, THE PEACEMAKER.

Lesson IX. Sep. 1. Genesis 26: 12-25.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God.—Matt. 5: 9.

EXPLANATORY.

I. HIS EARLY LIFE.—Isaac was born at Beersheba, B. C. 1896. His father, Abraham, was 100 years old, and his mother, Sarah, 90 years. His half-brother, Ishmael, the son of Hagar, was 13 or 14 years old at this time. Isaac was the son of promise, his birth having been foretold. He was the heir of the promises made to Abraham in the line of the blessings which were to bless all nations.

In our last lesson we considered Abraham's great act of faith in offering up his son. But it was impossible unless there had been a devoted self-surrender on the part of Isaac. "No one," says Professor Dods in The Expositor's Bible, "who has measured the strain that such sacrifice puts upon human nature, can withhold his tribute of cordial admiration for so rare a devotedness, and no one can fail to see that by this sacrifice Isaac became truly the heir of Abraham."

II. HIS MARRIAGE. Isaac was married when he was 40 years old. The arrangements were made by his father. The wooing is a beautiful idyl of olden time. Abraham's chief and confidential steward was sent north to the relatives he had left when he departed from Haran. The test that this Eliezer applied to know whether the maiden he saw was the one approved by God was not arbitrary, but an expression of his true character.

III. ISAAC, THE PEACEMAKER. Vs 12-25. Sarah, his mother, died three or four years before his marriage, at the age of 127, and was buried in the cave of Machpelah, near the Oaks of Mamre at Hebron, which Abraham bought for a burial-ground. Abraham lived thirty-eight years longer, and died B. C. 1821, at the age of 175, and was buried beside his wife.

16. AND ABIMELECH, A Philistine king at Gerar. GO FORTH. As Isaac was likely to be trouble from the Philistines, whose temper was against prosperous foreigners growing rich in their country. A modern example is the expulsion of the Jews from several countries of Europe for the same reason.

17. ISAAC DEPARTED THENCE. Isaac was a man of peace. Though stronger than his enemies, he yielded his rights, for the sake of peace; and he found that "the meek shall inherit the earth." REFERRING HIS TENT. "Encamped,"—referring sometimes to military encampment and to a more settled habitation than the common term for nomadic tenting. THE VALLEY OF GERAR. Or, the wady,—the undulating Gerar (thought to be the modern Wady es-Sheriah), a narrow plain through which runs a stream which would help to supply his need. This was on the way towards his home at Beersheba.

18. DIGGED . . . WELLS OF WATER. By opening those which Abraham had made in former times. Because he would have some rights in such wells, and because his father had chosen the best places for digging them.

19. DIGGED IN THE VALLEY. A new well was now dug by Isaac's servants. This was Isaac's right. OF SPRINGING WATER. Hebrew, of living waters; i. e., of running water, rare, and unusually precious for its cool freshness, and for being perennial.

20. THE HERDMEN OF GERAR DID STRIVE, etc. The Philistines claimed the

READY COOKED FOOD.

Famous Around the Camp Fire.

People going into camp should not forget to take along a goodly supply of Grape-Nuts, the ready-cooked food. This can be eaten dry and does not need any preparation by the cook, or the food can be made into a variety of delightful dishes, such as puddings, etc.

One of the favorite methods by old timers is to drop three or four heaping teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts into a cup of coffee. The Grape-Nuts add a peculiar and delicious flavor to the coffee and give one a more pleasant article of food than even the famous doughnuts and coffee of old New England.

People who cannot digest coffee should not forget that Postum Food Coffee, if properly made, furnishes a very delicious beverage, either hot or cold, closely approaching the flavor of the mild and delicious grades of Java.

well because it was in their country, and Isaac's herdmen claimed it because they discovered and dug the well. CALLED THE NAME OF THE WELL, ESKK. That is, contention or strife.

21. ANOTHER WELL. . . . SITNAH. Hatred, spitefulness. From the same root with Sitnah is derived Satan, an adversary, or hater.

22. ANOTHER WELL; . . . THEY STROVE NOT. "Isaac left the valley. There was no longer any such claim possible." RHOROTH. Room, "a same which appears to be preserved in Wady er Rhuahbe (twenty-three miles southwest of Beersheba), near which is Wady esh Shutein, corresponding to Sitnah." He met the envy with patience, and removed from well to well. At last the Philistines desisted. Thus patience wears the world out. Endurance, meekness, the gospel spirit, this is the only true weapon against the world.

23. AND HE WENT . . . TO BEERSHEBA. The old paternal home, and so acknowledged by all. Many memories of his father and mother, his brother, his marriage, and own early life clustered around the old homestead and hallowed it.

24. THE LORD APPEARED UNTO HIM. In what way we know not, but probably as in other appearances to his people. THE GOD OF ABRAHAM. "God is not the God of the dead, but of the living." "Therefore he is assured that Abraham is not lost by death, nor God's covenant with him lost. This is the same person as the Angel of the Covenant, who appeared to Moses in Horeb, in the burning bush (see Ex. 3: 2), and is, therefore, the Messiah. Abraham was the man of faith, Isaac was the man of endurance, and Jacob was the man of prayer." FEAR NOT. As a man of peace, unwilling to strive or fight, he may have feared that his enemies would take advantage of his good disposition, and injure him. God bids him to have no fear so long as he is serving God, and doing right. ABRAHAM'S SAKE. This is the actual working of the household covenant. The covenant is now renewed. Isaac has given up rights and property and home for the sake of peace, and shown that he has the same kind of faith as Abraham had shown.

25. (1) HE BUILDED AN ALTAR THERE. For sacrifice and worship. He had the permanent institutions of religion, with the thought of forgiveness, consecration, prayer, and worship. (2) AND PITCHED HIS TENT THERE. Made a permanent abode for his household. (3) DIGGED A WELL. A perennial supply. It was in addition to the one Abraham dug. "Two wells still exist at this place, attesting the correctness of the record." Here Abimelech came, led on, doubtless, by the admirable character of Isaac, and proposed a covenant between them, which was sealed by an oath. Hence the place renewed its name "Sheba," an oath, or "Beersheba," well of the oath.

READING THE WORD.

No small part of the public worship of the church is to be found in the reading of God's word. We all know how the sympathetic, intelligent, appreciative, discriminating reading of some portion of that word, such as the Twenty-third Psalm, or the Fourteenth of John, or the First chapter of Colossians has impressed us, and silenced us, and brought us into a worshipful mood. "I had two sermons preached to me the other day," one said recently in our hearing, "and one was in the reading of the Scripture selection." Some of those who may chance to read this article may have read Ralph Connor's "Sky Pilot," and they will recall how the young preacher in that home of the "old-timer" out on the isolated ranch read after due introduction all the story of the Wondrous Life from Bethlehem to Calvary, and they will recall how that little audience sat spellbound not only by the unfolding of the narrative, but as well by the skill and pathos and sympathy of the reader.

We are inclined to think that among the average ministry there is not enough attention given to this part of public worship. The passage to be read should be selected with care, with reference to the theme to be discussed, and the general spirit sought to be created in the service. Inflection should be studied, and the points of emphasis, and changes in tone, determined by the character of the different portions of the passage read. Should there be comment? Rarely, we fancy, and only by one who is master of it in brevity and point and suggestiveness. Any comment, in our mind, in the reading of the Lord's word, prayer, or the Third chapter of Ephesians, or the Twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew, would be for most to attempt to gild gold and to succeed only in imposing

HOW TO TREAT

CATARRH



Dr. Sproule was born about forty years ago, in the North of Ireland, of the sturdy, intelligent Scotch, Irish, Presbyterian stock. To the credit of his liberal early religious and secular training which he received is doubtless due much of his subsequent marvelous success. He early determined to become a Specialist in Chronic Diseases. This idea he held in mind during the six years of his stay at Trinity College, Dublin; then while travelling as Surgeon in the British Royal Naval Service, and still later, while working in the great hospitals of the world and among his private patients. As a result he stands today pre-eminent as a master in all forms of Chronic Disease.

Since coming to America he has devoted himself largely to that course of this land, the Consumption-breeder—Catarrh. Always alert and energetic, he works from morning till night over his vast correspondence; diagnosing, prescribing, sympathizing, curing.

He knows that success only comes from deep thought and conscientious care given each sufferer. No two patients can be treated alike. For previous conditions, parentage, age, sex, occupation, all bear upon each case.

Dr. Sproule is a writer of note among medical men, and in a late contribution says: "Catarrh, as I have shown, is due to the presence of a foreign germ. These germs fill the air in summer as well as in winter. They are thus constantly entering the system. During the summer because of the thinner state of the blood, they do not cause so much mucus, and their presence is not recognized, although it may be felt, in a general languor, and in a tendency to stomach and liver troubles."

But, concurrently with the return of cold weather, and the consequent thickening of the blood, the old symptoms return, and the sufferers imagine that they have caught a fresh cold. I hold, therefore, that summer is one of the most favorable times for eradicating Catarrh from the system. The sluggish condition of the germs makes them easy victims, and after proper treatment the patient finds himself able to face the rigors of the next winter boldly and unharmed.

No one who during the previous winter has had Catarrh Trouble should be allowed to enter upon the next winter without having cleansed the disease from his system."

Catarrh of the Head and Throat.

The most prevalent form of catarrh, and results from neglected cold.

- Do you spit up slime?
Are your eyes watery?
Does your nose feel full?
Does your nose discharge?
Do you sneeze a good deal?
Do crusts form in the nose?
Do you have pain across the eyes?
Does your breath smell offensive?
Is your hearing beginning to fail?
Are you losing your sense of smell?
Do you have up phlegm in the morning?
Are there buzzing noises in your ears?
Do you have pains across the front of your head?
Do you feel drooping in back part of throat?
If you have some of the above symptoms your disease is catarrh of the head and throat.

If you had some of the above symptoms last winter, and were only cured by warm weather, rest assured that the Catarrh still lurks within. It will not fail to come forth again at the next approach of cold weather. Take it now, while it can be so easily cured. Cut out the above symptoms, mark them, and send them with information as to your present condition of general health to Catarrh Specialist Sproule (Graduate Dublin University, Ireland, formerly surgeon British Royal Naval Service), 7 to 13 Doane Street, Boston. He will diagnose your case free.

Catarrh of the Bronchial Tubes.

When catarrh of the head and throat is left unchecked it extends down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes, and in time attacks the lungs and develops into catarrhal consumption.

- Do you take cold easily?
Is your breathing too quick?
Do you raise frothy material?
Is your voice hoarse and husky?
Have you a dry, hacking cough?
Do you feel weak on rising?
Do you feel all stuffed up?
Are you gradually losing strength?
Have you a disgust for fatty food?
Have you a sense of weight on chest?
Have you a scratchy feeling in throat?
Do you cough worse night and morning?
Do you get short of breath when walking?
If you have any of these symptoms you have catarrh of the bronchial tubes.

dross upon the pure metal. Such passages read, as we have already said, intelligently, quietly, impressively, sympathetically, will carry their own message and will do their own work and will help in the service of worship as they were intended to help, and ought to help. They constitute pre-eminently the message of God to the people, and in its delivery there should be no impediment formed by needless imperfect rendering or by discordant human intrusion.—The Commonwealth.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas passenger train No. 3, south-bound, was held up at Caney Switch, I. T., at 1.30 a. m., Tuesday, by five men. Every passenger was robbed. On the express car both safes were blown open with dynamite and the contents secured. The baggage car was practically wrecked. The amount stolen is not yet known, although the robbers got some valuable booty.

At Halifax, Tuesday, J. Walter Allison, of Dartmouth, and M. T. Foster and A. B. Crosby were nominated by the Liberal Conservative convention as candidates for the House Assembly for Halifax city and county.



Praises Pyramid Pile Cure.

Mrs. Aaron Medron, of Savannah, Ga., writes: "I had piles and rectal trouble for years until it was unbearable any longer. As I had often seen Pyramid Pile Cure advertised I determined to try it and for two years have never ceased to congratulate myself that I did so for I have been entirely cured of rectal troubles and two packages of the Pyramid did it." The Pyramid Pile Cure contains no cocaine, opium nor any injurious drug whatever, and is absolutely safe, painless and never fails to cure piles in any form. Druggists sell full sized treatment of this remedy for five cents.

You May Need Pain-Killer For Cuts Burns Bruises Cramps Diarrhoea All Bowel Complaints It is a sure, safe and quick remedy. There's only one PAIN-KILLER PENNY DAVIS' Two sizes, 25c. and 50c.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Strong Points ABOUT B. B. B.

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

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

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

B B B

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826 BELL'S HAVE FURNISHED THE CHURCH SCHOOL & OTHER PURELY GENUINE WEST-TROY, N. Y. BELL'S GENUINE

Perrod' about the factory, at P ontarlier, one of the largest in France, was struck by lightning Monday during a violent storm, and completely destroyed.

Edward W. Burr and Norman F. Hessel-tin, of Boston, returned this week from a three hundred mile canoe trip through Maine and New Brunswick and report much large game and splendid fishing.

## From the Churches.

### Denominational Funds.

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

NEWPORT, N. S.—Three happy believers buried with Christ by baptism, Lord's Day, August 4th. Others seeking the light. Brethren, pray for us. L. H. C.

BLUE MOUNTAIN, KINGS COUNTY, N. S. Four happy believers were baptized on Sunday, August 11th. One was received by letter. Others are seeking Christ. GORDON H. BAKER.

FRENCHVILLE.—Nothing special to report from these churches. Our work is as usual. Congregations good. I have agreed to remain with the churches here for another year. Remember us in your prayers. T. M. MUNROE.

WINDSOR, N. S.—Pastor Gates under date of August 12 writes:—Our congregations have been very good during the summer months, the Sunday School being especially well attended. On the evening of the 4th inst, the former pastor, Rev. A. A. Shaw, preached with much acceptance to a crowded house, and at the close of the service the ordinance of baptism was administered.

LIVERPOOL.—We were permitted to visit the baptismal waters last Sunday, when Robert Hatt was buried with Christ. He received the hand of fellowship in the evening together with his parents, Capt. J. W. Hatt and wife, and his sister Winnie—these coming by letter from Port Medway. We began work here July 1st. Pastor Shaw, my predecessor is spoken well of on every hand. The church is hopeful. The parsonage has undergone a thorough renovation. The expenditure of \$1000 upon it has made it most commodious and given it all modern improvement, such as warm water, electric lights and bath. August 15. C. W. CORREY.

MURRAY RIVER, P. E. I.—We are glad to say that our Sabbath services are still well attended. Our prayer meeting is not as good as we would like. We have organized a Sabbath School at Murray River which is growing in numbers and interest. On July 28th I baptized three promising young believers before a large gathering of people. The following Sunday morning these with a sister received by letter were given the hand of fellowship. In the afternoon we met at Cape Bear "because there was much water there" to baptize two more happy believers. These also were received into the church. To God be all the glory. Others will be baptized soon. Last Sunday at Little Sands section of Murray River church we were all delighted to meet our aged Bro. Murray from Wood Islands who had come to meet with us to commemorate the death of Christ. Bro. Murray is the oldest deacon of Little Sands church and is 99 years of age next May. He drove about 4 miles to church. H. CARTER, Pastor.

SYDNEY, N. S.—The Sydney Baptist church under its pastor, Rev. A. J. Vincent, has been up and doing during the holiday season. Upwards of \$800 has been raised and expended on enlarging and renovating the building. To day Sydney has one of the prettiest and most up-to-date churches in Eastern Nova Scotia. During the past year this church has expended more on pastor's salary and repairs than usual and has given about \$1400 to missions. At present its pastor is taking a well-earned rest in Western Nova Scotia and the United States and the pulpit is being supplied in an exceedingly able manner by Rev. J. W. Weeks, a Sydney boy now stationed in Ontario. His brother, Rev. W. W. Weeks, so well and favorably known throughout Baptist Canada, is also visiting his old home. Although the Sydney Baptist church would not readily exchange its pastor for any other, its members take a great pride in the brothers, John W. and W. W. Weeks. Now that the church has been re-seated and enlarged the crowding so marked at Sabbath evening services will be in part overcome and a bright outlook is before the church this autumn and next winter. Pastor Vincent purposes on his return to hold his usual twenty minutes' praise meeting at the close of sermon Sunday evenings which services last fall and winter were enjoyed by so many. Sydney has grown rapidly and the pastor and members of the Baptist church here are united in their efforts to share in the "growing time." R.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—We are attempting to raise \$2000 for the decreasing of our church debt. Subscriptions are being obtained and the offering will be made on the last Sunday of September. Our present debt is \$6,000 and all know the past history and struggles of this church. All friends who read this kindly send what you can to help us, to—G. P. RAYMOND, Pastor.

### Quarterly Meeting.

The Yarmouth County Quarterly Meeting held its regular session with the Lake George church, Aug. 5th and 6th. On Monday evening Pastor E. S. Grant preached with much acceptance and profit from John 1:14. Tuesday morning the usual business of the Quarterly Meeting was taken up under the leadership of President J. H. Saunders. The reports from the churches were favorable on the whole. Pastor Rutledge has already gained a strong hold upon the affections and confidence of the churches he has so lately come to serve; and it would appear that prosperous days for them are at hand.

Valuable and inspiring addresses were given at the afternoon session: "The 20th Century Fund," M. W. Brown; "Loyalty to the Ordinances of the church," P. G. Mode; "Our Attitude towards the Temperance Reform," C. P. Wilson. The feast was fine, but rather too abundant for one meal. By vote of the meeting Bro. Mode was requested to prepare the centre dish for the MESSENGER AND VISITOR table and its guests. It will make a toothsome meal for all lovers of the "Bread of Life." The county W. M. A. Society under the leadership of Mrs. M. W. Brown held a very interesting meeting from 4 to 5 p. m.

At the evening meeting Pastor D. Price preached an instructive sermon from Eph. 4:9, 10. Social worship followed in which several took part. Thanks were given the Lake George church for its abundant hospitality. Good fellowship prevailed, and everyone agreed that it was a profitable session of our Quarterly Meeting. W. F. P., Sec'y.

### Personal.

As a result of a three year's course of study in Christian Theism, Rev. J. W. Brown of Havelock, N. E., has lately received from the Illinois Wesleyan University of Bloomington, Ill., the degree of Ph. D.

Rev. Seldon W. Cummings and family of Chester, Pa., are spending two months' vacation in Nova Scotia. Mr. Cummings has supplied for the 1st and North churches in Halifax and the Truro churches. Since leaving Chester the encouraging word has been received that the ground has been broken for a new church building. This edifice, which is to be one of the handsomest in Chester, is being built and furnished by Mr. Samuel A. Crozer, the Philadelphia millionaire and philanthropist, as a memorial to his wife. This follows a gift made one year ago of a fine parsonage. The new church is to be ready for use by the first of the year. Mr. Cummings returns to Chester the last of August.

We regret to learn that the dwelling house and some of the outbuildings of Mr. John C. Clark, of Bay View, P. E. I., were recently destroyed by fire. Much of the furniture in the house it is said was saved. The barn was also saved with difficulty. The loss however is heavy, being only partially covered by insurance. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are well known among P. E. Island Baptists. Miss Clark of the Telugu Mission is their daughter.

### Correction.

Principal DeWolfe desires us to say that the name of the lady who has been recently appointed to the position of second teacher in the Piano Music department of Acadia Seminary, is Miss Mary Frances Plummer. We regret that in the article published in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR last week the name in the name were made as. The mistake in this instance is chargeable not so much to the compositor as to the imperfect condition of the type-writer used by Mr. DeWolfe's amanuensis.

The Lake Simcoe, the new boat of the Elder-Dempster Co., had a most successful trial trip Friday and developed a speed of 17 1-2 knots per hour to a measured mile. The Lake Simcoe sails from Liverpool the 30th inst. for Montreal.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt in the British House of Commons on Thursday characterized Lord Kitchener's proclamation as a "mischievous document, the inspiration of neither Lord Kitchener nor Lord Milner, but of the ministry at Natal," and declared the government in arming the natives was reverting to a practice which had left the darkest stain on the history of the war between England and America. Mr. Chamberlain said that the government's attitude was the only method of ending the war.

At the Educational Association at Ottawa Mr. McOuat of Lachute, Que., in his resolution said many Canadian schools have maps of North America which are designed in the United States. On them the international boundary line along the north-west coast of the Pacific near Alaska is marked according to the Washington survey. The United States is credited with the ownership of the coast waters, whereas the Canadian government contends that the proper boundary is marked 30 miles from the coast.

A special meeting of the Ontario Lumbermen's Association at Toronto Thursday passed a resolution agreeing to restrict this year's output owing to the high cost of labor, and also that the market, which has been very profitable for the last few years, may not become overstocked. They also favored forming a mutual insurance company.

A Montreal despatch says: A final effort was made to settle the trackmen's strike on Friday by leaving the matter in the hands of the conciliation committee, but as President Wilson, of the Trackmen's Brotherhood, refused to abdicate his authority, the attempt proved unsuccessful and the strike will continue.

# ADWINS RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

## A Pain Remedy.

For over fifty years this wonderful remedy has proved itself the best, safest and surest antidote for pain in the world.

### The True Relief, Radway's Ready Relief

#### For Internal and External Use.

In using medicines to stop pain, we should avoid such as inflict injury on the system. Opium, Morphine, Chloroform, Ether, Cocaine and Chloral stop pain by destroying the sense of perception, the patient losing the power of feeling. This is a most destructive practice: it makes the symptoms, shunt up, and, instead of removing trouble, breaks down the stomach, liver and bowels, and if continued for a length of time, kills the nerves and produces local or general paralysis.

There is no necessity for using these dangerous and uncertain agents when a positive remedy like RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least danger in either infant or adult.

It instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or mucous membranes.

## Pain Cured In An Instant

No matter how violent or excruciating the pains the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer.

### Radway's Ready Relief WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

#### A CURE FOR

Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Cholera Morbus.

A half to a tea-spoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach and bowels will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

No bad after effects (which are invariably the sequel of doing with opium, etc.) will follow the use of Radway's Ready Relief, but the bowels will be left in a healthy, normal condition.

A half to a tea-spoonful in a half tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Stomach, Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Malaria, Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague Conquered.

### RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Not only cures the patient seized with this terrible foe to settlers in newly settled districts, where the Malaria or Ague exists, but if people exposed to it will, every morning on getting out of bed, take twenty or thirty drops of the Ready Relief in a glass of water, and eat, say, a cracker, they will escape attacks. This must be done before going out. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other malarial, bilious and other fevers, aided by Radway's Pills, as quickly as Radway's Ready Relief.

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FOUNDED 1838 as a Christian College. Arts' course marked by breadth and thoroughness. Wide range of electives in last two years. Eleven professors, specialists in their respective departments. Standard of scholarship high. Quality of work recognized by Harvard, Yale, Cornell and Chicago, as equal to that of best Canadian Colleges. One hundred and forty students pursuing arts course last year.

Elective course in Pedagogy recently added to curriculum. Students desiring to take only partial course may select studies, subject to the approval of the Faculty.

A partial course in Biblical and Theological studies is also provided for ministerial students to which two professors devote all their time.

Expenses reasonable. A considerable number of scholarships available.

Next session opens Wednesday, October 2nd.

For Calendar, or further information, send to

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A CHRISTIAN SCHOOL for young men and boys offers the following courses:

Marticulation course, Scientific course, General course, Business course and Manual Training course.

There are nine teachers on the staff, four of whom are in residence.

The Academy Home is undergoing repairs and will henceforth be heated by hot water and lit by electric light.

In connection with the school there is a Juvenile Department for boys under fourteen years of age. School re-opens on the 4th of September.

For further information apply to

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## Acadia Seminary WOLFVILLE, N. S.

FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

Offers FIVE regular courses,—Collegiate, Vocal Music, Piano Music, Art, Elocution,—under the skilled direction of the best University and Conservatory Graduate of unquestioned ability as instructors. Violin instruction by resident teacher, Graduate of Royal Academy of Music, Munich. Special instruction in Typewriting and Stenography.

Easy of access, unsurpassed location, modern and sanitary in equipment. Deeply Christian in Association and Influence.

Fall term begins September 4th. For Calendar and further information apply to

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**Complaining**  
about your Soap Powder?—Look at your package; you'll find it isn't PEARLINE. Women are correct thinkers as a rule, but some only think they use PEARLINE; they are using a cheap imitation. Others call all washing powders PEARLINE. This is because PEARLINE is the original, standard, best known and safest, and is the mark for all imitations. 641

**MARRIAGES**

**GAY-SILLIKER.**—At Knutsford, Aug. 13th, by Rev. A. H. Whitman, Gordon Gay to Grace Silliker, both of Knutsford.

**MILLER-BROWN.**—At Chipman, N. B., on 14th inst. by Rev. W. E. McIntyre, Chas. B. Miller to Maggie J. Brown, both of Waterborough.

**CRONKHITE-STAIRS.**—At the Baptist parsonage, Fredericton, Aug. 13, by Rev. J. H. MacDonald, Miles Gordon Cronk-hite and Nettie Jane Stairs, both of South-ampton.

**KELSI-WILLIAMS.**—On the 7th of Aug., at the home of the bride, by the Rev. W. A. Snelling, Thomas Kelsie to Elizabeth Williams, both of Sackville, N. S.

**ROCKWELL-GLENNIE.**—At the home of the bride, Aug. 7th, by Pastor J. M. Parker, Avar M. Rockwell and Laura E., only daughter of Isaac Glennie, River Heb. rt.

**BAMFORD-STEVENS.**—At the residence of the bride's parents, Newport, Hants county, N. S., August 14th, by Rev. L. H. Crandall, Thomas Bamford of Worcester, Mass., to Matilda Stevens of the same place.

**ROBAR-ACKER.**—At the parsonage, New Germany, Aug. 13, by Rev. H. B. Smith, M. A., Jonas Robar to Bertha Acker, both of North River, Lunenburg county.

**TINGLEY-HUCKINS.**—On Aug. 14th, at the home of the bride's father, by Rev. M. E. Fletcher, Holmes H. Tingley of Chester, Albert county, N. B., to Susie E. Huckins of Brookton.

**DEATHS.**

**LEMON.**—At Upper Gasperaux, Chip-man, N. B., on 5th inst, Frank Lemon, aged 62 years, leaving a brother and two sisters in mourning.

**KNOX.**—At Salmon Creek, Chipman, N. B., on 26th inst, Isaac O. Knox, in the 61st year of his age. The deceased leaves a widow, five sons and two daughters to reverse his memory. He was a member of 2nd Chipman church.

**FORSYTH.**—At Billtown, N. S., August 6th, Mr. T. Harding Forsyth, in the 61st year of his age. He was a member of the Billtown Baptist church, and was held in high esteem by a large circle of acquaintances and friends.

**MCDORMAND.**—At Bear River, N. S., August 10th, Cebalia, wife of Freeman McDormand and daughter of the late

Richard Dunn, aged 67 years. A husband, son, two daughters and large circle of relatives and friends sincerely mourn for one whose life was full of unostentatious virtues.

**HARTT.**—On Sunday, July 27th, of rheumatic fever, Dora Hartt, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Darius Hartt of Alberton, passed away from earthly scenes to the spirit world. For several trying months she was a great sufferer, but her long illness was borne with true Christian resignation. She was never heard to murmur and when the last great trial came she was ready to "depart and be with Christ." Dora was a great favorite and will be much missed both in her home and in the community. May the Lord sustain and comfort the bereaved ones.

**WHITCOMB.**—At Sackville, July 30, Agnes E. Whitcomb, aged 10 years. The little girl, whose home was in Boston, Mass., had been in poor health some time before school closed, and came to Sackville to spend her holidays and recruit. Everything delighted her and she seemed rapidly to gain strength. But suddenly she was taken ill and in three days passed to the greener fields and happier life of Paradise. We commend the bereaved parents to the tenderness of him who loved little children, and who said, "Suffer them to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

**BARNES.**—On July 19th, at McDonald's Point, William Barnes, aged 62 years, leaving a wife, three daughters and two sons to mourn the loss of a devoted husband and father. Three brothers and two sisters also survive him. Twenty-seven years ago Brother Barnes professed faith in Christ and was baptized by the late Rev. Thos. Todd. During all the years of his Christian experience he was ever ready to give a reason for the hope within him and died leaving the blessed evidence that he had been redeemed by the blood of the Lamb. In his home, he was truly a model husband and father and ever ready to entertain and care for the stranger who might come in his way. May God bless the sorrowing ones and comfort them as he alone can.

**Valuable Sermon Outlines for Bible Study Sunday.**

The American Institute of Sacred Literature delects us to announce that the sermon outlines promised to all ministers who were willing to preach a sermon in September upon Bible Study and its relation to the life and work of the church and the individual, are now ready for distribution, and will be sent immediately, free of charge, to any minister making the above promise. The outlines are quite full, covering eight quarto pages. They are prepared by Bishop John H. Vincent, D. D., Rev. Amory H. Bradford, D. D., Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., Rev. O. P. Gifford, D. D., President Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., and the Rev. Professor Marcus Dols, D. D., of Scotland. This list of names is a guarantee of the value of the outlines, and any minister, whether he needs such material to assist him in preparing a sermon for the day or not would probably find suggestive material in the pamphlet. The address of the American Institute of Sacred Literature is Hyde Park, Chicago, Ill.

According to the census returns the population of Canada by families as compared with 1891 is as follows:

Provinces.	1891.	1901.
Canada,	921,643	1,042,782
British Columbia,	20,718	39,000
Manitoba,	31,786	48,590
New Brunswick,	58,462	62,700
Nova Scotia,	83,730	89,106
Ontario,	414,798	451,829
P. E. Island,	18,601	18,746
Quebec,	271,991	303,301
Territories,	14,415	29,500
Unorganized Territories	32,168	75,000

The dwellings are as follows:

Provinces.	1891.	1901.
Canada,	877,586	1,003,944
British Columbia,	20,016	38,000
Manitoba,	30,792	47,993
New Brunswick,	54,718	58,227
Nova Scotia,	79,102	85,032
Ontario,	406,948	440,419
P. E. Island,	18,389	18,530
Quebec,	246,644	287,533
Territories,	14,129	28,300

**Literary Note.**

Lord Balfour, of Burielgh, Secretary for Scotland, and Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh, will contribute to an early number of The Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia, a paper of official significance on Carnegie's Gift to Scotland. Lord Balfour is one of the trustees of the millions Mr. Carnegie has given to the Scotch universities.

At Munich there is a hospital which is entirely supported by the sale of old steel pens collected from all parts of Germany.



**"Standorette."**

The "Standorette" is a swinging and tilting top table which combines an Easel, Bookrest, Music Stand, Drawing Stand, Reading Stand, Invalid Stand, and Card Stand, all in one.

The top has four independent adjustable movements: Vertical horizontal, tilting and rotating, and can be placed at any height, at any angle, in any position, and swung in any direction, and can be put to a great many uses.

The "Standorette" is especially useful as an invalid or sick bed stand, as it is designed so that the top extends over the bed.

The top of the "Standorette" is 18 inches wide and 24 inches long, made of quartered oak, highly polished, base in black enamelled, trimmings nickel plated.

**Price, \$6.50.**

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30 cts. Per Dozen, Postpaid.  
Paterson & Co., St. John, N. B.

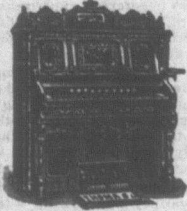
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**Note the Solid Progress of Confederation Life Association.**

Year	PREMIUM INCOME (NET.)	INTEREST INCOME.	TOTAL INCOME Prens & Interest.	ASSETS.	Insurance in Force (Net.)
1878	\$45,902.38	\$5,814.04	\$49,717.02	\$118,798.69	\$1,788,630.00
1879	145,922.67	24,124.38	170,047.05	456,839.39	5,344,249.53
1883	309,376.60	64,006.01	373,382.61	1,149,427.40	11,018,625.00
1888	512,005.46	129,672.17	641,677.63	2,542,041.75	16,616,360.50
1893	796,505.04	185,894.86	982,399.90	4,520,133.04	24,288,690.00
1898	965,626.36	265,571.03	1,231,197.39	6,825,116.81	29,521,189.00
1900	1063748.59	329121.84	1392870.43	7799983.89	32171215.00

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

**To Intending Purchasers**



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

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for that instrument will fill the requirements.

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MANUFACTURERS AGENTS.  
Middleton, N. S.

They are made into watch springs, knives and razors.

Prof. Rudolph Virchow's 80th birthday will be celebrated in Berlin on Saturday, October 12, when he will personally receive delegates with congratulatory messages from various scientific bodies, foreign as well as German.

White-hearted service lifts life out of the commonplace and fills it with the glory of God.—Rev. Isaac W. Gowen.

**THE ROYAL VISIT AND CEREMONY.**


Complaints are being made against those who have charge of the arrangements for the royal visit, on the ground that there is too much red tape and too much "precedence" to suit a democratic country. It need hardly be said that we should be glad to see the arrangements made as simple, hearty, informal and democratic as possible. But if there are ceremonial observances which do not fall

in with popular views it is fair to say that they are not mere contrivances of the Governor-General or his Secretary, but are in accordance with ancient usages, which they have no power to vary. Such is the rule that only the carriages of the royalty and their suite can take part in the royal procession, which is understood to have given some offense in Montreal. The Governor-General's Secretary has been interrogated about a number of points of this kind, and has answered simply to give information, and it is not fair to treat him as if he were a social dictator. He is not making rules, but stating and interpreting them. We dare say many of the rules are susceptible of improvement, but it would take several years to get the agitation going.—Toronto Globe.

Salt wells have been discovered at Meers' farm at Bay Side, Charlotte county, and the prevalence of the rock in large quantities is almost assured, and development proceedings will be taken.

**GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900.**

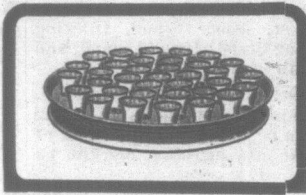
**Walter Baker & Co.'s**  
PURE, HIGH GRADE  
**Cocoas and Chocolates.**



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

**WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.**  
ESTABLISHED 1700.  
**DORCHESTER, MASS.**  
BRANCH HOUSE, 12 and 14 St. John St., MONTREAL.  
TRADE-MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.

## INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION SERVICE



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If space allowed this list could be many times multiplied, including many churches in all the New England States and the Maritime Provinces.  
The Outfit is not expensive.  
Write us for full particulars.

American Baptist Publication So.,  
256-258 Washington St., Boston, Mass.  
Send all orders to MESSENGER AND VISITOR, St. John, N. B.

### News Summary.

The Toronto Evening Star's special cable from London says Lord Milner is engaged to be married.

The second case of small pox was quarantined at Bath, Me., Wednesday. Both cases are varioloid.

At Bucksport, Me., Wednesday, Captain Alfred Wardwell, a retired master mariner, well known along the New England coast, died, aged 75 years.

Premier Roblin has arrived at Ottawa from Winnipeg to meet the Premier and discuss Manitoba's demand for the control of the school lands' fund.

King Edward, when receiving Count Von Waldersee in audience at Homburg, invested him with the military Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

It is stated that a large number of Ice-landers will be imported to take the places of the thousands of Japanese engaged in the salmon fishing industry at Vancouver.

A serious lockout began at Nanimo, B. C., Wednesday as a result of the San Francisco strike. Fourteen hundred coal miners are affected.

O'Brien, the murderer confined in Dawson jail awaiting execution, made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide on learning that the application for a new trial had been refused.

At a convention of the Liberal-Conservatives at Sydney, N. S., Wednesday, Colin McKinnon and Vincent Mullen, both of Sydney, were nominated to contest the county at the next local election.

Hon. Judge Charland, on Monday, at St. John's, Que., died suddenly. While sitting on the verandah of the hotel he was taken ill and helped into the house, where he expired immediately.

Mr. Donald, contractor, of New York, with his sister and daughter, passengers on the R and O boat, from Montreal to Quebec, were robbed Wednesday of a jewelry case containing a thousand dollars' worth of jewelry.

The Newfoundland government has received an intimation from Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York will visit Newfoundland October 21st.

Thomas A. Edison, the celebrated inventor, is at Sudbury, Ont. He saw an exhibit of minerals from Ontario at the Pan-American, and is now trying to acquire some nickel lands with an object to securing nickel for his industries.

It has been calculated that something like 1,250,000,000 pints of tea are imbibed yearly by Londoners, and that the tea pot necessary to contain this amount, if properly shaped, would comfortably take in the whole of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The remains of a young woman, found drowned in the Ottawa river Monday, have been positively identified as those of Mrs. Rosanna St. George, wife of H. Frank St. George, a bricklayer, and employed on Parliament Hill. She was 24 years of age.

The Department of Public Works, Ottawa, has been advised by telegraph that two Marconi instruments imported from England for wireless telegraphy experiments in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, were being shipped on board the government cable steamer Tyrian, at Gaspe.

The Toronto Telegraph's cable from London says: Henceforth the command of the Canadian militia is to be given to a capable officer, closely connected with the Dominion, and this virtually means that General O'Grady Haly's successor will be a Canadian officer.

Messrs. James and Nolan, of the Field and Stream Magazine, who are on a ten thousand mile canoe trip, were wrecked nine miles below Mont Louis, Que., on Friday, losing their canoe and all their belongings. They have returned to Mont Louis.

At Tweed, Ont., Wednesday, the thirteen year old daughter of W. F. Graham secured possession of her brother's rifle, and pointing it at her four year old sister, she exclaimed, "Look how brother fires his gun," and pulled the trigger. The bullet lodged in the little one's neck and she died a few hours afterwards.

Ottawa Citizen: Some of the mail clerks on the Canadian Pacific Railway line, between here and Fort William, in addition to asking Hon. Mr. Mulock, Postmaster General, to try and bring about a settlement of the C. P. R. trackmen's strike, have taken out extra insurance policies.

The Blue Mountain, N. Y., stage was held up by a masked robber Wednesday at North River. He rifled the mail bags and plundered the express packages then disappeared into the woods, and searching parties have been unable to find any trace of him.

The Angler, a two-masted schooner of 88 tons, carrying about 80,000 feet of green lumber, was sailed by the captain from Quincy, Mass., to Calais without help.

## 1 to 3 Per Cent. Monthly AND 100 Per Cent. Yearly Profits

Seem excessive, yet many of our customers have realized these unusual profits during the year 1900 by following our intelligent plan of combination investments in mining stocks, dividing the investments, obviating loss, and by combining first issues of stocks in promising mines and dividend payers. The payment of the regular monthly dividends on the properties we handle as fiscal agents, June 1, required

### Three Thousand Dividend Checks

And we have never yet made a loss for a customer in any mining stock recommended by our house. We make profitable mining investments a specialty and will not handle as financial agents any but meritorious working mines that possess all of the requisites necessary to make valuable producing properties, with conditions favorable for possible "Bonanzas."

### We do the Largest Business in Mining Stocks

Of any firm in the United States, because we make our customers' interests our own, and do not advise them to invest in any property that we have not first thoroughly investigated with our own experts and are willing to take a financial interest in, which with their own holdings will insure control and the proper and economical management of the property for profit to its stockholders.

Send for prospectus of new and promising mines and dividend payers, together with subscription blanks and reports showing present conditions of the properties and also booklet "ABOUT OURSELVES," giving in detail our intelligent plan of securing the large profits of legitimate mining without risk of loss.

W. M. P. McLAUGHLIN & Co.,  
The McLaughlin Buildings, St. John, N. B.  
CANADA MANAGERS  
DOUGLAS, LACEY & CO., Bankers,  
NEW YORK.

King Edward left Berlin on Tuesday for Homburg, and Queen Alexandra started by special train for Homburg, where she will embark on the royal yacht, Osborne, which will proceed to Copenhagen.

John, the seven year old son of Samuel Wheaton, Springhill, met with a serious accident on Saturday afternoon by getting his leg caught in the spokes of a carriage. It was mangled from foot to knee.

The proceeds of Rev. A. B. Simpson's annual collection for foreign missions at the Christian Alliance camp meeting at Old Orchard, Me., Monday amounted to \$40,000 in cash, pledges and gifts of personal property.

A man named Simon, was working in a well at Illers, near Chartres, France, when the walls of the well collapsed, burying him. Sufficient space was left to breathe, and a company of engineers proceeded to dig him out, working four long days and nights before he was released.

At a meeting of the cabinet at Ottawa Monday it was decided to have military reviews at Toronto, Quebec and Halifax during the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. It was agreed to mobilize 10,000 men at Toronto, about 5,000 at Quebec and about 5,000 at Halifax. The one at Halifax will be for battalions belonging to the Maritime Provinces.

I saw Booker T. Washington, says a writer in the Boston Journal, the other day in conversation with R. C. Bruce, the brilliant young colored debater from Harvard. The slim, clean-cut, keen-eyed young man and the powerful-shouldered older man, with his large, fine head and masterful face, made a group I wish all scoffers at negro education could have seen.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.  
Dear Sirs,—I have great faith in MINARD'S LINIMENT, as last year I cured a horse of Ringbone with five bottles. It bilastered the horse, but in a month there was no ring bone and no lameness.  
DANIEL MURCHISON.  
Four Falls, N. B.

A hundred times have I set up aspirations to which the only answer has seemed to be the echo of my own voice, and I have cried out in the night of my despair, "Why art thou so far from helping me?" But I never thought that the seeming farness was itself the nearness of God—that the very silence was an answer. It was a grand answer to the household at Bethany. They had not asked too much, but too little. They had asked only the life of Lazarus; they were to get the life of Lazarus and a revelation of eternal life as well. There are some prayers which are followed by a Divine silence because we are not yet ripe for all we have asked; there are others which are so followed because we are ripe for more. We do not always know the full strength of our own capacity; we have to be prepared for receiving greater blessings than we have ever dreamed of. We come to the door of the sepulchre and beg with tears the dead body of Jesus; we are answered by silence because we are to get something better—a living Lord.—George Matheson.

The next time you are in London, if you go along by Hyde Park yonder, look at the second house by the gate; it belongs to Lord Rothschild, who is, perhaps, the richest man in the world. He is a power in the world. Look at his house, look at the marble pillars in it, and at the cornice yonder; there, at the end of one of the cornices it is unfinished. He is an orthodox Jew; and every Jew's house, according to tradition, has some piece unfinished, to bear testimony that the occupier is but a pilgrim here; that he is looking, like Father Abraham, for the city that hath foundations; and there the unfinished cornice of the Jew says, beautiful as it is, "This is not my home; I am travelling to eternity." Soul, in your business leave the marble cornice unfinished. Let it be seen at your work that it is not all work; that though you are toiling day by day for the daily bread, yet you are travelling free to the eternal home. Oh, lay hold on Jesus; he has come to set you free. Arise, for thy light has come.—Christian Scotsman.

The stores of A. C. and C. W. Elderkin and Avery Loomer & Co., at Advocate Harbor, were burglarized recently, but very little booty secured.

AUGUST 21, 1901.

PLEAS

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Lynn St., Mal

The Farm.

PLEA FOR BETTER HANDLING OF VEGETABLES.

Our most successful horticulturists have for years been trying to impress upon the minds of their brethren the importance of careful selection in the packing of fruits and vegetables for market, and they have shown conclusively that three-quarters of a crop, when carefully selected, will bring more money than the whole would if shipped as taken from the orchard or field.

Now, what is true with apples is equally true with potatoes and all other products of the farm or garden. When potatoes are put up for the market there should be three qualities made—large, medium and small. The medium will always command the highest price, both in the wholesale and retail markets.

TO KILL OUT CALAMUS.

On a farm owned by the late Hiram Sibley, near the outlet of Cayuga Lake, we saw a swamp being cleared of Calamus by swine. He fenced in an acre or so at a time, and then turned in a superabundance of hogs which turned up the ground most thoroughly and ate the roots.

SENSIBLE TO QUIT.

Coffee Agrees With Some People, But Not With All.

"Coffee has caused my son-in-law to have nausea and pain in the stomach and bowels.

In my own case I am unable to drink coffee without having distress afterwards, and my son eleven years old, has had dyspepsia, caused by drinking coffee.

We all abandoned the use of coffee some months ago and have been using the Postum Food Coffee since. Each and every one of us have been entirely cured of our troubles and we are naturally great friends of Postum. I have tried several different ways of making it, but there's no way so good as to follow the directions properly; then we have a delicious drink."

in securing the object sought.—(Country Gentleman.

HORSERADISH.

This succulent and highly flavored herb hardly gets its due in the ordinary garden. It is put into a corner, like the boy when company comes, as though any place and any treatment were good enough for it.

IMPROVING THE COWS.

Aurora hits a vital spot when asking, "What lack I yet?" In these parts it is astonishing to note the herds of cows that ought to have been handed over to the butcher and those only that pay to care for kept. If a neighbor gets a good herd, there is no record kept, and it soon gets so mixed up with hit or miss breeds that its identity is lost.

The task of teaching the young horse his trade is too often turned over to the boys or to some hired man, who is incompetent, which, as the Irishman said, 'is jist the same thing, only worse an' more av it.' In too many cases the young horse is roughly handled. This is not right. Be careful and patient; if you can't, let some one who can handle the colt. Get him used to the harness by degrees. Hang it up in front of him in the stall, if you wish, and let him smell it. While a whip is all right to carry for use in certain cases, it is very seldom that the colt needs a blow from it, and, as in the child's case, the blow should never be struck in anger.

ROGUS BUTTER.

It is gratifying to note again the progress of the New-York City division of the State Department of Agriculture in bringing to punishment the Brooklyn and Jersey City pedlers of oleo-margarine. The latest reported batch of fifteen received fines of \$25 to \$100 apiece and other penalties. In this list are three wagon cases New-Jersey pedlers of oleomargarine who were detected selling it in this State. I



No Dust.

"FAMOUS ACTIVE"

Ranges have small poker hole in front door, which prevents dust escaping when poking fire.

Easy to work—no shaking—one little turn does it.

Handle of poker-crank is nicked—always clean to take hold of.

This is only one of a score of features possessed only by the "Famous Active."

Our Ranges are perfect bakers, fuel savers, and an ornament to any kitchen.

Made in forty-two styles and sizes.

Pamphlet free from local agent or nearest house.

McClary Manufacturing Co.

LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, & ST. JOHN N.B.

Advertisement for Miller Bros. pianos and organs, featuring the text 'BE SURE' and 'MILLER BROS.' with decorative borders.

seems to be a new wrinkle for the Jersey-men to send their wagons into this State in charge of small boys. This is probably the result of the recent heavy penalties and term of imprisonment inflicted upon the wagon men, that they are now unable to secure men for their wagons and are resorting to the method of putting small boys in charge of them.

Why Croup is Fatal.

When croup attacks your child you must be ready for it. It comes as an accompaniment to an ordinary cough, or it may attack without warning. All ills of children develop quickly, and when any kind of cough appears there should be something at hand to stop it with promptness.

To give a child a "cough mixture" containing a narcotic is a very serious matter, yet most preparations contain something of this kind. Adamson's Botanic Balm is prepared from the purest extracts of barks and roots and gums of trees, and is health-giving in every component part of it.

Gates' Certain Check

—FOR—

Summer Complaint

Bayside, June 21, 1901.

DR. A. B. GATES, Middleton, N. S. DEAR SIR.—I received your kind letter some time ago but was unable to answer it until now. I am selling quite a lot of your medicines and consider them wonderful remedies for sickness.

I am yours very truly, Mrs. NOAH FADDER.

Middleton, N. S.

For sale everywhere by C. Gates, Son & Co.

Messenger and Visitor

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

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

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

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



**The Dainty White Things**

that are washed with SURPRISE Soap—a little Surprise Soap and still less labor—are not only clean but uninjured. You want the maximum wear out of your clothes. Don't have them ruined by poor soap—use pure soap. SURPRISE is a pure hard Soap.

Consumption is the bane of our country. It destroys hundreds of precious lives yearly. Upon the first appearance of the symptoms, or where a predisposition to this dread disease is feared,

**PUTTNER'S EMULSION**

should be at once resorted to. Begin with small doses, but take it regularly and persistently, and you will surely benefit. Many a life has been saved by taking this invaluable remedy in time.

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

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.**

WE ARE **Only One Night ON THE ROAD TO Pan-American Exposition,** BUFFALO, N. Y. **\$25.00 ROUND TRIP.**

Tickets on sale July and August, good for return fifteen days from date of issue and good to stop over at

**MONTREAL AND WEST THEREOF.** All agents issue via St. John and Canadian Pacific Short Line. Tickets good via Niagara Falls and good to stop over at that point. For tourist tickets good to stop over any where and to return until November 1st; also for rates going one way and returning another, and information in reference to train service, hotels, etc., write to A. J. Heath, D. P. A., C. P. R.

**New Route to Quebec via Megantic.** Lv. St. John 5:15 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Ar. Quebec 9:00 a. m. daily, except Monday. Through sleeper and coach.

**Low Rate Second Class Excursions.** TO CANADIAN NORTHWEST. July 16th to 22nd, 1901, from St. John, N. B. Write for particulars to A. J. HEATH, D. P. A., C. P. R., St. John, N. B. Or apply to W. H. C. MAOKAY, C. P. Agent, C. P. R., St. John.

Chicago Record-Herald: Now that he is dead, France seems to think a good deal of Prince Henry of Orleans. This is a hopeful sign for a good many other European princes. They, too, may get the people to regard them as good fellows—by dying.

**News Summary.**

Henry Lapointe, a young man employed by Hector Ross, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, was instantly killed by being kicked by a horse Thursday.

Sixty of the four hundred American teachers who sailed on transport Thomas from San Francisco to Manila were married on reaching Honolulu.

At Sydney Friday a new Baptist congregation was formerly organized, to be known as Bethany church. Rev. F. O. Weeks was inducted as the pastor.

Last week about sixty coins, bearing dates between 1730 and 1745, were found at Point Micheseu, Richmond, N. S. People there are excited over the find.

The Elder-Dempster steamship Raeburn sailed from Montreal Thursday with another cargo of 900 Canadian horses to South Africa for remounts for Lord Kitchener's forces.

The Canadian Pacific has offered to equip their three Empress steamers with the Marconi system if the government will establish the wireless telegraph signal system near Victoria, B. C.

At Halifax Friday Edward Hooper, whom the naval authorities arrested on a charge of wrongfully obtaining goods from the dockyard at Bermuda, was acquitted. No prosecutor appeared.

It is rumored that the visit of Frederick William, the German Crown Prince, in England is in connection with a matrimonial suit for the hand of one of the daughters of the Duke of Connaught.

Mr. Chamberlain in an interview in the Daily Mail says there is no foundation for the rumor that he intends to make a tour of the United States and the British colonies during the parliamentary recess.

Fred Hession, of Georgetown, P. E. I., brother of Sergeant Hession, of the R. C. A., and now of Quebec, was drowned Friday afternoon while bathing in Cardigan River, P. E. I. The deceased was twenty-one years old.

The Montreal Star says: "The Oxford-Cambridge athletes left Liverpool Thursday on the steamer Commonwealth for Montreal, via Boston. The meeting with the Canadians will take place in Montreal September 14.

The new government bridge over Bull Creek at Salem, Albert Co., has just been completed and passed by the inspector. It is 407 feet in length and 22 feet in height, with five abutments, which are completely packed with stone.

The Cunard line steamship Lucania, Capt. McKay, which sailed from Liverpool for New York on Aug. 10, was spoken through the medium of wireless telegraphy by the Nantucket lightship shortly after 6 o'clock Friday evening.

The Toronto Telegram says a conference was held at Glasgow Tuesday to consider the removal of the restrictions affecting Canadian cattle. It was unanimously agreed the restrictions were no longer necessary and ought to be removed.

The city council of London recently voted to send a tramway manager and an electrical engineer to the United States to investigate street railways, especially the "shallow underground lines" of the Boston system, which it is proposed to copy there.

J. S. Larke, Canadian agent in Australia, reporting on trade with New South Wales for the past year, says that with the exception of flour, trade in other Canadian articles was 50 per cent. greater than in any previous year. In the year just closed the imports from the states were \$57,380 and from Canada \$83,575.

Among the bequests in the will of the late J. A. Leaman, of Halifax, are \$500 a year to the testator's widow, and \$100 a year to Catherine Leaman, of Albert county. The sum of \$100 is left to the newspaper called Secular Thought. Of the residue three-tenths goes to his sister, Martha J. Murray, Truro, and seven-tenths to George H. Leaman, Truro.

W. R. Williams, Henry Patton and F. G. Smith, capitalists of New York, have completed the purchase of the valuable lumber lands on the St. Mary's River, Guysboro county, which were the property of the Nova Scotia Lumber Company. The property comprises about 75,000 acres and it is understood that the price paid was in the vicinity of \$150,000.

The Franco-Canadian Steam Navigation Company, of Canada, Limited, is applying for a charter under the companies act. The company seeks to own, charter and navigate steamships and all kinds of craft plying between Canada and all other countries. The chief place of business is to be Montreal. The intended amount of capital stock is \$1,000,000.

**FRAUD on CONSUMERS**  
THE SALE OF BAKING POWDER AS  
**WOODILL'S**

WITHOUT THIS SIGNATURE

*W. H. D. Parman*

ON EACH PACKAGE.



Just a Needleful

No waste, no tangles.

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

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

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

Sold everywhere. *Brainerd & Armstrong's*

**Spring Cloths Just Opened.**

Varied enough to suit all comers. Imported and Domestic Woolens for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. While prices are low satisfaction is guaranteed.

*Ladies' Tailoring a Specialty* **J. P. Hogan, TAILOR**  
Opposite Hotel Dufferin.

Ex-Constable Plouffe, of the Montreal police, has been sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. He was suspected of being crooked. A brother constable impersonated a drunken man on his beat. Plouffe took him into a vacant house and robbed him of his gold watch.

The Lord's Day Alliance convention at Hamilton has elected Rev. Dr. Potts, Toronto, president; Hon. R. S. Bordon, Halifax, John Charlton, M. P., Ralph Smith, M. P., Nanaimo, vice-presidents; R. J. G. Greene, secretary; and J. C. Copp, Toronto, treasurer.

"To a Scotsman a Scotsman succeeds as head gardener to the King at Sandringham," says "The London Chronicle." "Mr. Archibald McKellar, who has held the position for many years, has been promoted to Windsor Castle, and his place at his majesty's Norfolk establishment has been filled by a fellow countryman, T. H. Cooker."

Says a Washington despatch: Order has been issued by the War department, convening at Havana a board of medical officers, headed by Major Harvard, chief surgeon of the Department of Cuba, to whom Drs. Galdas and Bellingszghi will submit an alleged cure for yellow fever and a serum designed to prevent contraction of the disease. Two cases of supposed yellow fever have been discovered in the capital.

**GAINED 9½ LBS.**

BY USING MILBURN'S PILLS.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 8, 1901. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—Some time ago my daughter, aged 19 years, was troubled with bad headaches and loss of appetite. She was tired and listless most of the time, and was a losing flesh. Her system got badly run down, so hearing your Heart and Nerve Pills highly spoken of I procured a box, and by the time she had used them she had gained 9½ lbs. in weight and is now in perfect health.

Yours truly,  
Mrs. P. H. CURTIS.

**RED ROSE TEA**

Is composed solely of the pure and delicious Teas of India and Ceylon.