

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,
VOLUME LX.

{ THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,
VOLUME XLIX.

Vol. XIV.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1898.

No. 34.

An Ominous Outlook. The situation in China as between Great Britain and Russia continues to attract strongly the attention of the world, and English public opinion is profoundly indignant at the evident determination of Russia to push her aggressive schemes in the face of all remonstrance. The flame of indignation roused in England over Russia's action in vetoing railway schemes promoted by English capitalists, backed by the British government, for the opening up of the country to the commerce of the world, is being fed by a report contained in a despatch from Shang-Hai and given on the authority of the China Gazette, to the effect that the Russian government holds Li Hung Chang's promise to St. Petersburg, that China would place the Imperial customs under Russian control whenever the interests of the two countries demanded the change. Li Hung Chang is said to favor Pavloff, the Russian Charge d' Affaires, superseding Sir Robert Hart as Inspector General of the Chinese customs. It is also stated that Russians have obtained control of large blocks of land along the route of the proposed Niu-Chwang railway.

What London Correspondents Say. The London correspondent of the New York Tribune, alluding to the Chinese situation, says: Parliament has closed with debates on England's China policy, which have caused dismay among the Government followers, and with the appointment of a Viceroy for India, which has filled the forward school with delight. By a singular coincidence the same issue of the Times which contained the report of Mr. Balfour's speech, with hair-splitting polemics on spheres of influence and the "open door" principle, recorded M. Pavloff's success in vetoing the Niu-Chwang railway loan, in spite of Lord Salisbury's offer to guarantee China against the consequences of carrying out the contract. There is much disaffection among the Conservatives in Parliament over the failures of British diplomacy in China, and old-fashioned Tory journals, like the Standard, are outspoken in warning the government that clear, vigorous, resolute action is needed in order to avert lasting damage to British prestige and interests and ruin to the Unionist party. The English people are, in fact, weary unto death of empty phrasemaking. They cry aloud for stirring action. What they clearly understand is the fact that whether the principle of the open door applies to the tariffs, spheres of action, railway concessions or what not, Russia in the last six months has been acting with masterful energy in the far east, and by sheer audacity and bullying has displaced British influence. M. Pavloff, in the last instance, has torn up one English railway contract, and Mr. Balfour does not know what will happen in the case of another railway concession which lies within the British sphere of influence. Russia, Germany and France are virtually co-operating against England, and small fry states, like Belgium, are taking part in the diplomatic campaign against her. Meanwhile Lord Salisbury has gone to the continent, Mr. Balfour is pining for golf, and Parliament has broken up for the long vacation.

The London correspondent of the New York Times, Mr. Harold Frederic, who does not fail to turn any exciting situation to account in the interest of his readers, says: It is recognized everywhere now that England and Russia are being drawn more and more swiftly toward an impasse where either one of the two must retreat or a great conflict will ensue. I imagine what gall and wormwood it must be to a proud Englishman to encounter the universal opinion from the press of the four quarters of the globe that he will be the one to turn tail when the ultimate crisis arrives. Literally, no one

can imagine what a saddened disgust weighs down like platinum on British spirits. The idea that Lord Salisbury is not coming back to the Foreign Office at all, which has been mentioned of late in these despatches as timidly shaping itself in a few brains, has now become almost general property among politicians. Mr. Frederic also charges that both the Empress and Li Hung Chang are taking Russian money with both hands, to the knowledge of everybody, and, of course, each underlayer in the worm-eaten mass of Pekin officialdom is absorbing as much of the same alluring metal as it can. This bad method of promoting national interests in China is one, Mr. Frederic intimates, which lies open to Britain as well as to Russia, and he appears to think that moral considerations will not be permitted to prevent its being employed to further British interests in China in competition with those of Russia. Mr. Frederic seems to believe, however, that the rivalries between the two powers will not be permanently settled without an appeal to arms. Few Englishmen, he says, doubt that these coming five years will witness the great struggle on the Indian frontier with the Czar's hordes. The entire military service regards the outcome of such a struggle with serene, almost jocund, confidence, but they chafe bitterly at being forced to wait till Russia's railway expansion in mid-Asia shall provide her with the maximum of facilities for conducting such an invasion. St. Petersburg papers, which are regarded as the mouthpiece of Count Mouravieff, are proclaiming that if the war comes it will not be waged in the Gulf of Pe Chi Li, but in the defiles of the Hindu Koosh. The English could afford to smile at this. If wars were to be fought within the coming twelve months Russia would have an extremely small voice, indeed, in the selection of the fields of combat. Such portions of her fleet that ventured to sea would be destroyed, her ports blockaded and her merchant marine wiped out. Port Arthur and Vladivostock would become British, and if a Russian army corps struggled up to the crowning passes of the great Himalayan range, it would be only to feed the vultures and kites there. Two or three years hence the English feel that they would still be able to do the trick, but it would be a good deal more difficult.

The correspondent of the New York Evening Post says: The situation in China has gone from bad to worse this week by leaps and bounds. Contemptuously rejecting England's offered support against foreign aggression, the Chinese government has definitely thrown in its lot with Russia, and has demonstrated the alliance by cancelling the contract with the Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank for the railway to Niu Chwang. This contract the British government is publicly pledged to uphold, but an anxious fear dominates all minds that Lord Salisbury will again give way. Lord Salisbury is not a weak man. A weak man would not venture to persist in a policy condemned by the country and many of his own party. An old rumor had been revived to explain the meekness of his diplomacy. It is said that the Queen has laid upon him her command that at all costs peace must be maintained for the remainder of her reign. She will not sign, she says, a declaration of war against a European power. I give you the rumor for what it is worth. One hears it whispered where one would not expect to find it. If there be a grain of truth in it, Lord Salisbury's position is a difficult one.

The United States in the Philippines. On the twelfth of August, when the protocol defining the terms of a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, was signed, it was not known in Washington whether or not the City of Manila had been surrendered to the Americans. It now appears that on that day Manila was still in the possession of the Spaniards, but on the next day, the 13th inst., it succumbed to a joint attack of the American naval and land forces, assisted by the Philippine insurgents, and therefore, several days before the proclamation of President McKinley putting an end to hostilities could reach the Philippines, the city of Manila, as well as the bay and harbor, was in the possession of the Americans.

The taking of the city was accomplished with small loss on the American side. The Spaniards, discouraged by the failure of their government to send them assistance, and recognizing the hopelessness of their position, appear not to have made any very determined resistance. The possession of Manila will place the United States in a more favorable position to demand concessions in the Philippines, if the nation considers it desirable to acquire territory in that part of the globe. It is hardly probable that the United States will surrender its hold upon Manila. But the occupation of that city will imply sovereignty over the island of Luzon, with its four or five millions of people, and a controlling influence over, if not possession of, the whole Philippine group. There will, doubtless, be many influential voices in the United States raised in strenuous opposition to the assumption by that country of the responsibilities involved in the acquisition of territory in the Eastern Hemisphere. But, judging from the tone of leading Republican journals, the McKinley government is not unwilling to assume such responsibility on behalf of the nation, and it seems probable that the aroused martial spirit of the people and their pride of conquest will lead them to sanction, and perhaps to demand as one of the conditions of peace, the acquisition by the United States of a controlling influence in the Philippines. Whether or not this would be good policy for the United States, it would doubtless be agreeable to Great Britain to have established in the East at the present juncture a strong power whose commercial interests in China, and whose ideals as to government, harmonize so closely with her own.

Reconstruction. It will be easily understood that Cuba, Porto Rico and the other West India islands which are now about coming under the control of the United States, a pressing necessity exists for the reconstruction of affairs, so as to provide for some method of orderly government and the protection of the lives and property of the people. To this matter, it is understood, the Washington government is giving its earnest attention. For a time the administration of affairs will necessarily be under military direction. More or less trouble with the Cuban insurgents is expected, and it is not improbable there may be a good deal of it. There is a rumor of the intention of the Cuban army to capture Santiago if the American garrison should be weakened. An American correspondent, writing from Santiago, says of the Cubans: "Their attitude is one of sullen hostility towards America. The better class in Cuba favor the annexation of the island to the United States, and a majority of the masses are ready and anxious to work and accept the shelter and protection afforded by an American protectorate, but they are influenced by a certain class of rabid orators and breeders of sedition and rebellion against anything smacking of law and order. This inflammatory class demands and urges the recognition of Cuba for the Cubans, and spurs all offers or suggestions tending to prosperity under an American protectorate, and excites popular discontent. This is exactly the class that pushes itself most into evidence, and whose views and opinions are most overheard and published. Their advice to the Cubans is to repudiate all offers of peace or a cessation of hostilities and to look upon the armistice as an agreement between the United States and Spain on their own account, and not binding upon the free and independent state of Cuba, whose liberating army not only repudiates pacification, but still ignores the armistice to the point of continuing to wage the war and shooting every Spaniard in the field." These hysterical people, this correspondent adds, demands suppression with an iron hand, and it is of interest to note that this opinion coincides pretty well with that of the Spanish government. The United States Commanding General of the department of Santiago has been instructed from Washington that the United States is responsible for peace and must maintain order in the territory surrendered, and must protect all persons and property within said jurisdiction. Interference from any quarter will not be tolerated. The Cuban insurgents should be treated justly and liberally, but they, with all others, must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by this government. You should see the insurgent leaders and so advise them.

From India.

There are signs many that tend to disturb and terrify the peoples who have not a firm hope. In the homeland even there is a strong streak of superstition that turns every event that is at all out of the ordinary into a sign of the approaching end of the age, and who interpret them as the fulfillment of the prophecies that are to precede the second coming of our Lord. This trend is manifest amongst all people, and as an illustration of its widespread character I enclose below a copy of a translation of a document issued from Benares some time since. It has had a wide circulation among the peoples of India and has caused no small disturbance to the mind of the superstitious. It is as follows: "The History of the Coming of His Blessedness, Verra Bhoga Vasantha Rayalu." Atma Rao Brahmachari Bhavaghi Rao Garu makes proclamation.

In the place called Budrica, Brahmachari Bhavagi Rao Garu in company with the great Rishis (saintly ascetics), from the blessed Ramalu, who was sitting with Seetha, Lakshmana, Bharata and Shrutagna, received commandment concerning what will soon befall the people who are in the world.

In the year called Jaya (1894), in the month of Chatra (April) on the 12th day, (17th) which was Monday, his highness Veera Bhoga Vasantha Rayalu entered the place called Budrica and visited the great sages, hermits and monks to remain for ten years as their student. When it was asked, "Who is this child?" reply was made, "This child is about to rule the whole world." He was born in the region of Cashmere and is the son of Singhu Radzu, who is a worthy Kahatria (a member of the second highest caste), and of his wife Brama Rampha who is a spotless woman. The child's name is Vira Bhoga Vasantha Rayalu. He is about to acquire the six chief educations and the five great educations. By the time he is seven years of age he will have acquired 56 languages, after which for seven months he will live in Dwarakha. In that place he will do penance extraordinary, and having received three gifts from the blessed Ramalu, in the year Munmadha (1895), the month Chatra (April), the second day (28th), which is Thursday, having gone to Indrane landree he will visit the great Rishis of that place. There he will remain for three months learning yoga (penance), vidya (wisdom), mantra vidya (the knowledge of charms), etc. Then in the year Durmughee (1896), the month Makha (February), the fifth day, he will visit the Swami (Shrine) Rhi-Chila-Muli-Karjana. In the year Havelumbi (1897, in the month Vaisyaka (May), on the eighth day (10th), having entered the region of Mahandi he will abide there three months.

In the year Vellumbi (1898), in the month Shrivana (August), the eighth day he will enter Veeranaiahparam and become a mendicant. He will there abide and view all the pious of the world making them glad. Then having gone to Hustinaparam he will favor Dharma Radzu who was his ancestor. Moreover, he will acquire gold on either hand and for 166 years he will reign upon an undivided throne (literally "under one umbrella") as Dharma Radzu did reign. Before this all the Kings of the earth will join in battle and will decrease (in numbers and strength). Not this alone, in the year Vicari (1899), for eight months Maha Lakshmana's cholera will prevail and many people will be destroyed. There will be neither crops nor rain and the people shall suffer greatly. Out of seven villages one will remain. The righteous who survive the destruction shall visit the king and shall receive blessings of every kind, such as gifts merits, ancestral offerings, etc. Then men shall walk righteously discerning good and evil; rain shall fall three times a month; the earth shall produce abundantly and the people shall be in a happy state. This young king shall be celebrated and the procession and car of Narayanamuti by all the faithful both great and small. It is impossible to put in words the greatness of this king's glory.

This bountiful message is to be made known to all the people of the world. The good people who receive this message must copy it and send it on to those of other villages.

To those who proclaim the message, who write it, who hear it, long life, riches and wealth will be given greater than the Shola dynasty. But those who despise and do not write this message shall fall into all manner of danger and shall perish. Of this there is no doubt. The time is short. They shall turn the truth into a lie and shall not walk in the good way. They shall receive evil.

If any one has this message he shall be blessed; all his desires shall be granted; Mahalakshmi shall abide in his house and evil disease shall not come near him.

If by the favor of the blessed Ramalu this message shall come to the village he who receives it must touch it to his eyes and having carried it to the presence of the god he must worship, making a burnt offering. Then he must put the message into the hand of some worthy man and cause it to be read. Assuredly he will be blessed.

To those who bring this message double gifts will be presented, and the elders of the village shall guide them to the next place.

If any one despise this message he shall not prosper. But he who writes it shall have the merit of a bath in the Ganges.

In the place called Budrica this message was dictated by the great sages, hermits and Rishis. Having received the favor of the blessed Ramalu it has thus been given. We must not deny the faith or forsake the works, but wait for the coming of the lord.

Atma Rao Brahmachari Bhavagi Rao Garu sets his signature, and with him the wise men having written give this bounteous news.

You will notice that according to this document the year 1899-1900 is set down as the consummation of evil and the inauguration of good in the reign of the looked for lord, who according to the document is already on earth. The Hindu astrologers and astrology, which is not a dead science in this land, claim that on November 23rd, 1899, there will be an assemblage of eight planets in the mansion of Scipio, and that within two days after great disasters will spread over India.

As an answer to the question raised in the minds of all readers of the extract given above, as to how this thought of a coming deliverer has secured a place in the Hindu mind, I quote a few lines from a work entitled "Christ and other Masters," by Dean Hardwicke, written over 35 years ago. It reads as follows: "In the close of the Kali-yuga (this present age), when the world, relapsing more and more into impiety, has reached the brink of annihilation, the Hindu expects a fresh deliverer, human both in form and aspect, seated on a white horse and armed with a destructive scythe. To him will be awarded the eight faculties which constituted man's original perfection, he will also be a genuine portion of Brahma, 'the Beginning of the End.' By his irresistible might he will destroy all the miechchas (foreigners) and thieves, and all whose minds are devoted to iniquity. He will then re-establish righteousness upon the earth, and the minds of those who live at the end of the Kali-age shall be awakened and shall be as pellucid as crystal. The men who are thus changed by virtue of that peculiar time shall be as the seeds of human beings, and shall give birth to a race who shall follow the laws of the Krita age, or age of purity. Yet the modern origin of the documents in which this legend is preserved, as well as its position in the Hindu incarnations, and the glaring contradiction which it offers to older representations of the sacred books in reference to the age system, all require us to place it in an age far subsequent to the diffusion of the gospel. On the other hand the manifest resemblance which it exhibits to some visions of the Apocalypse will as clearly justify us in imputing its origin to Gnostic, if not Christian, influence."

It is easy to infer that the writer of the first extract, excited by the present unrest and the works of such frantic prophets as a Dimbleby or others of his like, has foisted this sensational document on the credulous amongst his countrymen. The Mahdi craze in the Sudan is another instance of the deep seated belief in an expected deliverer, but thrown out of focus and in the wrong perspective.

Yours in the blessed hope of His appearing,
H. F. LAFLAMMER.

The towers, Ootacamund, India.

Apostles of Missions.

BY REV. R. OSGOOD MORSE, M. A.

No. 4.

Boniface, the Apostle to Germany.

England scarce received the Gospel before she too became missionary. As early as 715 the great missionary Boniface went forth as her apostle to Germany. He was, I doubt not Christian; but he was Romanist first, and Christian afterward. Indeed, much of his work consisted in bringing the work done by Scoto-Irish missionaries in Germany under the sway of Rome.

Boniface, or Winfrid, (his Saxon name), was born at Kirton, in Devonshire, about 680. He is said to have early displayed a singular piety. His parents designed him for a secular calling; but he early received that missionary call which none to whom it comes can mistake. Having completed his studies in a Benedictine monastery he was ordained a priest at thirty and sent on a confidential mission to the Archbishop Berchtwald. But his zeal pressed him to the more adventurous life of a missionary. He frankly confesses that to his love for Christ there was added a passion for foreign travel. He had the English impulse for sea, for colonizing, and for raising savage races to a Christian civilization. This craving consecrated of God made him a mighty missionary.

His first enterprise was discouraging. With three assistants he left London for Friesland, now Holland, about 716, where Willibrord of Northumbria, had begun a mission. But the persecutions of Radbold, King of Frisia, which were fast destroying churches and rebuilding heathen temples, rendered missionary work practically impossible. Accordingly, he returned to England.

But his spirit was impatient for missionary adventure. He went first to Rome where he obtained from Pope Gregory II his commission to bring Germany under the sway of Rome. He took the oath of his commission over the so-called grave of Peter. Armed with his papal

commission, the papal blessing, and some papal relics, Boniface started for the German forests. While his many letters show him as a loving missionary, they reveal first of all a loyal son of Rome.

At the outset Boniface secured the powerful assistance of Charles Martel. Thus backed he entered Thuringia, a province already partly Christian, and sought to bring it under the sway of Rome. But notwithstanding his earnest efforts and the pope's ardent appeals, the Thuringians still resisted the monastic discipline.

Learning of the death of Radbold, the pagan King of Friesland, Boniface at once set out for that land hoping for more favorable circumstances than had been his before. For three years he labored with Bishop Willibrord. The temples fell, the churches rose. Willibrord desired Boniface to succeed him in his office. But feeling his special call to Germany, Boniface chose the more arduous and more adventurous work of the missionary.

How we should like to follow this missionary as he plunged into the unknown depths of the German forest preaching the Gospel of peace to warlike tribes, encountering their strange superstitions, penetrating their hallowed groves, and standing before altars reeking with human blood! But his biographers tell little of this. During his first expedition among the Saxons and Hessians Boniface baptised thousands and communicated his marvellous success to Rome. Thither he was summoned about 723 and ordained a bishop.

On his return he found few of his converts adhering to Christianity. They had returned to their Thor-worship. Accordingly, Boniface determined to strike a blow at the heart of Paganism, by cutting down the immense oak of Girsmar, hallowed to the Thunderer. In the presence of the enraged heathen and frightened half Christians, he cut down this sacred tree. As the mighty forest monarch fell the people shouted, "The Lord he is God, The Lord he is God." Upon the spot a Christian church was built from the timber of the tree.

Boniface determined to trust no longer to the ordinances alone, but to teach the people the Word. He appealed to England for missionaries to help him in his work. Men and women left their pleasant retreats in English monasteries for the German forests. Churches and schools rose side by side. Here the missionaries trained the converts to be missionaries to their own people. Here, too, they taught the industrial and agricultural arts. And in the schools for the young the scriptures were made the basis of the teaching. How unlike the Romish teaching of today!

Boniface was made legate, thus becoming Primate of Germany. He created many bishoprics in Germany, reorganized the Bavarian church, and in 743 called the first synodal council held for eighty years. But his good was mingled with evil. He extended the papal power over national churches, and in the spirit of bitter intolerance crushed the Scots missionaries. Men like Clement the Scot were condemned for propagating a purer gospel than Boniface and for holding the faith in apostolic purity.

But power and dignity were not the ruling passions of Boniface. At seventy years, he retired from his metropolitan see of Mainz, to Fulda the great missionary monastery in Bucknald, having done his work so thoroughly for Rome, that today, despite the Protestant Revolution, one half of Germany is still in Romish chains.

But Boniface never forgot his first love, Friesland. So we find the old saint of seventy-five, taking with him a few books, a few relics, and a shroud, going to evangelize the ancestors of the Dutch, only to meet the missionary martyr's death as he lay with a volume of the Gospels for a pillow on the shore of the Zuyder Zee. Thus lived and thus died the Englishman whom all Teutonic Europe has justly commemorated since June 5, 755, as the father of its civilization.

A Triumphant Faith.

REV. WALTER B. VASSAR.

To come in touch with truths taught by Jesus, is high Christian attainment. New experiences bring with them new views of Christ's teaching. The disciples found it so. All followers are thus finding it. And as fresh as when first uttered, are the Master's encouraging responses to all enquiry.

At one time when Jesus was talking, the cry went forth, "Lord increase our faith." How little thought is given by the general reader as to what was the specific request of these disciples. It could not have been they wanted more faith in their Master. When we turn the matter about and look at it, we see how strange it would be for some friend to come to us asking that they might have more faith in us, or for a loving confiding wife to come asking that she might have more faith in her husband. No, in the immediate context in which the disciples' request is found, we must find the meaning of the request. Jesus had just said: If your brother sin against you seven times in a day, and seven times in a day turn again and repent, you must forgive him. And this lofty standard which Jesus raised—high, like all his sublime, spiritual teaching.

reaches far beyond the old Jewish law—made the disciples feel their inadequacy to meet such high attainment. Yet they saw it was to be reached. And in their utter weakness they cry out for more faith; more faith in themselves—in their possibilities, and more faith in the good and true. Jesus made them see how little they had of it, when He made the small seed of the mustard tree do duty in the parable, and at the same time gave them glimpses of the possibilities of such faith as they had asked of Him.

And this it is which the Christian needs now and ever, in all trying circumstances. The forgiving seven times in a day is only an instance of the manifold demands upon the Christian heart, which requires the loftiest faith.

And nothing short of it is God-like and righteous. Too often there is lurking in the breast of the best disciple, the feeling, that while such lofty reaches of faith are not impracticable in general, still in some particular instance it is not practical teaching, and thus keep themselves far removed from the blessing Jesus intends shall be ours whenever we rise to the occasion, displaying triumphant faith.

We should certainly find if we did thus rise always to faith's demands, that many roots of bitterness, many mountains of difficulty, many obstacles in our path would be removed—utterly abolished.

An old guide in the woods was wont to explain to his party his reason for so often gazing into the clouds, saying: "That when he was not sure of his path on the ground he could frequently make his way by marking the stars." If with the problems of life upon us, we are perplexed as we may sometimes be, nigh unto despair, we can walk by this light of the stars, we shall find our faith not only increased, but triumphant.

Hamilton, N. Y.

Where to Look.

BY ERNEST GILMORE.

The Household tells of a little incident with a good sound kernel, viz.: "A lady with considerable experience was calling upon a younger lady, who had not been married long, and expected to have all her surroundings in perfect neatness and order. When her visitor rose to go, the hostess went with her to the door and out upon the pleasant piazza, which, however, looked a little dusty in the corners.

"O dear!" said the young wife, "how provoking servants are! I told Mary to sweep this piazza thoroughly, and now look how dusty it is."

"Grace," said the elder woman, looking into the disturbed young face with kindly, humorous eyes, "I am an old housekeeper. Let me give you a bit of advice. Never direct people's attention to defects. Unless you do so they will rarely see them. Now if I had been in your place and noticed the dirt, I should have said, 'How blue the sky is! or, 'How bracing the air is! Then I should have looked up at that as I spoke, and should have gotten you safely down the steps and out of sight without your seeing the dust.'"

Good advice, truly!

It is related of Mr. Astor that, when once fording the Susquehanna on horseback, he found himself becoming so dizzy as to be about to lose his seat. Suddenly he received a blow on his chin from a hunter, who was his companion, with the words, "Look up!" He did so, and recovered his balance. It was looking on the turbulent water that endangered his life; and looking up saved it.

How our hearts ache as we read of the suicides—day after day the records are before our eyes. What is the matter? Only this—the waters were turbulent, and they forgot to look upward to the Mighty One who would have said to the storm-tossed soul, "Peace, be still."

"Look unto Me, upon the Cross,
O weary, burdened soul,
Look unto Me, Thy risen Lord,
In dark, tempestuous hour;
The needful grace I'll freely give,
To keep from Satan's power."

J. Guthrie gave a fine illustration of deliverance from great peril by looking upward. "A lady had a dream," he said, "in which she fancied herself at the bottom of a deep pit. She looked around to see if there was any way of getting out; but in vain. Presently, looking upward she saw in that part of the heavens immediately above the mouth of the pit a beautiful, bright star. Steadily gazing at it, she felt herself to be gradually lifted upward. She looked down to ascertain how it was, and immediately found herself at the bottom of the pit. Again her eye caught sight of the star and again she felt herself ascending. She had reached a considerable height. Still desirous of an explanation of so strange a phenomenon she turned her eye downward, and fell to the bottom with fearful violence. On recovering from the effect of the shock, she bethought herself as to the meaning of it all, and once again turned her eye to the star, still shining so brightly above, and yet once again felt herself borne upward. Steadily did she keep her eye upon its light, till at length she found herself out of the horrible pit, and her feet safely planted on the solid ground above.

It taught her the lesson that, in the hour of danger and trouble deliverance is to be found, and found only, by 'looking unto Jesus.'"

"Anywhere with Jesus, says the Christian heart;
Let Him take me where He will, so we do not part.
Always sitting at His feet, there's no cause for fears;
Anywhere with Jesus in this vale of tears!

"Anywhere with Jesus, though He please to bring
Into fires the fiercest, into suffering;
Though He bid me work or wait or only bear for Him,
Anywhere with Jesus, shall be my hymn."

—Christian Intelligencer.

"O Yasumi!"

[In the rural parts of Japan, where the people still cling to the old ways, the pretty custom prevails, especially among the younger children, of greeting the traveller who comes by toward evening, with the words, "O yasumi!" "May you rest!" Drawing modestly aside to let the stranger pass, the little groups sway down together in the low Japanese bow, uttering this gentle salutation.]

It was beyond Zenkoji, where the road
Winds the swift Shinano, up and up
And far into the Shinsibu mountain land;
And all day, in the fierce gaze of the sun
That brimmed the narrow vale with shimmering heat,
Vexed with the hard, rough paths and stubborn hills,
Fared I beneath my burden on my way,
Till the slow swinging shadows of the trees
Preamed the grateful hour of the Bird.
Until outspent and fevered, worn and sore,
From throbbing forehead down to blistered feet,
I bowed beneath the heat and weariness,
Nor marked the river weaving thro' the vale
Her shining bands of silver; nor the hills
Sitting in such high conclave, grave and calm,
Their green skirts brodered past device of man
With wild azaleas and wistaria bloom;
Nor the wide, all-enfolding, placid sky
Pitched for the whole broad earth a Holy Tent.
Nor heard the blithe lark sing his lilt of love,
The uguisu his gay treble, nor the soft
And amorous cadences of forest doves.

And heart-weak with the stress of the long day
I asked, Where is the meed of this sore toil
And weary travail? Wherefore seek my feet
These painful journeys in an alien land?
Or to what purpose is it I have set

The whole wide world between my empty heart
And their sweet faces who are friend and kin;
And may not watch my wife and babe at play
Beneath the orchard blooms, beyond the sea,
Blending their laughter with the robin's song
In the sweet May-tide mornings? All my words
Fall like a foolish song upon the ear
Of the gross heathen, groveling to his gods
Of wood and stone, insensate as himself,
And flouting the white Christ, who makes his claim
To be more kind than Kwan-on, more august
Than Amida the Ageless, and beyond
The Emperor even to be praised and loved.
And when through long heart travail one is born
Into the truth and kingdom of the Lord,
How soon the wine of joy is mixed with gall,
And the gay garb of praise to sack-cloth changed,
For grief of his scant faith, his stumbling feet,
His barren life, his dull ingratitude
To those whose hands have brought the gifts of God!
The seed falls on the wayside for the birds
To snatch away unsprouted, on the rock
To die of the fierce sun, amid the thorns
To know no strength or beauty of free growth.
Where is the good soil of the Master's tale
Which gave the golden harvest?—So I mused,
Nor saw the shining City of the King
Thronged with the saved of all the east and west,
Nor saw the dear Lord Christ upon His throne
Beholding of the travail of His soul
And satisfied with Calvary's Harvest Home,
Welcoming His faithful servants to His joy
And large rewards beyond the thoughts of men.
But while such questions bare my spirit down
I came upon the groups of little lads
And lassies wending home from school
To straw-roofed hamlets nestled in the hills;
Bare headed, shod in sandals, in loose robes
Of fluttering blue, their cheeks as brown and red
As winds and suns may paint them, and black eyes
That shone half hid behind their lids aslant;
Who seeing the white stranger from the west,
Who treads the mountain roads in such odd guise,
And tells strange words to all the villages
Of one great God, and of a wondrous Cross
On which hang all the hopes of all the world,
Checking their childish prattle, draw aside
To wish the way-spent traveller evening's rest,
With gentle "O yasumi!" and soft smile
And pretty curtsy.

Even as they spake
My soul was comforted. The river sang
In the green deeps below a hymn of peace,
The hush of the great hills breathed in my heart,
A cool air from those snowy heights which wall
The world from Hida, whispered down the vale,
Till all the wayside grasses and wide boughs
Of the strong oaks and maples murmured rest;
And the sky seemed more kind, the earth more fair;
The joy of life more blessed, and its toil
More sure of gerdon. All that is, is God's!
These high-fung hills, these vales of shining green,
These streams that rush unresting to the sea,
Are given to the hands that wet the Cross
With those most holy drops which made us clean.
Beneath those lifted palms all men shall kneel,
When all the lifeless gods in all the fanes
On all the hillsides shall be less than dust.
And thus I came unto the little town
Of Takafuri, goal of the day's march,
Into the shadow of the deep-thatched inn,
Where kind hands drew cool water for my feet,

And led where the white mats invite repose,
And brought me steaming bowls of snowy rice
And cups of fragrant tea. Thus I found rest
And comfort from my travail, and new strength
For days of toil and burden that should be,
And so I say, God bless you, little lads
And little lassies, for your gentle words
And pretty courtesy! May He who loved
To watch the children at their wayside sports
In Judah's cities, and in Galilee,
As He fared forth to preach, and solaced Him
With their unstained affection, laying hands
Of tender benediction on their heads,
Be merciful unto you, and forfend
Thro' his kind grace, ye walk the heathen ways,
The hard, unhappy road your forbears went,
And give you all to know the great, kind God,
And that Good Shepherd who the tired lambs
Doth gather to his bosom! May that Cross
Of which the stranger tells, which once was moist
With such dear rain of blood it grew a tree
Of life, with healing leaves and precious fruits
For all the nations, cast its shade on you,
And give your souls "Yasumi"—peace and rest!

Omachi, June 1st, 1898. C. K. HARRINGTON
In Tidings.

Drank on Wager and Died.

John Barney Vanpelt drank two quarts and a half of the deadly Jersey decoction known as apple whiskey and died speedily. There are men along Park Row who have drunk more than 10,000 quarts of whiskey in their lives and bid fair to live the century out, but they have refrained from Jersey apple whiskey, and they never tried to break records, as Vanpelt did.

In the barroom of the Matawan house, at Matawan, N. J., last week, young Vanpelt was drinking with a party of friends. The conversation turned to deeds of prowess with the bottle and the tankard, and Vanpelt announced that he could drink the same quantity of whisky as anybody in the house could drink beer. A bet was made and another young man took the beer end.

Drink after drink vanished down Vanpelt's throat, he making a point of drinking a big glass of the liquor every time his opponent stowed away a glass of beer. When Vanpelt had put away two and a half quarts the young man who had been drinking beer fell from his chair in a stupor and Vanpelt was declared the winner. He did not show immediately the effects of his debauch, and accepted an invitation to drink a glass of beer. At the end of ten minutes he fell to the floor unconscious.

Relatives of Vanpelt picked him up and carried him to his home in East Matawan. His father, Jacob Vanpelt, was told of the young man's condition, but he said John often drank too much, and would pull through all right. John was put to bed and left alone.

The next day some of the men who had been in the saloon the night before called at the Vanpelt home to see how John was. The elder Vanpelt went to the young man's room and found him dead. He had not moved from the position his body had assumed when he was placed in the bed the night before. A physician made an examination, and said that death was due to alcoholism. The county physician was informed, and an investigation of the circumstances will be made by the authorities.—N. Y. Journal.

Cigarette Smoking.

Selma Severson, M. D. ("Pediatrics"), queries: "What is there about tobacco smoke so injurious to the young?" After referring to the composition of tobacco smoke, the suggestion is offered that the products of such are more readily taken into the lungs when smoking cigars and cigarettes than when a pipe is used, as the stem of a pipe, if porous and clean, absorbs the nicotine. Upon the heart there is a functional derangement producing irregularity of action, due to the poisonous effect of the nicotine upon the nerves controlling its action; thus we have palpitation, dyspnea and cardialgia. Upon the nervous system, nicotine has a decided effect, the pupils often becoming dilated with consequent obscurity of vision, specks before the eyes, and sometimes deep seated pain. Upon the exhausted brain it has a soothing effect, while upon the fully nourished brain it acts as an irritant. Through the sympathetic nervous system the secretions are disturbed, also the regulation of involuntary muscular contraction, as shown by spasm of the stomach and the vomiting produced on the first attempt at smoking. There is also an over secretion of the salivary glands, with frequent irregular secretion of the gastric juice, the result being a loss of appetite, if not dyspepsia. These disturbances being functional, the tissues quickly regain their normal condition when tobacco is discontinued. It also acts as a mechanical irritant to the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes, and if a bronchitis be present it maintains an irritable state of the membrane and keeps up the cough. Thus by lessening the bodily vigor the person is unable to withstand disease, and if he inherits weak lungs, may easily become a prey to tuberculosis. From the foregoing, the author suggests that upon the young, tobacco has a decidedly injurious effect, so much energy being wasted through all the years when so much is needed for growth and repair, the whole organism being in a state of disorder.—Journal of Inebriety.

Messenger and Visitor

The Maritime Baptist Publishing Company Ltd
Publishers and Proprietors.

TERMS } \$2.00 PER ANNUM.
 } \$1.50 IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

S. McC. BLACK, EDITOR.
A. H. CHIPMAN, BUSINESS MANAGER.
85 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.

Printed by PATERSON & CO., 93 Germain St.

Elisha Defending and Defended.

BY ALEXANDER MCLAREN, D. D.

The first part of this lesson shows us the prophet as the defender of the nation; the second, as defended by heavenly armies. Both parts bring out important considerations as to the duties and safety of God's servants.

1. The Syrian king appears to have been carrying on intermittent hostilities by a series of raids across the border, rather than by a regular invasion in force. His speech in verse 8 is difficult, for the word rendered "my camp" is peculiar, and a proposed emendation which reads "ye shall hide yourselves" is plausible. The secrecy of an ambush makes Elisha's warnings the more striking. Somehow or other, whatever precautions were taken, one after another of these secret forays leaked out, in time to prevent the Israelites from falling into the trap. Naturally, the king of Syria suspected some of his advisers to be in the pay of the enemy. His lofty ignorance of Elisha and his councilors' knowledge of him are very true to nature. They had not forgotten Naaman's cure, and perhaps Naaman was himself one of them. At all events, their unhesitating solution of the mystery shows how widespread Elisha's fame was, though it had not penetrated into the recesses of the palace,—the last place where prophets are generally recognized. But the king accepts the explanation at once, and proceeds to immediate action. He is in a curious confusion of mind, believing in Elisha's supernatural knowledge of his most secret plans, and yet planning to surprise and capture him. Is that not only too like the absurdity of acknowledging God, and yet fancying that we can set ourselves against him and prosper?

Elisha's activity here takes a very mundane form. He bears no moral or spiritual message, but tells the king how to conduct a war. We shall never understand the prophets unless we give much more importance than the popular view does to their political action. They were not mere predictors, as used to be thought, neither were they inspired to deliver moral or religious truth in the abstract, but they had to bring the truth they preached concerning God and righteousness to bear in the most direct manner on the national life and acts. That fact is writ large over all their work, and it may teach us our duty, though we are not prophets, nor the sons of prophets; for the national life of which we are part is as sacred as that of Israel, and needs the application of the very same principles of righteousness and the fear of God. Christian people fail in their duty unless they fling all their influence into the effort to make national action consistent with Christian morals, and to enthroned Jesus as the true "king" or "president" of their country. We are bound to do that, and if we do, we must be prepared to share many a prophet's fate, and be calumniated as troubling Israel by those whose crimes we rebuke, and who are Israel's real troublemakers, though they may pose as its defenders, and for its sins may be its rulers.

2. The second part of the lesson shows Elisha defended by heavenly armies. Dothan (where Joseph had been sold) is supposed to have been some twelve miles northeast of Samaria, and therefore so much nearer Damascus, so that Elisha's being there shows that he had no fear of being captured by any sudden raid. No doubt the Syrians thought that they had him safe when they heard where he was; and, so sure of him were they, that, though they reached the little town by night, they waited till morning before they attacked it. The recognized site of Dothan is "set on a hill," and it would be quite easy to post troops all around it. It was no needless alarm that seized Elisha's servant (probably

a successor of Gehazi) when the morning showed him the armed ring girdling the town, the weapons flashing in the level beams of the rising sun, and sent him hurrying back with a cry of despair. The contrast between his agitation and the prophet's calmness is beautiful and instructive. Sense and faith confront each other. The one is full of terror and tumult based on grounds undeniably reasonable, if they are the complete facts of the case. The Syrian army was a very obvious fact, and the defenselessness of Dothan was another, and, if there was no more to be taken into account, the servant "did well to be" alarmed. But Faith saw more than Sense, and its facts were quite as real and far stronger than Sense's, which they reduced to very slight, small dimensions. So, when Sense cries out, "Alas! how shall we do?" Faith quickly says, "Fear not: for they that be with us are more than they that be with them." It is useless to tell a terrified man who has good cause for his fear not to be afraid, unless you can give him better cause for courage. Few expenditures of breath are more vain than the well-meant attempts at consolation which say "Cheer up," and give no reason for it, or the similar attempts at encouragement which say "Do not be afraid," and do nothing to diminish the good grounds for fear. Elisha's prayer brought a sight which took away all reasonableness from his servant's alarm.

The natural conclusion from the narrative is that the fiery hosts had been there before, that Elisha knew they were, and that what took place in answer to his prayer was a power given to the servant to see, not a coming of the chariots and horses of fire. How that power was given we know not. Perhaps "clairvoyance," so far as it is not imposture, may serve as a lower analogy. But in any case there is plainly implied the truth that earth is close to heaven, and that only the veil of flesh blinds us to "the things that are." If the veil dropped, we should see that already "we are come unto . . . an innumerable company of angels." When the veil drops, we shall see them, but while yet its folds bandage the eyes of the spirit they need not blind the eye of faith. Believing is seeing by a more reliable organ than the corporeal eyesight; and, if we live by faith, we shall see heaven open, and the angels of God descending and ascending upon the Son of Man, the better ladder than Jacob saw in sleep.

What the servant saw was a transient revelation of an eternal fact. These fiery chariots may have been but symbolical, but the reality which they symbolized is true for us. Elisha stood in the midst of a circle of God-sent protectors. So may we. God's help is always at hand, and it shapes itself according to our needs. If we are ringed by earthly chariots and horsemen, his armies and Jehovah will be himself "a wall of fire" round us. When Jacob journeyed defenseless, and dreading to meet Esau, he saw God's host, "and he called the name of that place Mahanaim,"—that is, "Two Camps." When Uzziah died, Isaiah saw Jehovah sitting on a throne, as the King immortal. The dying Stephen beheld Jesus risen from his seat on the throne, as if preparing to help his martyr. Our needs are like the pitcher, which shapes the water which fills it. God is to each what each requires.

The vision faded into the light of common day, but the defense which it revealed did not pass away. No visions shine on our paths when fears and foes gird us about, but we are as safe as was Elisha ringed about with Syrian soldiers, who had to break through the inner ring of God's army before they could get at him. We are as safe. We should be as calmly secure, and encourage our tremulous hearts with that eternal truth, "They that be with us are more than they that be with them." We have a yet stronger ground of courage, for we can say with deeper meaning than the Psalmist thought of, "The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him." He does not say "angels," but "angel"; and, whether he meant it or not, we know that "the angel of the Lord" is the Lord of the angels, and that they are "ministering spirits" whom Christ sends forth to minister to them that shall inherit salvation.—S. S. Times.

The Convention.

The Maritime Baptist Convention meets this year in its fifty-third annual session with the Amherst church. The organization of the Amherst church dates back to 1810. Associated with its early history are the names of Father McCully and the late Dr. Tupper, the former of whom had his home at Amherst Point, a few miles from the present town, while the latter spent many years laboring in Amherst and in other parts of Cumberland County. The foundations laid by these fathers were strong, and the results of their labors still abide. In its 88 years of history, the church has had as pastors, besides the two men just mentioned, Revs. E. B. Demill, J. E. Balcom, G. F. Miles, (now all passed to their reward), Rev. Dr. Steele, who for about 30 years ministered to the church, and Rev. J. H. MacDonald, the present highly valued pastor.

Nobody will be offended, we suppose, if it is said that

no place offers better conditions for entertaining the Convention than does Amherst. It is as near the centre of the Maritime Provinces as it is possible to get, and access from all parts is easy. The Baptist constituency here is large—the church having a membership of over 600—the hearts of the people are large, also, and their hospitality abundant. This is the third time the Convention has met in regular annual session here. Its first meeting in Amherst was in 1862, and the second in 1885. In 1862, Amherst was a quiet country village. A railway to Amherst was a thing to dream or speculate about then, and steam as a motive power in its industries was unknown. How different every thing is now we need not stay to tell. Amherst is a railway town now, and a manufacturing town, with steam and electric power everywhere, known for its push and enterprise all over Canada. But there are several members of the church here still living who remember Amherst when it was not even a village, but only a hamlet with an inn, a store or two and a few scattered houses.

Pastor MacDonald and his efficient corps of helpers have made every arrangement for the entertainment of delegates and for facilitating the business of the Convention. The church building is the admiration of all the visitors, and with its fine audience room and numerous other rooms, larger and smaller, affords every convenience for carrying on the multifarious business in hand. The entertainment committee has located some 325 delegates, and up to Friday evening about 255 had arrived.

The opening of the Convention was preceded by meetings of the B. Y. P. Union and the Institute. The first public meeting was held on Thursday evening, under the auspices of the B. Y. P. U. A large number of delegates had arrived during the day, and, as the Amherst congregation is in itself a large one, the spacious audience room of the church was well filled when the hour for opening the services had arrived. Mr. A. E. Wall, of Moncton, president of the Maritime Union, presided. After the singing of a hymn, the Scriptures were read by Rev. W. N. Hutchins, of Canning, N. S., and prayer was offered by Rev. C. W. Corey, of Charlottetown. The delegates and visitors were welcomed on behalf of the Amherst Union by Mr. Martin, and President Wall made an appropriate reply in which he alluded to the praise which the Amherst friends had among all the Unions, because of their repeatedly winning the banner in connection with the Christian Culture Courses.

Rev. J. B. Morgan, of Aylesford, N. S., was introduced to give a half hour address; his subject being, "Echoes of the Buffalo Convention."

Mr. Morgan alluded to the excellent accommodations provided by the C. P. R. for the comfort of the Maritime delegates, the very pleasant character of their trip in going and coming, and especially their short visits at Montreal, Niagara, Toronto and Ottawa. In Buffalo they received a most kindly welcome from the Committee of Management, and their quarters were exceedingly pleasant ones. The auditorium of the great hall in which the Convention met was said to have a ground floor seating capacity of 6000 and a maximum capacity of 8,000 or 10,000. It was particularly pleasing to the Canadian delegates that the Union Jack was given equal prominence with the Stars and Stripes. The cordial relations existing between the two nations found very happy expression in the Convention. Under the magnificent generalship of Dr. Chivers everything went on smoothly. The Convention was distinguished by those which had preceded it by several things. For one thing there was not so much of the spectacular element. Only a few meetings were held in the great hall. For the most part the delegates met in sections, in the different churches of the city. Of these meetings the devotional element was a marked feature. Then much attention was given to Bible study. There was an hour with the Poets of the Bible, an hour with the Prophets, an hour with the Gospels and an hour with the Epistles. Prominence was also given to Workers' Conferences. In these were considered such subjects as, Organization, Bible Work, Social Reform, Junior Union Work, etc. Mr. Morgan spoke of the great value of these conferences, and particularly of the very powerful impression made upon himself by a conference on Bible Work under the leadership of Rev. Dr. Vedder. In closing Mr. Morgan again alluded to the most cordial welcome accorded to the Maritime delegates, and to the grand impression made when the whole Convention had united with them in singing "God save the Queen."

The chairman then introduced Dr. Chivers, General Secretary of the American B. Y. P. Union.

Dr. Chivers prefaced his address by an allusion to the very pleasant trip he was about completing in the Maritime Provinces, in the course of which he had visited the cities and most of the principal towns. Alluding to the international feature of the Young People's movement he spoke of the blending of the two national flags and the attendant enthusiasm as one of the most impressive features of the great Buffalo Convention. There was something significant, Dr. Chivers said, in this juxtaposition of the flags, and proceeded to speak of the war just closed not only in promoting unity among all sections of the United States, but in promoting most cordial relations between the two great branches of the English speaking people. The attitude of Great Britain and

Canada toward thing which That blending significant ceeding to Dr. Chivers toward the being cler on the int work was feature was improved, a good progr which had a of blessing, of a Young form. Den with and i Kingdom. Christian w declare the their Lord, was, he con There was questioning young peop ciples which Many B reference to ination stan work introd movement, not wholly dogmatism respect. Th be dreaded all. In edu of the Divin which shall their Christ The training ane in fit service whic

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Canada toward the United States in the war was something which the people of that country could not forget. That blending of the flags at Buffalo, Dr. C. felt, was significant of a union that could never be broken. Proceeding to speak of the interests and work of the Union Dr. Chivers said he had noted a growing hospitality toward the movement, prejudices and antagonisms were being cleared away. The aim was now to lay emphasis on the intensive character of the work. The educational work was growing and the great importance of this feature was being emphasized. Financial conditions had improved, so that the work was now self-supporting and good progress was being made in extinguishing the debt which had accumulated. The work had large possibilities of blessing, and there was justification for the existence of a Young People's movement in its denominational form. Denominationalism was a fact to be reckoned with and it was a factor in the advancement of the Kingdom. Baptists stand for some things which the Christian world has not yet clearly apprehended, and to declare the truths they held was demanded by loyalty to their Lord, to the truth itself and to humanity. There was, he considered, a drift toward undenominationalism. There was a disposition to hold things loosely. The questioning spirit of the age led to this. Therefore our young people should be made intelligent as to the principles which they hold as Baptists.

Many Baptists need to become more intelligent in reference to the distinction for which the Baptist denomination stands. There is need therefore of the intensive work introduced in connection with the Young People's movement. The questioning spirit of the present age is not wholly bad. It is a revulsion from a too severe dogmatism of a former age. It should be treated with respect. The tendencies of modern thought are less to be dreaded than the tendency of people not to think at all. In educating our young people by a thoughtful study of the Divine Word we are furnishing them with that which shall enable them to hold on to the essentials of their Christian faith even if in a somewhat altered form. The training of the young people is also of great importance in fitting them for the larger idea of Christian service which is now taking hold of the church.

THE INSTITUTE.

The meetings of the Baptist Institute of the Maritime Provinces were held Friday morning and afternoon. An interesting programme had been provided by the Executive, including papers by Rev. A. C. Chute, B. D., of Halifax, Rev. D. Price, of Tryon, P. E. I., Rev. W. N. Hutchins, M. A., of Canning, N. S., and Rev. W. Camp, of Sussex, N. B.

At the morning meeting the president of the Institute, Rev. C. W. Corey, of Charlottetown, was in the chair. The Scriptures were read by Rev. C. P. Wilson, and prayer offered by Rev. Alfred Chipman.

The first paper was presented by Rev. A. C. Chute, B. D., subject "The Baptist Principle." The address was based upon Dr. W. C. Wilkinson's book of the same title, of which it was a very excellent review. Mr. Chute endorsed and emphasized the positions taken by Prof. Wilkinson. As the Institute has requested that Mr. Chute's paper be printed in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, the readers of this journal will no doubt shortly have the pleasure of reading it in full.

The subject of the second paper was "The Homiletic value of a knowledge of Hebrew." The Essayist was Rev. D. Price. This proved to be an interesting and valuable paper. It was shown that the preacher needs to be constantly taking in and assimilating matter which shall minister to his efficiency. The richest source from which he can draw is of course the Word of God. It is a great blessing that we have that Word in our native tongue, but it is also of great importance to the preacher, to be able to read and study the Scriptures in the languages in which they were originally written. This was illustrated by reference to many passages of Scripture in which it was shown that a knowledge of the Hebrew text revealed meanings and shades of meaning, which did not appear to one who merely read the Old Testament in an English version.

Revs. Messrs. Chute, Raymond, Miles and Dr. Goodspeed, spoke briefly in commendatory terms of Mr. Price's paper and of the value of Hebrew study.

Before the close of the meeting, at the invitation of President Corey, Dr. Chivers, who was about to leave for his home, came to the platform and addressed to the meeting a few words of farewell. He spoke of the young people, of their trials in reference to matters of religious faith, and commended them in this respect to the sympathy of the pastors.

At the afternoon session the officers of the Institute for the year were elected as follows: President, Rev. A. C. Chute, B. D., Halifax; Secretary, Rev. B. N. Nobles, Kentville; Vice-Presidents, Rev. J. C. Spurr, Alexandria, P. E. I.; Rev. A. H. Hayward, Florenceville, N. B.; Rev. H. N. Parry, Melvern, N. S.; Executive Committee, Rev. B. H. Thomas, Rev. E. E. Daley and Rev. E. J. Grant.

A committee to consider and report upon the matter of a Summer School was appointed as follows: Revs. R. O. Morse, Dr. Steele, Dr. Keirstead, W. N. Hutchins, J. A. Gordon, A. C. Chute, H. F. Adams, W. B. Hinson and Judge Emmerson.

"The Order of the Ordinances," was the subject of a very excellent paper presented by Rev. W. N. Hutchins, M. A., of Canning, N. S. It was shown that historically the institution of Baptism preceded the institution of the Lord's Supper. Was not this an indication that the observance of these ordinances should follow the same order.

2. The order required in the great commission and in other Scriptures required the same order of observance. First "disciple," then "baptize," then observe "all things."

3. The order observed in New Testament times was first conversion or repentance then immediately baptism. So the Apostles enjoined in their teaching. They did not preach "repent" or "believe and observe the Lord's

Supper." Faith and baptism before the Lord's Supper was evidently the apostolic practice and if so it should be ours.

4. The Ecclesiastical order demands this order. The Supper is a church ordinance not for the use of the individual. Membership in the church could not take place before baptism.

5. The symbolical meaning of the ordinances demands this order. Baptism is related to the Supper as birth is related to the support and continuance of life. To keep the ordinance true to nature baptism, the symbol of life begun, must go before the Supper, the symbol of life sustained.

The last paper had for its subject, "The Messiah in Zechariah," presented by Rev. Wellington Camp, of Sussex. Its discussion of the Messianic passages of Zechariah was able and interesting, and many who listened to it must have felt that there was much more of homiletical value in this not very well understood book, than they had supposed.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The meeting of Friday evening again was under the auspices of the Maritime Union. The Scripture was read by Rev. W. Boggs, and prayer offered by Rev. W. E. Bates. There were three addresses by representative pastors, the first by Rev. H. R. Hatch of Wolfville, on "Our Baptist Young People and Education," the second by Rev. J. A. Gordon, of St. John, on "Our Baptist Young People and the Evangelization of our Country," and the third by Rev. W. B. Hinson, of Moncton, on "Our Baptist Young People and the Temperance Problem."

Each of these addresses presented its proper subject in a strong and effective manner, and the speakers were heard with deep interest by the large audience. The meeting was a very successful one.

OPENING OF CONVENTION.

The first session of the Convention opened at ten o'clock on Saturday, the president, Rev. Dr. Keirstead, in the chair. The hymn "I love thy kingdom Lord" was sung, Rev. W. J. Stackhouse, of Vancouver, read the 122nd Psalm, and Rev. J. C. Spurr, of Alexandria, led the Convention in prayer. The list of delegates was read by the Secretary, Mr. Herbert C. Creed of Fredericton. The following named visitors were invited to seats in the Convention: Rev. Dr. Goodspeed of McMaster University, Rev. James Grant of Pittsfield, W. J. Stackhouse of Vancouver, Rev. Alfred Chipman of St. John, Revs. H. Morrow and W. E. Boggs and Mrs. Churchill returned missionaries, Mr. Cosgrove of Boston and Rev. Mr. McGregor (Presbyterian) of Amherst.

The Secretary read a communication from the secretary of the N. B. Convention conveying the greetings of that body and naming Revs. J. H. Hughes and J. G. A. Belyea and Mr. T. H. Hall, as delegates from that body to the Convention. On motion the brethren named were invited to seats in the Convention.

A communication was read from Hon. Dr. D. McN. Parker of Halifax, tendering his resignation, on account of infirm health, as a member of the Ministers' Aid and Relief and Annuity Boards. The resignation was accepted. A communication was also received from Prof. F. H. Eaton, tendering his resignation as a member of the Board of Governors of Acadia University on account of his removal to British Columbia. The resignation was accepted. The resignations of Bro. C. F. Clinch and Rev. E. E. Daley, as members of the F. M. Board were accepted.

By nominations the names of Rev. W. B. Hinson and Rev. J. C. Spurr, were placed before the Convention as candidates for the office of president. Balloting resulted in the election of Rev. W. B. Hinson. Mr. Hinson who had been out and had not heard the nominations, came in and was received with hearty applause. In reply to the welcome of President Keirstead, he intimated that presiding over a public assembly was not among the things that he felt qualified to undertake, and though thanking the Convention very cordially for the intended honor, he courteously but firmly declined to serve. The Convention then unanimously voted to elect the Rev. J. C. Spurr as president.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The first part of the afternoon was occupied with two excellent addresses on the Conference meeting, presented by Rev. A. C. Chute and Rev. G. R. White. President Allison and Rev. Dr. Stewart, of Mount Allison University, and Rev. Mr. Howard were invited to seats in the Convention.

The address of the retiring president, for which time had not been found in the morning session, was now heard. The address was of that strong and impressive character which was to be expected of Dr. Keirstead. The address closed with an eloquent appeal to the denomination to do its duty manfully in the matter of the approaching Plebiscite. The address was received with great interest and frequent applause. It is to be printed in full in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

The report of Board of Governors of Acadia University was presented by the Secretary of the Board, Rev. Dr. Kempton. The consideration of this subject occupied the remainder of the session.

New Books.

Cuba and Other Verse. By Robert Manners. Toronto: William Briggs.

This is a volume of verse—including a prose essay on "Music and its Processes"—of 155 pages. The publishers work is in keeping with the excellent reputation of the house. The book will not immortalize the author as a poet, but it shows him to be possessed of a remarkable talent for versification with imagination and descriptive powers which have enabled him to produce some striking passages, and which (the author presumably being a young man) would seem to justify the expectation of better things to come. The author seems to us to be at his best in his descriptions of natural scenery. As an example we give the following from the description of a Cuban scene:

"The moon high o'er El Cobre's sombre height
Dispelled the shades of the impending night,
Flooding the vale and towering mountain side
In silvery light. Adown the valley gleamed
In gentle curves the river's wandering tide,
Till, gliding 'twixt a chasmed rock, it seemed
To seek repose beneath the o'ershadowing height,—
Whose frowning brow repelled the soft moonlight,—
As some great serpent winds its weary length
Into the darkness of the Cavern's strength."

Sunday School Outlines. By W. Bowman Tucker, M. A., Ph. D. Toronto: William Briggs.

This volume of 108 pages present, in a concise form, a series of Normal Studies for the use of Teachers' Meetings, Normal Classes, Normal Institutes and Individual Students. The book is divided into five chapters: Chapter I. discusses the principles of Sunday School work. In its six sections it deals with, 1. The Sunday School. 2. Its officers. 3. The Sunday School Teacher. 4. The Teacher's Meeting. 5. The Teacher before his Class. 6. Normal Work. Chapter II. deals with The Book, Analysis of the several books of the Bible, Bible History, Geography, etc. Chapter III. is devoted to Bible Study,—What is it, Its importance, etc., with Bible readings on 28 subjects, as The Spiritual Life; The Way of Salvation; Divine Love; Christian Faithfulness, etc. Chapter IV. discusses The Home Class department, and Chapter V. Sunday School Dynamics. Under this head are considered, The Holy Spirit in the Officers and Teachers; The Sunday School Prayer Meeting; The Church Catechism; The Literature; Texts; Retrospect and Prospect. From such examination as we have been able to give Mr. Tucker's book, we are led to believe that it will be found to contain in a concise and well arranged form a great deal that teachers and Normal students will find exceedingly helpful.

Value of Missionary Study.

The value of the study of missions as a factor in education and culture is emphasized in "Life and Light," by Mrs. C. H. Daniels, who writes:

"Missionary societies should be organized among young people for the quickening of their intellectual life. The programs of an active mission circle for one year touch upon some of the most important events of our time. Nations, great and small, receive some attention, and heroes like Livingstone, Stanley and Neesima, pass in review. All the bits of foreign news in daily papers assume new interest to young people when they have heard at the mission circle about Armenian affairs, war between China and Japan, or the Spaniards at Ponape. But beyond this is a certain preparation tending toward the truest culture; for best culture consists in assimilating knowledge acquired with facts concerning God and his Kingdom. Leaving these factors out of the account we fall into false thinking. The mission circle is certainly one useful instrument for harnessing facts of God and his Kingdom to such other knowledge as the young minds may be drinking in."—Baptist Union.

Behind the Cloud the Sun Still Shines.

When the Hindoos along the Ganges began to notice the recent eclipse of the sun, they watched with terror what they supposed to be the overpowering of their beloved divinity by the demons of darkness. They gave themselves up to prayer and bathing in the sacred river.

The people on the bank knelt down and prayed, shouting, "Hori boh!" (God, I cry!) Some covered themselves in the river. Many thousands of people were gathered together, men, women and children, and all were in a frantic, excited state lest the sun should be altogether swallowed by the demon, and never shine any more. I have seen many professed Christians act in just as foolish a way when undergoing some temporary discouragement or disappointment. We need to remember and have our faith thoroughly entrenched in it, that God is stronger than the devil, and that in the dark days as well as the bright, "all things work together for good to them that love God."

An Incident of the Queen's Jubilee.

The queen was driving along the old Windsor road when she met a cartload of "costers" in holiday attire. They, in no gentle tones, expressed delight at seeing her majesty, and, turning their cart, tried to keep pace beside the royal carriage. Their horse was not outdistanced for some time, and the coachman asked his mistress whether he should enter the royal domain by a gate near at hand, and so escape them. Guessing the purport of his question, the leader of the band called out: "Bless you, we won't hurt the old lady, we won't; we loves to see her, bless her!" The queen told the coachman to continue on the road, and bowed and smiled to the men, who were so delighted that they gave her the heartiest cheer that perhaps was given during the whole of the jubilee, and the queen appeared far from displeased at this spontaneous burst of loyalty.

* * The Story Page. * *

Sadie's Visit.

BY HARRIET CARYL COX.

The Governor was returning from luncheon in good humor, albeit in something of a hurry.

He had lingered longer than he intended, listening to the anecdotes of his companions; so now he passed rapidly down the corridors of the State House, exchanging greetings with those he met, and entered his own office.

His quick eye noted the clerk busily at work, and he nodded as he passed on to his inner office.

His hand was on the door-knob when a child's voice remonstrated: "The Governor ain't in there; he's gone to dinner. You'll have to wait."

The clerk turned his head as if to speak; but the Governor silenced him with a motion, as he turned toward the speaker. His kindly eyes took in with a glance the small girl figure resting back in the big chair. Her feet did not reach to the floor; her coat was flung over the back of another chair, and her hat hung on to the door-knob of the Governor's private office. She certainly was very much at home.

She looked up and smiled.

"Have one?" she said, holding up a doughnut. "There are plenty more," looking down at the paper bag in her lap. "I brought my lunch along 'cause I was afraid I'd get hungry; and if you've got to wait you might as well eat something too."

The Governor smiled in answer.

"I've been here 'most forever," she continued, confidently, "and there've been just piles of folks in; but that man over there"—pointing to the listening clerk—"he said the Governor couldn't see any one before three o'clock. He's a real nice man, tho' even if he did send them off. He must be some particular friend of the Governor, I guess, seeing he stays here all the time and looks out for things. He's been real polite to me, and you'd like him, I know," nodding gravely into the Governor's amused face.

"Suppose we go in and wait," suggested the Governor, opening the door of his inner office.

"Oh, I daren't!" she said, the child's voice was full of awe. "It's the Governor's you know and he mightn't like it." Her voice was scarce above a whisper as she slipped noiselessly from her chair and stood by the Governor, gazing into the room with wide-open eyes.

"We might go in, don't you think?" queried the Governor, a break in his voice, turning to the clerk.

"Oh, yes, certainly," replied the clerk, with an answering smile.

"There! didn't I tell you?" cried the child as she danced into the room. "He's a kind of man just as I said."

"You sit there," indicating the revolving chair at the desk, "and we'll make believe you're the Governor I wish you were," wistfully.

"Why?" queried the Governor. "You aren't afraid of him, are you?"

"No," hesitatingly. "That is, not much. I guess I almost ain't. But he's the Governor, you know, and has to do very important things, and he might not like to be bothered with a little girl. But I wouldn't be afraid of you, 'cause you've got such kind eyes. You'd listen to me, but he might tell me to get out. Do you suppose he would?"

"No," the Governor reassured her. "He might be very busy, you know, but I guess he'd listen to you; that is, if you should tell your story well and plainly. You might tell it to me as a sort of practice, then I can tell better if the Governor will listen to you."

"All right," she began, settling back in her chair and rubbing his shiny arms.

"It's about a fair, you see," looking up into his kind eyes. "We want to have one out where I live—one to help the Grand Army, you know, 'cause they were soldiers, and their houses got burned down, and they don't have any place to meet."

But nobody won't go to fairs, 'cause they're tired of them, and someone said if they could only get the Governor to come down and be there and say something and to shake hands with the people, why they could get a big crowd out."

"Folks would come from all round, same's they do at a cattle show, 'cause they are awfully fond of the Governor. He's the best one we ever had, you know. That's what they say, but I guess it's partly right 'cause some of the men was in the same company with him in the war; and seeing he's governor and they know him, it makes 'em feel pretty big."

"Anyway, I heard a man say so; but then, he's always saying something that ain't nice. He said the Governor wouldn't come when the committee wrote to him about it; and when the answer came that he had too many engagements he just smiled and said, 'I told you so.'"

"And they felt awful discouraged, and Papa felt so bad I just thought I'd come and see about it. I thought if I could see the Governor and tell him about it, perhaps

he'd come after all. I don't suppose he will, tho' seeing I'm only a little girl."

"He might," the Governor suggested, looking beyond her out of the window. "He might not have understood, you know; for he gets a good many invitations to go to places, and probably he didn't realize how much you wanted him."

The child's face brightened. "Oh, we do want him awfully," she cried; "and we'd make lots of money, I know. And I thought perhaps he'd bring his little girl along with him, and we'd show her around. We're going to have ice cream, you know. Don't you s'pose she'd like to come?"

A murmur of voices in the outer office, and a gruff voice calling, "Sadie!" precluded any answer to this query.

"It's Sam," said the child, slipping out of her chair, "and he's come for me, and I shan't see the Governor. Now ain't that just too bad!" Big tears rolled down her cheeks. "And I'm—so—disappointed," she sobbed.

"I might tell him for you," the Governor said, drawing her toward him. "You've told me all about it, so that I understand perfectly, and I'll see that he knows all about it, and I'll send you word tomorrow."

"Will you really?" The child's voice trembled with eagerness. "You aren't teasing, are you, seeing I'm a little girl?"

"No," he assured her, gravely. "Honest Injun! That's what you say when you mean it, isn't it? I thought so," as the child nodded. "That's what my little girl makes me say sometimes. Well, now, you run along with Sam, and be sure to go to the postoffice tomorrow, so as to know whether the Governor will come. I'm pretty sure he will," he added, as she vanished into the outer office.

* * *

The town of Mayfair was in a state of great excitement. The Grand Army was to hold a big fair, and the Governor was to be present. He was actually coming, despite his former refusal.

A big official-looking document had come to the chairman of the committee, saying that on further consideration, the Governor had decided to give himself the pleasure of opening the fair, and furthermore, he should bring two members of his staff with him.

Sadie had heard of it with great joy; but it was no news to her, for she had received a note from a casual friend at the State House; and this she treasured, and slept with it under her pillow every night.

At last the night of the fair came, and the hall was crowded so there was scarce space left for the entrance of the Governor and his escort when he should come. Sadie's father was one of them. They had gone to the station to meet him.

There was a thrill of expectancy all through the crowd, and eyes were kept anxiously on the door.

Sadie edged to the center of the hall, and clasped and unclasped her hands nervously. Her cheeks were flushed and her eyes shone.

The people about the door were crowding back. Two men in uniform with gold lace appeared in the doorway. The Governor would come next. A burst of music from the band. The people were moving excitedly. But where was the Governor? She looked in vain for more gold lace. Perhaps he would wear a purple robe, such as kings wore.

Why, there was the man she had talked to at the State House. She gave a happy laugh. How nice! He had come too.

She started forward to meet him, and he turned toward the eager child, a bright smile illuminating his handsome face. But the crowd held her back. "Wait till the Governor has passed," some one said. "The Governor!" She drew a quick breath. Could he be the Governor? Why, she had talked to him the same as if he were any common man. What must he think of her? He couldn't be angry, surely, because he had come. Yes, he had really come, for all the people were pointing toward him and whispering.

He seemed to be looking toward her. She shrank back, shyly; but his kindly eye had caught sight of the little figure, and he smiled and held out his hand.

So, unconscious of the throng of amazed onlookers, and seeing only his kindly face, she slipped from her place and ran to him; and together up the hall, through the cheering crowd they passed, Sadie and the Governor of the state, hand in hand.—Independent.

The Broken Pinion.

BY ARTHUR LEDLIE HANNA.

Just three of them, and they were idling along in the meadow as if there never was anything in the world to trouble or distress anybody. That was their outward appearance, but appearances are often deceitful.

Myra Holbrook was one and her face wore the pleasant

smile that distinguished it from so many faces. She was very thoughtful—more so than usual even—for she felt that a great deal depended upon her method of treating the subject then under discussion. She always felt this sense of responsibility when talking with the young men of her acquaintance, for she realized the influence that one young woman exerts.

"I don't see the harm," said her cousin, with an air of combativeness that showed he was arguing with himself as well as with her. "I'm sure the thing will be done if I don't do it, and probably better done. Whether I am the man that does it or not won't make an iota of difference to any living soul."

"Karl," said Myra quietly, but with the conviction that often goes with a quiet tone, "if a man is murdered, it generally doesn't make an iota of difference to him who murders him. Is that any reason why you should do the murder? Are you willing to murder merely on the ground that it will be done anyway by some one?"

"But I don't see," put in the third member of the party, "what it is that he wants to do. Is it the position of editor that has been offered him or just work in the office?"

"The editorship," answered Karl. "You see it is a paper published in the interests of wines and liquors, and it pays a large salary to the editor. It really is the chance of a lifetime. I shall never have as good an offer perhaps if I don't take this."

"But wouldn't you have to express and uphold views in which you do not believe?" asked Myra.

"Oh, sometimes, of course; but that is not much out of the way. Everybody knows that an editor is just a voice belonging to the capital that controls the paper."

"De Forrest," exclaimed the other young man, "where is your self-respect?"

Myra gave a little tug at his sleeve, as much as to say, "Don't anger him at this stage of the game."

"My self-respect?" echoed Karl De Forrest bitterly, "I lost that years ago."

"Don't say that, please," said Myra quietly; "you know you don't mean it."

"See here," said De Forrest still bitterly, "I've never been any use to the world in any moral way, and I may as well go the whole ticket at once. I'll admit, Miss Holbrook, that your illustration about the murder is a clincher. But I can't say I care. I've been a poor stick myself, and it's not for me to set myself up against that kind."

"Karl," she said, "you were sorry for that manner of a life, weren't you? And that was why you turned over a new leaf, wasn't it? You did repent once."

"I suppose so," he said. "Yes, I know I did once."

"And now," she said, "you are in danger of falling still lower. Don't you think that is terrible?"

"Oh, I shall never go back to drink again," he said with careless confidence.

"And yet," she retorted quickly, "you would aid in the destruction of others by the same vice."

"Myra, what difference does it make? I've been in the depths once, and I can never be one of your holy people again. You know the song, 'But the bird with a broken pinion never soared so high again.' That's true."

They had stopped to rest at the rambling old rail fence at the end of the meadow. Myra looked through the trees at the peacefully gliding waters of the wide stream, and then at the mountains and the sky beyond. A silent prayer ascended for help. "Ah!" she said, "you do not finish the song:

"But the bird with a broken pinion
Kept another from the snare,
And the life that sin had stricken
Raised another from despair."

Think," she went on eagerly, "of what that means. Often the most glorious work of all has been done by those who were once farthest down in the depths."

De Forrest said nothing. A change slowly came over his face while his cousin spoke. Something of the recklessness gave place to a seriousness unusual with him. Miss Holbrook noticed it and would give him no chance to retreat. "Ah," she said, "we have all wandered—we have all known sin and remorse. But think, think, Karl, of what a difference there may be in another world, when the souls that we rescue shall glitter in our crowns, and we shall shine as the stars forever and ever."

The tender twilight, sweetest hour of the day, stole over the meadow. Destinies for time and eternity were there being settled. "Am I preaching?" asked Myra, with a sudden fear that she should only repel him after all.

"Myra," he answered a little huskily, "I must think about what you have said. Is it possible that I can still be of some use? At any rate I shall never forget what you have said." He bowed his head on the fence and the silence was broken only by the shrill noise of the crickets in the grass.

"Myra," he said, suddenly raising his head, "my best friend—I love him like a brother—is on the road to ruin this very evening. Last night I saw him going into a

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The Young People

saloon, and he was already half drunk. I took him by the arm and tried to keep him outside. But he turned on me and told me that I was in a fine position to talk. Wasn't I just going to work on a paper that helped keep the saloon going? And wasn't I going to make my living out of the sale of liquor? And hadn't I better let him go along and help keep the trade alive? I never looked upon it as my responsibility until now.

"Oh, Karl!" was all Myra found it in her heart to say. "But, Myra," and there was an eagerness in his voice that was a revelation, "I do not believe it is too late, and if God wills it so, I shall rescue him to-night. I can tell him that my approval of the liquor trade is forever at an end."

"And 'thou hast gained thy brother,'" quoted the third member of the party. De Forrest grasped his cousin's hand and there were tears in his eyes.

"Karl," said Miss Holbrook softly, "some day, when we meet around the throne, we can look in each others' faces and remember this quiet twilight in the meadow, and the memory of it will go with us through all eternity."

A few months later Karl De Forrest went home forever. And the friend of whom he spoke and whose rescue he accomplished stood by his side at the very last.

"And they that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars forever and ever," he said.—Our Young People.

Their Grievance.

"They have grown to such nice, well-behaved kittens that I don't mind having them in the nursery now and then," said nurse approvingly.

"A cat that is always under foot, or climbing into places where it don't belong, I can't abide; but I don't mind these."

So Muff, Whiff and Flippet found themselves in comfortable quarters before a bright fire that dark, windy day. The room was large and cheerful, the carpet soft and warm, the baby's yarn ball and string of spools made delightful playthings, and the three little visitors enjoyed themselves. They had grown tired of play, however, and curled up for a nap on the rug when nurse took baby for an airing.

"The cool air won't hurt him for a block or two, and he is always restless if he is shut in all day," nurse said, tucking on the fleecy cap and cloak. Then she looked at the kittens. "They may as well stay here until we come back. It will be such a little while, and they are not mischievous."

It was very quiet in the room when nurse's voice and baby's gleeful laugh had died away. Whiff lifted his little round head and looked about him. Not a sound but the ticking of the clock and the sighing of the wind outside the window.

Whiff didn't like it quite so still, and he decided to enliven matters by examining the place more thoroughly. He nibbled cautiously at the plants, tried the cushioned chair in the corner, and finally came to baby's white crib. No cat was allowed in that, he very well knew, and he was passing on when his sharp eyes espied an odd looking head resting upon the pillow. What was that? A cat? Surely he could not be dreaming, and if not, there was a cat lying in that downy white nest where he and his brothers were never permitted to set foot. There was a pretty piece of favoritism! He awakened Muff and Flippet in a minute.

"Come and see what I have found! All the time that nurse has been saying we had no right to go on the little, white bed she has been letting another cat sleep there as long as it liked."

"Another cat? No one has any more right here than we have," said Flippet, pricking up his ears.

"That white bed is such a lovely place to sleep," cried Muff enviously, though only a moment before he had been sure that no place could be nicer than a rug before the fire.

"Yes, just think of our having to lie on the floor while another cat has such a bed right in the same room. That nurse has been cheating us out of our rights."

"We'll have them all the same," declared Flippet.

The three mounted the crib, and as the stranger did not seem to notice them, Whiff always the leader, advanced cautiously toward the pillow.

"Pshaw!" he exclaimed in sudden disgust. "It isn't alive at all; it is just one of those stuffed calico things that they give children to play with."

But they had been too busy with their enterprise to heed the sound of approaching feet, and the door opened to admit the nurse before they could retreat.

"Oh, you miserable little cats!" she exclaimed.

"Would nothing satisfy you but tracking over baby's bed the minute my back was turned? I might have known better than to leave you here."

And they were turned out of the house in a hurry.

"Now it will be ever so long before she will trust us in that nice room again," said Muff dolefully. "And we might have been there yet if we had only been satisfied with what we had."

"It wasn't quite that," answered Whiff. "We were dissatisfied that any one should have better."

And truly that is the root of most discontent.—Morning Star.

EDITORS, J. D. FREEMAN, G. R. WHITE.

KINDLY ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS FOR THIS DEPARTMENT TO REV. G. R. WHITE, FAIRVILLE, ST. JOHN.

Prayer Meeting Topic—August 28.

B. Y. P. U. Topic.—Conquest Meeting: Mexico and Brazil. Alternate Topic.—True to his name, Ex. 34:6-8.

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday, August 29.—Isaiah 23. Tyre's strength, (vs. 3). Compare Ezek. 27:3.

Tuesday, August 30.—Isaiah 24. In whose hands is the earth? (vs. 1). Compare Prov. 3:19.

Wednesday, August 31.—Isaiah 25. Our Benefactor, (vs. 6). Compare Matt. 22:4.

Thursday, September 1.—Isaiah 26. Our everlasting strength, (vs. 4). Compare Prov. 10:29.

Friday, September 2.—Isaiah 27. How make peace with Jehovah? (vs. 5). Compare Job 22:21.

Saturday, September 3.—Isaiah 28:1-13. The strength of Ephraim goes down, (vs. 3,4). Compare Isa. 30:30, 31.

Prayer Meeting Topic—Sunday, Aug. 28.

Alternate Topic.—True to His Name, Ex. 34:6-8.

There is much in a name when accompanied by authority capable of being put to a practical use. It only fails when it lacks such application. God proclaimed himself to Moses to be "The Lord, the Lord God," making his lordship significantly emphatic. We might shrink from him had the proclamation ended there; but we are drawn and closely bound to him when we hear, "merciful and gracious, longsuffering and abundant in goodness and truth." God's lordship is enforced, not by the exercise of the autocrat's power, but by the more far-reaching and lasting method of making us equal with himself. John 10:30; Rom. 8:17. Force fails hopelessly where love conquers completely. God's method of forgiveness is the most effective method of gaining possession of the enemy's strong hold. In vs. 7 we have a catalogue of greatness: "Forgiving iniquity," deviation from right, crookedness; "Transgression," open violation of law; "Sin," including every possible form of opposition to, rejection or disregard of God's love. Don't lose sight of the picture of justice given; "that will by no means clear the guilty." God is ever true to every attribute of His name. Such an example of strict adherence to the principles of His nature must stimulate his followers to be true to His name, whom they have professed to have named. Christ demands the first, best, and fullest service from his followers. Beware of the influence of your life upon "those who in their turn will follow you." The last part of vs. 7 puts the responsibility very plainly upon us. Let us strive to be as true to Christ as He was true to the Father.

The Lord Our Strength, Psalm 18:1, 2.

David's military life brought him in contact and into conflict with many strong enemies. He recognized his personal need of a support stronger than himself. He sought and found that support in early youth. He found it in the Friend of his father and his own friend, and He forsook him not. He, the Friend that sticketh closer than a brother, was David's friend. He was to him all in all. The trust and experiences of the Psalmist compares measurably with those of every true Christian. O that God may be to each of us what He was to the sweet singer of Israel, the Lord my strength.

I. The Lord is our strong foundation, my rock. Christ the rock of our hope and trust. If we be upon this foundation the gates of hell cannot prevail against us, Matt. 16:18. Are we on it? Then the Almighty hand of the mighty God of Jacob placed us there. He brought me up also out of the horrible pit of the miry clay and set my feet upon a rock and established my goings, Psa. 40:2.

How firm a foundation ye saints of the Lord Is laid for your faith in His excellent Word, What more can he say than to you he hath said, You who unto Jesus for refuge have fled.

II. The Lord our strong preserver. Having laid for us and placed us upon a firm foundation, He encloses us behind a mighty fortress, my fortress, deliverer, high tower. God is round about us as the mountains are round Jerusalem to protect and preserve us from foes. Our foundation cannot be undermined; it is deeper than the gates of hell. Our fortification cannot be scaled the salvation that God appoints for walls and bulwarks reaches as high as the righteousness of Jesus Christ can ascend, higher than the gates of heaven. Then with such a supporter and protector we can say, The Lord is my strength, in Him will I trust.

III. The Lord our strong leader and the champion of all our conflicts. When but a shepherd lad David, in the name of the Lord, slew the bear and the lion and delivered his lamb and sheep.

It was in the name of the Lord God of Israel he faced and slew "Goliath of Gath" who was setting at defiance the armies of the Lord. It was in the name of the Lord he set up his banners as King over Israel, Psalm 20:5, and in that name he triumphed gloriously, running through troops and leaping over walls, Psalm 18:29.

So brethren our every conflict should be entered in the name of the Lord. Thus revealing our confidence in him, and our loyalty to him, and as God's promise is sure, we will be more than conquerors through him who loved us and gave himself for us. S. D. ERVINE.

Springfield, N. B. Aug. 8th.

Finding Happiness.

Few things are more amply verified by experience than that he who makes happiness the direct object of his search will be disappointed in his quest. God has so constituted the moral order that happiness is the incident of certain other things which must be pursued as life's highest aim and end. The watcher who looks up into the night sky, all studded with stars, naturally fixes his gaze upon some orb of surpassing brightness. As he does so, making this star the direct object of vision, he often discovers in the azure field immediately around it a number of lesser lights. Let him make the experiment of turning away his gaze from the central, brighter orb, and seek to fasten it upon the fainter star, and the latter will disappear from view. Not until he fixes his gaze again upon the former will the latter come into view. The scientist finds the explanation of this in the theory that the rays of light which fall obliquely upon the retina affect more sensitively the nerve of vision than those which fall directly upon it. Be this as it may, the experiment in optics is a suggestive one. Happiness is one of the lesser stars in the firmament of life. God has set in that firmament other stars of the first magnitude to attract our gaze. As we fix the eye upon these we become conscious of the shining of another star within the field of our vision. There is one light, shining with clear lustre, which we cannot fail to see. It is the pole-star of duty. It was set there to be the object of direct and concentrated vision. He who fixes his eye upon duty and shapes his life accordingly will find accompanying happiness. There is another star, too, which burns brightly in the sky. It is the star of sacrifice. He who fixes his gaze steadily upon sacrifice as the ideal and guide of life, thinking not of selfish ease, but losing thought and sight of self in ministry to others, will find the sky lighted up for him with unsought-for delight. The happiness which he does not seek will reveal itself to him.—Baptist Union.

Our Juniors.

Growing Secretly.

Dear secret greenness! nursed below Tempests and winds and wintry nights! Vex not that but One sees thee grow, That One made all these lesser lights. Then bless thy secret growth, nor catch At noise, but thrive unseen and dumb; Keep clean, bear fruit, earn life, and watch Till the white-winged reapers come.

Helen's Victory.

"No, I don't love him any more, and I won't play with him any more," sobbed little Helen, "because he has broken my best dollie Maud 'Laine,'" by which she meant "Elaine." For so beautiful was this dollie to her that the most beautiful name that mamma could think of was not too good for her, so Helen thought.

With a very unhappy frown on her face she sat on her little chair grieving over her dollie's misfortune, and with many unkind thoughts about Tom passing through her mind. Suddenly she looked up toward where her mother was sitting reading.

Just at that moment it happened that mother, instead of being interested in her story, was glancing over the top of her book right at her little daughter.

Helen understood her mother's glance. The loving sunshine that was in mother's face could perhaps hardly help being reflected. At any rate, Helen had jumped from her seat before she knew what she was doing and was at mother's side, whispering:

"I'm sorry, mamma; I will love him. I haven't forgotten my verse, though I did for a minute: 'forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you.'" Helen repeated it as if to show her real forgiveness.

"And now bring me Maud Elaine," said her mother, "and we will see how easily she can be mended, and how foolish it is in a little girl to let naughty thoughts get in her mind and displease God all over a broken dollie."—Apples of Gold.

Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U.

MOTTO FOR THE YEAR:

"We are laborers together with God."

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR AUGUST.

For our Conventions that a special blessing may descend upon all present and wisdom be given to guide in all matters of business.

Notes from Convention of W. B. M. U.

On Monday evening a large number of the delegates to the W. B. M. U. Convention had reached the delightful town of Truro, N. S., and were received by the friends there with a hearty welcome and the hospitality for which they are noted. The weather was fine, and continued to be all that could be desired during the time the meetings were being held.

On Tuesday morning at 9.30 a meeting of the Executive was held to which the delegates were invited. A large amount of business was transacted, and work for the coming sessions planned. Quite a large number of the sisters were present.

At 2.30 a Bible reading and prayer service was conducted by Mrs. Yowman Bishop. This meeting was largely attended and proved very interesting and helpful to the sisters, a large number of whom took part in the service.

At 3 o'clock the chair was taken by the president, and after the hymn "All hail the power of Jesus' name" had been sung, and prayer offered by Mrs. Masters, the 14th annual Convention of the W. B. M. U. was declared open for business. The names of the delegates were then read by the secretary, the sisters responding as their names were called. The chair appointed the following committees: Nominating, Mrs. W. E. Hall, N. S., Mrs. J. F. Masters, N. B., Mrs. J. Clarke, P. E. I. Committee on resolutions, Miss Johnstone, Mrs. T. S. Simms, Mrs. M. C. Higgins. The annual report for N. B. was then read by Mrs. Cox, the Provincial Secretary for that Province, showing an increase manifested by the Societies, as well as an increase in the funds. This report after some little discussion was adopted. Miss Johnston, Provincial Secretary for N. S. then read her annual report, showing the work in Nova Scotia to be in good condition and very encouraging. After the hymn "Sowing in the morning" was sung, prayer was offered by Mrs. Dr. Steele and Mrs. Sandford, in which several sisters who are very ill, were tenderly remembered at a Throne of Grace. The report from P. E. I. was read by Miss Jackson, and told of success in the work on the Island. On motion this report was adopted.

At 4 o'clock Mrs. Cox took the chair, and conducted a County secretaries' meeting, which was opened by singing "Draw me nearer," Mrs. Gunn, secretary for Colchester County, engaged in prayer. A Bible reading, in which a number of the sisters participated, was given by Mrs. Cox, on the subject of "Faithfulness," which was quite helpful. Miss Flora Clarke, secretary for Westmorland read an excellent paper on "Faithfulness," which explained the duties of County secretaries, and gave many helpful suggestions in regard to the work, calling on all workers to be faithful and work while day lasts. An open conference on the duties of secretaries both Provincial and County was conducted by the leader, calling on an interchange of thought and opinion which was highly interesting, and no doubt quite helpful to the many workers present. This meeting was closed by prayer and singing. Mrs. Adams in a few well chosen words in behalf of the Aid Society of Prince St. church gave a hearty welcome to the sisters of the W. B. M. U. now in annual Convention. Mrs. Waring of the Immanuel church also gave a warm and loving welcome on behalf of her Society. These words of greeting and welcome were responded to by Mrs. Nalder of Windsor, who voiced the thanks of the Convention to the sisters of Truro, for their kind hospitality. The report of Miss M. Wood, secretary of the Bureau of Literature, was then read by the Treasurer, and after considerable discussion in regard to the free distributing of literature, this report was adopted. On motion it was resolved that the County secretaries be allowed the privilege of drawing free literature to the amount of one dollar. The president read a letter from Mrs. Archibald in regard to the establishment of a hospital in Chicacole. A house is there which can be utilized for this purpose, and there is promise of assistance in starting this work. Mrs. Archibald wished to have the assurance that this work, if commenced, will be carried on, and desires to know what the W. B. M. U. will do toward it. After a few words from Miss Carr, a returned missionary from Burma, whose opinion in regard to this hospital work was asked by Mrs. Manning, the time having arrived for adjournment, this matter was left

for future decision. Adjourned after closing prayer by Mrs. Howard Barsa.

Tuesday evening at 7.30 a large audience assembled. The president in the chair. "All hail the power of Jesus name" was sung, Mrs. W. E. Hall read a portion of Scripture, Miss Johnston engaging in prayer, Mrs. Smith, the treasurer, read her annual report, which was of a very encouraging nature, showing the receipts to have been \$9081.91 for all purposes, more than has been realized in any previous year. On motion this report was adopted. The Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Everett, then gave her annual report, showing progress along all the lines. This report was adopted, "Onward Christian Soldiers" was sung. Mrs. J. Layton of the Auxiliary Missionary Societies of the Presbyterian churches presented greetings, in a pleasing manner, responded to by our President. Mrs. Manning then delivered her annual address, which was listened to with the deepest attention. Mr. P. R. Foster engaged in prayer, asking the blessing of the Master on the words so lovingly and faithfully spoken. A vocal solo was beautifully rendered by Mrs. A. A. Shaw of Windsor. Miss Carr from Burma being introduced by the President, gave an interesting account of her work. Mrs. Churchill from Bobbili, India, then spoke to the large audience and was listened to with the closest attention while she told of her work among the Telugus, in its different departments, asking for more earnest prayers on the part of those at home. The collection was taken during which pleasing music was rendered by a male quartette. Mr. Adams closed the meeting with prayer.

Wednesday morning at 9.30 a meeting for prayer and praise was held, conducted by Mrs. J. F. Kempton, largely attended and quite interesting, a large number of the sisters taking part. The business meeting was opened at 10 o'clock. After routine business, reports from the Societies were called for, about forty delegates responded, giving for the most part very encouraging accounts of their Societies. The names of some of our sisters who have during the year been promoted to higher service were mentioned, and their friends tenderly remembered in prayer by Mrs. Cox. The election of officers then took place resulting in the re-election of last year's officers, with the exception of Mrs. David Price being elected Vice President for P. E. I. in place of Mrs. M. C. Higgins, who has removed to New Brunswick, and Miss Annie Jackson appointed Provincial Secretary for P. E. I. in place of Miss M. C. Davies who is laid aside by illness. The Corresponding Secretary on motion was instructed to send a note of sympathy to Miss Davies who has asked to be released from office and has for so many years faithfully served this Union. Meeting adjourned after closing prayer by Mrs. Hall.

At 2.30 Mrs. H. Barsa conducted a praise meeting which was well attended, and enjoyed by all. At 3 o'clock the business was continued. The chairman of Home Missions Committee gave her annual report, which after discussion was adopted. Mrs. Atkins presented greetings from the Presbyterian West End Auxiliary Mission Society. Mrs. Maynard, State Secretary for Mass., U. S., being called on gave a very interesting address, telling of the work accomplished by her Mission Society, Mrs. Manning responded to these greetings.

The estimates for the year were then presented by the Treasurer, appropriating \$7,500 for Foreign Missions, and \$3000 for Home Missions, on motion these were adopted. Mrs. P. R. Foster then conducted a Mission Band exercise which proved extremely interesting, including a map exercise on Bimlipatam, and several five minute papers by young ladies. The report of Mission Bands in N. B. was read by Mrs. Cox for Miss Barton. A message to the Union written by Mrs. W. V. Higgins who was not able to be present was read by Mrs. Morgan. Several appointments were made and the meeting adjourned by prayer. A large and very interesting meeting was held in the evening at 7.30 addressed by Mrs. Sandford, returned missionary, Miss Blackadar, missionary elect, also Miss Edna Corning. Mrs. Jost of Guysboro read a finely written and well delivered paper on "What the word go means to women," Mrs. M. C. Higgins, gave a stirring address on "The motive power of Christian missions," Mrs. Nalder of Windsor gave the parting address. We wish all our sisters could have heard these addresses, and we hope some of them will be given to the public. A consecration service was held at the close which was deeply marked by the Spirit's presence. And thus closed one of the most successful meetings held by the W. B. M. U.

COR. SECRETARY.

Work for the Missionary Committee.

An exchange tells of the work done by a committee on mission work showing how varied are the lines along which this committee may project its operations. There may be in this some suggestions for vacation work. The idea of the song books made from quarterlies is especially

suggestive. There are many schools on the frontier that would be glad to receive a gift of this sort.

"Our committee on mission work has been interested in various lines. They sent comfort bags, with money for Testaments, and dolls, to a Rescue Mission for lumbermen and their families. Papers and magazines have been distributed, a magazine subscription taken for a colored teacher in the South, and a barrel of good clothing sent to help poor students in Whitman College. Forty song books were made from songs in the backs of old Sunday School quarterlies, and given to a new school. We are working to furnish a room in the proposed hospital in our city."—Baptist Union.

Making the Most of One's Vision.

In running the Christian race, one needs to look in many directions at once. True, one should have an eye single to the glory of God, but that does not mean that he should reduce his range of vision to a point. If a man wants to go to a letter-box across the street, he does not shut one eye and look at the box with the other to make sure of his aim. He keeps the box in view, but he keeps his eyes about him for the dangers that beset one while crossing a street. That is what Jesus asks of every man who is pressing toward the mark: "Watch and pray." We have no more right to look to God to preserve us from the spiritual dangers to which we have shut our eyes, than to expect him to save us from the wheels of a passing street-car which we have chosen to ignore.—S. S. Times.

A dead Christ might have been a teacher and a wonder-worker, and remembered and loved as such; but only a risen and living Christ could be a Saviour—the Life and the Life-Giver—and as such preached to all men.—Edersheim.

A Good Appetite

Is essential for perfect health and physical strength, but when the blood is weak, thin and impure, the stomach cannot perform its duty and the Appetite fails. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite and giving sound digestion. It purifies and enriches the blood, tones the stomach and digestive organs and gives strength to the nerves and health and vigor to the whole system. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable, beneficial. Price 25 cents.

Printing

WHAT KIND DO YOU WANT?

LETTER-HEADS
BILL-HEADS
ENVELOPES
CIRCULARS
FOLDERS
OR WHAT?

We Print Everything from a Card to a Newspaper — Print it well and Quick — Cheap too

PATERSON & Co.

Saint John, N. B.

We will send post paid a pack of beautifully printed visiting cards for 50c.

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HAVELOCK

August 16th.

Dandruff is Dangerous

When dandruff appears it is usually regarded as an annoyance. It should be regarded as a disease. Its presence indicates an unhealthy condition of the scalp, which, if neglected, leads to baldness. Dandruff should be cured at once. The most effective means for the cure is found in AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It promotes the growth of the hair, restores it when gray or faded to its original color, and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

"For more than eight years I was greatly troubled with dandruff, and though a young man, my hair was fast turning gray and falling out. Baldness seemed inevitable until I began to use



Ayer's Hair Vigor

The dandruff has been entirely removed and my hair is now soft, smooth and glossy and fast regaining its original color."
—L. T. VALLÉ, Allenton, Mo.

Notices.

Quarterly Meeting.

The Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska Co's Baptist Quarterly meeting will convene with the Baptist church at Andover, on the 2nd Friday in Sept., 9th, at 7.30 p. m. Preaching by O. R. Merritt, Lic.; Missionary sermon by Rev. C. Currie; Quarterly sermon, Rev. I. C. Blakney. As this will be the annual meeting, and officers will be appointed for the ensuing year, it is desirable that a large delegation be present.

Woodstock. THOS. TODD, Sec'y-Treas.
July 13.

The annual convention of the Digby county Sunday School Association, will be held in Digby, Aug. 26th, beginning at 10.30 a. m. Day sessions in Methodist Hall, evening session in Presbyterian church. Collection at evening session for county work. All Sunday Schools are requested to send delegates.

New Tusket. C. F. SABRAN.
Aug. 11th.

Yarmouth County Quarterly meeting convenes with the church at Carleton, Sept. 6th, at 10 a. m. Denominational work in its various phases will be the special theme of the morning and afternoon sessions. All Yarmouth Co. pastors attending convention are requested to give up-to-date addresses on the "topic." The W. M. A. S. of the county, occupy the hour from 3.30 to 4.30 p. m. The evening session will be arranged for at the first session.
W. F. PARKER, Sec'y.
Yarmouth, Aug. 8th.

The fifth Annual session of the N. B. Baptist Convention, will be held with the Havelock Baptist Church, commencing Saturday Sept 10th at 10 o'clock a. m. On Friday preceding the opening of Convention the N. B. Baptist S. School Convention will meet. The evening session will be a S. S. rally addressed by different speakers. The Woman's M. A. Societies will have a public meeting to be addressed by various speakers—Probably on Sunday p. m. On Monday p. m. Sept. 12th the annual meeting of the Baptist Annuity Association will take place. Let all churches and societies to be represented see that delegates be sent. Travelling and other arrangements will be announced later.

S. D. ERVINE, Sec'y.

The next annual meeting of the Baptist Annuity Association located in New Brunswick will be held with the New Brunswick Baptist Convention in the Havelock Baptist church, Kings County, N. B., on Monday, the 14th day of September next, at 3 o'clock p. m.
HAVERLOCK COV, Recording Sec'y.
August 16th.

The York and Sunbury Co. Quarterly Meeting will convene with the 1st Canterbury Baptist church, Friday, September 2nd, 7.30, p. m. Introductory sermon preached by Pastor C. N. Barton. Paper on Temperance by Rev. W. D. Manzer. Paper on Prayer Meetings by Pastor C. N. Barton. Quarterly Sermon by Evangelist Young. We trust the churches will send delegates and pastors.

C. N. BARTON, Sec'y pro tem.
Millville, Aug. 11th.

The 13th annual Sunday School Convention for the Province of Nova Scotia will be held at Bridgetown, Oct. 11-13 next. The programme is now in course of preparation, and it is expected that clergymen and laymen interested in advanced Sunday School methods including representatives of the International, will be present and address the convention. All our live and progressive Sunday Schools will be represented, and it is hoped that there will be a large representation.

All friends and delegates intending to be present at the New Brunswick Convention at Havelock, Sept. 9-12, will please forward names at earliest convenience to the undersigned. Please state whether you will come by road or rail.
Havelock. FREDERICK T. SNELL.

Birds of Passage.

The migration of birds has always been a most perplexing phenomenon to scientific investigators. The facts are very clear, but the origin of the instinct and the forces which direct it are by no means established. What is it that impels certain birds at a certain season of the year to leave a land of plenty and journey thousands of miles to a northern clime where hardship in various forms certainly awaits them, and then after rearing their young, while food is still abundant and long before winter approaches, undertake their long return journey? Why is it, too, that countless thousands young birds, with no previous experience or teaching, undertake this same journey in the fall? Why is it that in many cases as have been proved beyond a doubt, the same individuals return to the same spot year after year? These and many similar questions, are more easily asked than answered. The latest word of science on this subject, as given by Prof. Lloyd Morgan of England, is an exceedingly interesting book recently published entitled, "Habit and Instinct," simply states the problem and confesses our present inability to solve it.

Spring is the season when the migration of birds is most in evidence; for while the number of birds going South in the fall is naturally much greater, the period of migration extends over a longer time and the migratory flocks are scattered. In the spring, however, the birds are in a hurry; and while many of them do not stay long with us, they are in full song, their plumage is at its brightest, and their buoyant, fresh life is altogether more impressive than their quiet and retiring ways when on their journey South in the fall.

It is probable that nearly all birds migrate to a greater or less extent. There are certain species which we call permanent residents, such as the chickadee, blue jay, downy woodpecker, etc., which are with us summer and winter; but it is likely that while these species are always present, the individuals change, some going South in cold weather and others from farther North taking their place. In addition to the permanent residents there are about a dozen winter visitants, that is, birds which migrate from the North at the approach of winter and return with the arrival of spring. The remaining species may be designated either as summer residents—birds which breed in the state—or migrates specifically, birds which simply pass through the state on their spring and fall journeys.

It should be said that in the study of the birds a good opera glass is a necessity, also a manual of some sort. With an opera glass (or still better, a field glass,) one can bring the birds within arm's length, as it were, and note their markings and watch their habits without alarming them. The best manual is Dr. Coues' "Key to North American Birds," but this is quite bulky and expensive, besides being rather more technical and scientific than the amateur bird-student will care for. Perhaps the



best book for ordinary purposes is Frank M. Chapman's "Handbook of the Birds of Eastern North America." This is concise and sufficiently comprehensive. It is an invaluable aid, however, in popular bird-study, as it gives numerous illustrations and contains a simple and well arranged key for the identifications of species.—Minneapolis Tribune.

A Soft Answer.

One of the greatest singers of France was returning from New York on one of the large German steamships. One evening, glancing at the program of the concert that was to be played during dinner, she saw the announcement of a triumphal march celebrating the victory over France in 1871.

"I am sure," she said to a fellow-countryman, sitting near, "that this is not intended as a discourtesy to us, but I don't care. I am to much of a patriot not to express my disapproval of it in my own way when they begin to play this piece. Wait and see!"

The Captain, having caught the gist of these remarks, and noticed the famous singer's agitation, glanced at the program to see what caused it. Then, without showing any surprise, he spoke to one of the waiters in a low tone. At the moment when the German triumphal march was due to begin, the French singer, who could hardly control her agitation, prepared to leave the table. The first cord was played, the artist arose and stood, pale, agitated, amazed, while the officers and other passengers got up and smiled sympathetically at her. And the band played "The Marseillaise!" It was a beautiful illustration of the truth of Solomon's proverb that "a soft answer turneth away wrath." There are many points in social contact where a little kindly thoughtfulness, such as was shown by this German captain, would save the causing of sorrow or anger, and give happiness.

Nothing New.

I came the other day by chance on a passage in the "Greville Memoirs," which had somehow escaped my attention in former readings, and which has an odd sort of interest. I was always under the impression that the "lift," as we call it in England, or the "elevator," as I believe you call it—or at all events as you used to call it—in America, was entirely an invention of our own time. But here is Greville, who in the year 1837 is describing one of the palaces of the King of Sardinia, and who tells us that the king "has had a machine made like a car, which is drawn up by a chain from the bottom to the top of the house. It holds about six people, who can be at pleasure elevated to any story, and at each landing-place there is a contrivance to let them in and out." And I had always supposed that it was an ingenious "Yankee Notion," and here you get the thing itself in Italy in 1830, the invention of a king, and the word "elevated" ready to hand for the purpose.—Justin McCarthy, in Independent.

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to-day am a happy woman at being cured of that terrible disease." MRS. MAGDALENA VOIGT, Rhineland, Ont.

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The Home

Her Story Book.

There's a funny little girl who reads to me every day

The most surprising travels from a volume worn and gray,

In lands where monkeys buy and sell, and talk and go to school, And there are lions, numerous as fishes in a pool;

And dreadful savage men who build great cities out of bones, And dwarfs whose woods are bits of moss, their mountains pebble stones.

But the book in which she reads about these travellers of renown, Is the family receipt book, and she holds it up side down

—The Watchman.

How to Have a Happy Home.

"Home"—one of the sweetest of words. Here is where life begins, and for the most part ends. Life takes its character from the home. The words "home" and "heaven" are often found together. They stand practically for the same thing, in one case on earth, in the other in the world above. To merit its name it must be happy. Ruskin defines its true nature as "the place of peace; the shelter, not only from all injury, but from all terror, doubt and division." He calls it "a sacred place, a vestal temple, a temple of the hearth watched over by household gods, before whose face none may come but those whom they can receive with love.

1. The first condition of a happy home is a reverent, devout, loving recognition of God. He is its architect. An ideal home without a family altar is inconceivable. Family life should centre about the Bible, be sweetened by daily song, by joyous, reverent prayer. Oh, the sweetness, the sunshine, the melody, the unity of such a home. Its love is the outcome of divine love. Only thus can natural affection be enabled, sanctified and made abiding.

2. Unselfishness. Christian love forbids thoughtlessness and disregard of others. Courtesy and ceaseless kindness must habitually control speech and action. "Be kindly affectionate one toward another" is the counsel of Scripture. The spirit that beautifies and blesses the home is gentle, patient, forbearing, thoughtful, dutiful, affectionate.

3. Culture must be added to grace. Grace itself demands it. Books, music, pictures, a high grade of periodical literature, and all that refines, ennobles and educates must be coveted, and as resources permit, secured. Much of the world's money is squandered on outside pleasure that brings no profit, but rather, by creating a spirit of restlessness, disorganizes the home which is the only permanent source of virtue and joy. The encroachments of modern society and public amusements are a portentous menace to the well-being of mankind.

4. Pleasure. It is a tremendous impeachment of family life and of stability of character when a household can find no satisfying amusements within the bounds of its own circle. Parents must play with their children, provide them games. Children well trained find more delight in the companionship of parents, brothers and sisters in sport than in that of the outside world. A family circle, happy in itself, listening to reading about a table well loaded with good literature, enjoying or uniting in music and song, full of glee over some wholesome game, rich enough in character and life to have resources in itself, and not dependent for diversion and amusement upon the questionable and superficial pleasures ministered by those not seeking our highest good, such a home is a joy to childhood, an inspiration to manhood, a boon or a blessed memory to old age.—New York Observer.

A Tramp's Eloquent Lecture.

A tramp asked for a free drink in a saloon. The request was granted, and when in the act of drinking the proffered beverage one of the young men present exclaimed:

"Stop, make us a speech. It is poor liquor that doesn't unloosen a man's tongue."

The tramp hastily swallowed down the drink, and as the liquor coursed through his blood he straightened himself and stood before them with a grace and dignity that all his rags and dirt could not obscure.

"Gentleman," he said, "I look tonight at you and myself, and it seems to me I look upon the picture of my lost manhood. This bloated face was once as young and handsome as yours. This shambling figure once walked as proudly as yours, a man in the world of men. I, too, once had a home and friends and position. I had a wife as beautiful as an artist's dream, and I dropped the priceless pearl of her honor and respect in the wine-cup and, Cleopatra-like, saw it dissolve, and quaffed it down in the brimming draught. I had children as sweet and lovely as the flowers of spring, and saw them fade and die under the blighting curse of a drunkard father. I had a home where love lit the flame upon the altar and ministered before it, and I put out the holy fire, and darkness and desolation reigned in its stead. I had aspirations and ambitions that soared as high as the morning star and broke and bruised their beautiful wings, and at last strangled them that I might be tortured with their cries no more. Today I am a husband without a wife, a father without a child, a tramp with no home to call his own, a man in whom every good impulse is dead. And, all swallowed up in the maelstrom of drink."

The tramp ceased speaking. The glass fell from his nerveless fingers and shivered into a thousand fragments on the floor. The swinging doors pushed open and shut again, and when the little group about the bar looked up the tramp was gone.—New Orleans Picayune.

His Work.

One time a man came to one of the men who worked for him, and gave him a big stone, and said:

"Now, you cut in this stone the leaves just like the ones in this picture."

The stone did not look very pretty, and the man said:

"I will do just the very best I can, but I wish I could cut in this beautiful marble here."

So he toiled away with his sharp tools, and after much work he finished the leaves according to the pattern.

When he finished this the master brought him another just like it, and told him to cut a branch in it. And so for weeks he worked on these rough stones; and he did not know what they were for.

One day when he was walking down town in the large city, he saw a beautiful building. He went over to look at it, and there, in the front of the large building, were all those big rough stones upon which he had been working for so long. But they were all put together now to form a most beautiful picture. The man looked at it a long time and then said:

"Oh, how glad I am I did it well! Now I see what the master meant."

And so it should be with us. No matter what work is given you to do, be sure you do it well.—Olive Plants.

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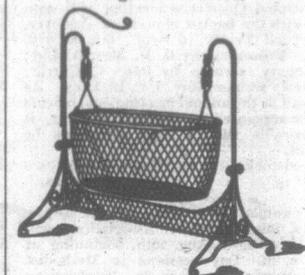
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The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes.

Second Quarter.

THE DEATH OF ELISHA.

Lesson X. Sept. 4-2 Kings 13:14-25.

Read the Chapter. Commit Verses 20, 21.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints, Psa. 116:15.

EXPLANATORY.

THE DYING PROPHET'S LAST GIFT.—Vs. 14-25. After the death of Jehu, the kingdom became greatly weakened. The Syrians were the chief enemies, and they had taken from Israel their possessions east of the Jordan (2 Kings 10: 32, 33), and had desolated and devastated the kingdom, and so reduced its resources that the king had but fifty horsemen and ten chariots in his army of ten thousand footmen (2 Kings 13: 7) when his young grandson Jehoash, (shortened to Joash) came to the throne. Elisha, now an old man, over 80 years of age, is lying on his death-bed in Samaria. "Now and then," says Farrar, "a great prophetic teacher or reformer escapes the hatred of the priests and of the world, and dies in peace. Savonarola is burnt, Huss is burnt, but Wilcif dies in his bed at Luttrell, and Luther died in peace at Eisleben. Elisha passed away in storm, and was seen no more. A king comes to weep by the death-bed of the aged Elisha."

14. The king came down from his palace to the lowly abode of the prophet, AND WREPT OVER HIS FACE. "The blessing brightened as it took its flight." O MY FATHER. Expressing the kind and loving interest the aged prophet took in the young king. THE CHARIOT OF ISRAEL, AND THE HORSEMEN THEREOF. The prophet of God was of more value for the defense of the kingdom than an army with chariots and cavalry.

15. TAKE BOW AND ARROWS. Vs. 15 to 17 describe a symbolical action as a preparation for the test which was to follow. It said to the king, Shooting the arrow means victory over the oppressors. And the king understood the symbol. For it was "an ancient custom to shoot an arrow or cast a spear into the country which an army intended to invade. Justin says that as soon as Alexander the Great had arrived on the coasts of Ionia he threw a dart into the country of the Persians. The dart, spear or arrow thus thrown was an emblem of the commencement of hostilities."

Marcus Aurelius, when leaving Rome to go to fight the Marcomanni, after performing a final sacrifice, before his final departure, moistened his spear-point with the blood of the sacrificial bull, and hurled it in the direction of the enemy on the frontier, in token of the victory which the army was to win."

16. ELISHA PUT HIS HANDS UPON THE KING'S HANDS. To show that God's power would work through the king's hands. The touch, too, would bring memories of Elisha's good deeds of help in the past.

17. OPEN THE WINDOW, OR LATTICE, EASTWARD. To ward the scene of the recent defeats of Israel by Syria, and where Syrians still held the country. The main part of Syria lay to the northeast, but one could look towards it through an easterly window. THE ARROW OF THE LORD'S DELIVERANCE. This was said to explain to Joash the meaning of the symbolical action and the one to follow. It meant deliverance from the power of Syria.

18. AND HE SAID, TAKE THE ARROWS. That is, those left in the quiver. SMITE UPON THE GROUND. Shoot them one after another to the ground out of the same easterly window. "He was not merely to shoot," he was to "hit." AND HE SMOKE THRICE, AND STAYED. He had so little faith, so little earnestness, he was so weakly unbelieving and unperceiving, that instead of shooting till the prophet told him to stop, or till every arrow was gone, saying, "This means victory," "Another arrow of triumph from the Lord," he sped three arrows and basely stayed his hand.

19. AND THE MAN OF GOD WAS WROTH. He was indignant that when such blessings were offered, when such deliverance for his native land was almost thrust upon him; such a noble and splendid career was opened before him, the young king should be so weak, so blind, so wicked as to throw away his opportunity, and like the swine, trample such pearls under his feet. THOU SHOULDEST HAVE SMITTEN FIVE OR SIX TIMES. You should have shown zeal, and faith, and earnestness by shooting more arrows. NOW THOU SHALT SMITE SYRIA BUT THRICE. Gain only three victories instead of entire deliverance from the foreign yoke.

The fulfilment of the promise is found in vs. 22-25. It is expressly said that it was

God's gracious mercy that preserved them, and HIS COVENANT WITH ABRAHAM that God would make his children an everlasting nation as the stars of heaven for multitude. (See Gen. 17: 4-8; 22: 15-18).

LESSONS FROM THIS SCENE.

1. God has great and countless natural blessings in store for man, waiting for his earnest seeking and fitness to receive. All the inventions and discoveries of this age are but a few grains from the great harvest, a few dawning rays of the day ready to break upon us.

2. So God has offered in his promises vast and countless spiritual blessings for man,—riches of his Word, success of the gospel, power of the Spirit, holy lives, communion with God, truth, character, joy, peace,—to which all we have yet received are but as a few sprays from the great ocean.

3. God is testing us continually as to our willingness and fitness to receive. In little things, in daily life, in the use of what has already been given, by open doors of usefulness, God is testing and fitting us to receive greater blessings.

4. God is most honored and pleased with the largest requests. He is never indignant when our prayers are importunate and our petitions great, but only when we ask little things while he desires to give us great things, when we ask carelessly and weakly what all heaven feels to be worthy of the most intense seeking. His ear is wearied not by large and unceasing prayers, but by straining to hear our feeble, inconstant voices. His hand is wearied not by holding out the largest blessings, but by offering them to those who will put forth scarcely their little fingers to take them.

5. We put our own limit to the blessings we receive. According to our faith is it done unto us. All that we will wisely use, all that we are capable of receiving and valuing, God gives to us.

6. "To do a good thing thoroughly, you must commonly do it over and over again. This is particularly the case in the teaching work. Here is the advantage of reviewing in the Sunday School. You say that your scholar doesn't remember the good counsel you have given to him. You should have repeated your lessons five or six times—and as many more times as were necessary to fasten it in his mind."

7. The story of vs. 20, 21, is an expression of the great fact that the influence of our lives does not die with us. We not only live in heaven beyond the grave, but we also live upon earth, and are doing good or evil among men long after our bodies have returned to the dust.

The Minister's Bow.

Not long ago, in a New England town, a new minister had been called and settled. In that town was a forsaken old reprobate whom nobody respected or spoke to who could avoid it. He had never been known to go inside a church. He only worked when driven by necessity to do so, and loafed about the town, a common nuisance.

A few days after the new minister came to the town he met the old sinner on the village street, and bowing, spoke a pleasant "Good-morning," and passed on his way. The old man turned and looked after him, and made inquiry of some one as to who it might be who showed him such an unaccustomed attention. The same thing happened a day or two afterward, and again during the space of a week or two. Some one told the minister that he had made a friend of old —, and laughingly told him that he was wasting his politeness on that old reprobate, whose acquaintance was not desirable.

"You don't know him," said this person, "or you wouldn't speak to him at all."

"Never mind," said the minister, "it does not cost much to be polite, and no more to an old reprobate than to the 'squire' of the town."

It was not long till old — was noticed creeping into the corner of the church farthest from the pulpit and nearest to the door. He had come in late, and was the first to leave the church. He came again and again, and was finally brought to Christ, and during the rest of his life lived a consistent and earnest Christian life. He said the minister's bow was what started him on the upward path.—Christian Work.

Advertisement for Coleman's Salt, featuring the text 'BUY Coleman's Salt THE BEST'.

A DREADED DISEASE.

More People are Tortured by the Pangs of Rheumatism Than by Any Other Cause—There is a Cure for it.

From the Advertiser, Harrison, Ont.

Mr. Richard Dixon, of Harrison, Ont., is one of the most prominent and best known farmers of Carleton Place. In June, 1897, Mr. Dixon was seized with an attack of rheumatism, and for six weeks lay abed suffering all the tortures of this terrible disease. He grew so weak that he was unable to turn in bed, and his friends almost despaired of his recovery. At this stage one of his friends, who had been cured of the same disease by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, urged Mr. Dixon to give them a trial, which advice was followed. Almost from the day Mr. Dixon began the use of the pills an improvement was noted. Previously his appetite had almost completely failed and the first sign of returning health was a frequent feeling of hunger. Then the pains began to leave him, and his strength gradually returned and after using about a dozen boxes Mr. Dixon was as well as ever he had been. To a reporter of the Harrison Advertiser, Mr. Dixon said he had no doubt his present health was due entirely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and since his recovery he occasionally uses a box to ward off a possible recurrence of the trouble.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by making new blood and invigorating the nerves, but you must get the genuine, always put up in boxes the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Do not be persuaded to take any of the numerous pink colored imitations which some unscrupulous dealers say are "just the same." In case of doubt send direct to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be mailed postpaid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

Advertisement for Menthol Plaster, featuring the text 'MENTHOL THE D&L PLASTER' and 'DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL'.

Notice of Sale.

To Christopher J. Weldon, Eleanor P. Weldon and Emma G. Philips, and all other persons whom it may so concern:

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the Fourth Day of May, A. D. 1891, and made between the said Christopher J. Weldon, therein described as formerly of Dorchester, in the Province of New Brunswick, but now residing at Pasadena, Los Angeles County, in the State of California, and United States of America, Gentleman, and Eleanor P., his wife, of the first part, Maria A. Street and Louisa E. Street, both formerly of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, spinners, of the second part, and duly registered in the Records of the City and County of Saint John in Libro 88 of Records folio 541, 542, 543, 544 and 545, said mortgage having been duly assigned by said Maria A. Street and Louisa E. Street to the undersigned Alexander M. Philips, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by said mortgage, default having been in the payment of the principal, interest and other moneys secured by said mortgage, be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, the TWELFTH day of NOVEMBER, next, at the hour of Eleven O'clock in the Forenoon, at Chubb's Corner, so-called, in the City of Saint John, in the County and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, the lands and premises mentioned and described in said Indenture of Mortgage as follows, namely: "All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in that part of the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, which was formerly called Portland, heretofore leased by one Ann Simon's to one John Gregg, by indenture of lease bearing date the first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and therein bounded and described as follows: "Commencing at the junction of the Indian-town Road (now Main Street) and Douglas Road, thence running westerly along Indian-town Road thirty feet, six inches, thence southerly and parallel with said Douglas Road one hundred feet, thence easterly and parallel with the said Indian-town Road thirty feet, six inches to Douglas Road, and from thence northerly along the western line of said Douglas Road to the place of "beginning," together with all buildings, erections and improvements thereon being and the rights, members, privileges and appurtenance thereto belonging or in any manner appertaining, together also with the leasehold interest in said lands and premises mentioned and described in said mortgage and assigned to the undersigned Alexander M. Philips by said mortgages."

Dated this 8th day of August, A. D. 1898. ALEXANDER M. PHILIPS, Assignee of Mortgages.

A CARRIAGE MAKER

Suffered ten years from weak heart action and nervousness.

Cured by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

No trade or profession is exempt from disease or derangement of the heart and nerves. The pressure of work and the mental worry are bound to produce serious consequences sooner or later.



Mr. Donald Campbell, the well-known carriage maker of Harrison, Ont., said: "I have been troubled off and on for ten years with weak action of my heart and nervousness. Frequently my heart would palpitate and flutter with great violence, alarming me exceedingly. Often I had sharp pains in my heart and could not sleep well at night. I got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and from them derived almost immediate benefit. They restored vigor to my nerves and strengthened my entire system, removing every symptom of nerve or heart trouble, and enabling me to get restful, healthy sleep." Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure palpitation, throbbing, dizzy and faint spells, nervousness, sleeplessness, weakness, female troubles, after effects of grippe, etc. Price 50c. a box or 3 for \$1.25, at all druggists. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

LAXA-LIVER PILLS cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Dyspepsia. They do not gripe, sicken or weaken. Every pill acts perfectly.

Cruel Consumption Can be Cured

Most people believe that consumption is incurable. Not so with that eminent scientist and chemist, Dr. Slocum, who stretches out the hand of help to those who suffer from this king of diseases and the kindred evils that belong to the consumptive family. Heretofore, wealth has been a necessary part of consumption cure, wealth to take you to far distant climes and expensive sanatoriums, but now, under the Slocum Cure, all have an even chance to be saved from the clutch of consumption, la grippe, lung or throat troubles. The Slocum Cure builds up the tired and worn out bodies of those who suffer. It drives out the germs that are living on the vital strength. It makes rich, red, rosy blood; and rich blood means health and strength. The Slocum Cure is fully explained in a pamphlet containing many testimonials, and will be sent to all persons suffering from consumption, lung or throat trouble, general debility or wasting away, with three free sample bottles of this remarkable cure. Just send you name, full address and express office to the T. A. Slocum Co., Limited, 186 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, and mention the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, and the free samples will be sent to you at once. Don't delay, but give it a trial.

Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American and English papers will please send to Toronto for free samples.

Show Cases.

We are now manufacturing Show cases, in Quartered Oak Cherry, Walnut, etc., equal to any in Canada.

Write for Circulars.

A. CHRISTIE WOOD WORKING CO. CITY ROAD, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE LIFE OF J. M. Cramp, D.D.

Late President Acadia College

—BY—

REV. T. A. HIGGINS, D. D.

A handsome volume of nearly four hundred pages. This two dollar book will be sent to any address in Canada for the small sum of sixty-two cents; and to the United States for seventy-two cents.

Address: REV. A. C. CHUTE, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

From the Churches.

BLACK POINT.—The Building Committee of the Black Point meeting House beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations: From Hon. Dr. Parker, Dartmouth, \$5.00; Nathan Hubley, French Village, \$1.00.

C. F. HUBLEY, Sec'y of Com.

OTNABOG, N. B.—Bro. Chas. E. Johnson writes that he had been laboring for two years, until last month, with the people of Otnabog, and his labors have been attended with success. Sinners have been brought to Christ, and the Sunday School is in good condition. The people hope for larger blessings, and desire an interest in the prayers of their brethren.

* * *

N. B. Home Missions.

The regular monthly meeting of the N. B. Baptist H. M. Board was held Aug. 2nd at St. John. Reports were received from missionary pastors as follows. Rev. I. W. Carpenter of Canterbury, who on account of failing health has felt it necessary to withdraw from this large and interesting field, notwithstanding the earnest wish of the people for him to remain with them. He reports increasing interest all over the field, and urges that a man be secured at once, and we are glad to report that a brother is looking that way. Rev. C. N. Barton, of Queensbury, reports a quiet but steady interest on his field. He expects to hold special services at several of the stations before Convention year closes. May the Lord give him to see the desire of his soul accomplished in the salvation of others. Bro. I. N. Thorne, (Hc.), reports that he is earnestly presenting the Word of Life to the Harcourt field, and not without effect. The Divine approval seems to rest upon his efforts. May great good result from his labors. A number of other communications were received relating to appointments, appropriations, etc., and given attention to. Large appropriations were ordered paid, trusting that funds will be forth-coming to close the year without a deficit. Only one month remains until the treasurer's annual account closes. Pastors see that during this month of August contributions be sent, and with your contribution send an earnest prayer for Divine guidance. S. D. ERVINE, Sec'y. Springfield, Aug. 4th.

* * *

Alcoholism in France.

A very interesting report has recently been drawn up by a French specialist on the spread of alcoholism and its effects. In the various institutions of the department of the Seine, in France, 775 persons suffering from alcoholism were relieved in 1894—624 men and 151 women. The forms of alcoholism in the case of the males comprised 282 cases of alcoholic delirium, 332 cases of chronic alcoholism and 10 cases of absinthism—a form of disease which appears to be almost exclusively confined to France and Algeria. Among the women there were 90 cases of alcoholic delirium, 60 of chronic alcoholism, and one of absinthism. In reviewing these cases Dr. Maguan says: "As a consequence of alcoholism, we find an increase of general paralysis, and, what is still more serious, an augmentation in the number of idiots, of youthful epileptics, whose family history reveals almost always the alcoholism of the father and sometimes of the mother, and frequently of both." In the interests of public health it would seem to become a public duty in France to endeavor by all possible means to stay the ravages of this scourge, which is worse in its effects, because these effects are more far reaching than the most devastating epidemics.—N. Y. Ledger.

* * *

Winning Souls.

A strange reluctance comes over many when they try to talk about the soul and its relations to God. It is felt alike by the converted and unconverted persons. Very often the gay girl whose heart is running over with fun and mirth and whose speech sparkles with wit and humor, has deep in her consciousness the feeling that she is

unsatisfied; that she wants something better, purer and higher. She wishes that the Christian woman who is talking with her would ask her a question, would give her a hint, would lead the conversation to the subject of personal religion. The other has no thought of the kind. She has even a faint, undefinable dread that any effort on her part would be received coldly or made occasion of ridicule.

So the opportunity passes. The souls have been within speaking distance, but have failed to communicate with each other. Each goes on its way. The friend of Christ, who might have won a soul to him, has been silent, afraid, ashamed. What wonder if to that too faithless friend there comes the sad experience that the Beloved has withdrawn himself and is gone; that, seeking the Spirit, finds him out, and calling, there returns no answer! Can there be perfect serenity and the full sense of communion with God to one who refuses or neglects so important a duty?—Margaret E. Sangster.

* * *

Trying to be a Christian.

That was very good advice which Major Hilton gave in one of his meetings, namely, "Don't try to be a Christian; you'll make a dead failure of it if you go about it in that way. Just trust in the Lord and do good. That's the way to be a Christian. We are Christians because we believe in the Lord Jesus Christ—not because we try to be Christians."

There are people who, as they think, have been trying to be Christians for years. They have broken off from some of their most notorious sins; they have gotten away from some of their bad companions; they are reading the Scriptures more than formerly; they are keeping fairly well, as they suppose, nearly all of the commandments; they think they have made a little more progress—made some further endeavors after holiness they will be ready to step into the kingdom! They are like the young man who came to the Savior saying, "All these things I have kept from my youth up; what lack I yet?" He imagined that he was very nearly perfect—that he lacked but little, and Jesus would tell him how to supply that little. Jesus, however, gave him to understand that he lacked everything. He told him that he must sell all that he had and give to the poor, and come and follow him. He must have a self-sacrificing spirit—must be willing to give up anything that Jesus required him to give up, and make a complete surrender of himself to the Savior.

There is a great deal of self-righteousness in those who think they are trying to be Christians, and yet are doing nothing more than "going about to establish their own righteousness," and "have not submitted themselves unto the righteousness of God."—Exchange.

* * *

Endless Chains—Don't.

The war is responsible for a good many public burdens that have to be borne, and are borne cheerfully. But the revival of the "endless chain" scheme for raising money cannot be regarded as a harmless eccentricity, to be excused because of a good motive. It is so intolerable a public nuisance, so liable to abuse, and so wasteful a means of collecting funds that no one who stops to think can approve its continuance. Public attention has recently been called to the subject by the startling experience of a young woman in a Long Island town who chose this method of raising money to purchase ice for the Red Cross relief agencies in Cuba. The scheme is doubtless familiar to most of our readers. A letter is sent to each of three or four or more acquaintances, asking them to send a certain small sum of money—in this case a dime—and to write similar letters to several of their acquaintances, making a like request. The Long Island young woman was at first much pleased with the success of her effort, as the letters began coming in by the dozen and the

score, most of them containing the desired money. She began to be overwhelmed when her mail grew to the hundreds, and the local postmaster had difficulty in handling it. Apprehension changed to desperation when the letters came by thousands every day, and had to be carted home in barrels. At present that small town is in a state of considerable excitement because of the avalanche of mail that comes with every train; the postmaster is at his wits' end; the young woman has all she can do with several assistants to open the letters, and still the end is not in sight. The newspapers have come to her rescue and tried to call off the generous correspondents, assuring them that there can be too much even of a good thing. But all in vain.

All this has its amusing side. The scheme has also resulted in bringing in a large sum of money; the total will be well up in the thousands, and will doubtless be of much assistance to the Red Cross workers. At first thought it seems a very easy way of raising funds for an excellent cause. The Red Cross funds need all the money that can be had. But the principle involved is far from sound. For every 10 cents collected there is an expense of about 30 per cent. for postage and stationary, and somebody spends considerable time, which may be valuable, in writing and mailing the letter. Experience shows that not all who are written to respond, but the majority of them does, even though personally opposed to the "endless chain" idea. "It would be a pity to break the chain for just a whim" people think. But consider the abuse to which such a system is liable. There have been in the past numerous cases in which individuals collected large sums in this way for some pretended charity, and never rendered any account thereof to anybody. Other charitable funds are required by public opinion to have a responsible treasurer, to publish their accounts in the newspapers and to have them properly audited. The "endless chain" people may not, in any given case, have the slightest intention of misappropriating money received, but the unbusinesslike character of the plan throws suspicion on it.

Take a pencil and do a little multiplying

How a person can gain a pound a day by taking an ounce of Scott's Emulsion is hard to explain, but it certainly happens.

It seems to start the digestive machinery working properly. You obtain a greater benefit from your food.

The oil being predigested, and combined with the hypophosphites, makes a food tonic of wonderful flesh-forming power.

All physicians know this to be a fact.

All druggists, 50c. and \$1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto

Home in Florida

Is there an individual in your family to whom the rigor of our climate is a menace and who would be benefited by a residence in the South? I can offer a good house with 120 acres of land, about three acres of Orange trees, a large Scuppernon Grape Arbor in full bearing, shade and ornamental trees, borders on a small but beautiful lake. Will sell or exchange for good property. Address, Box 75, St. John, N. B., where photograph can be seen.

Use in place
of Cream of Tartar
and Soda.



More convenient,
Makes the food lighter
and more healthful.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

or turn to the heading "geometrical progression" in the arithmetic or algebra, and apply one or two of the formulas found there. Suppose the starter of the chain writes to four friends and asks each of them to write to four more, and so on. Allowing two days between each two steps in the series, for the time required to transmit the letters, the first writer would, if all replied, have 1,024 letters in ten days; 1,048,576 in twenty days; 67,108,864 or nearly the population of the United States in twenty-six days; and in thirty days over 1,000,000,000. Allowing for the large number of links that are ruthlessly broken by unsympathetic people, the total is still very large. In view of the great annoyance caused, the large percentage of expense, and most of all the great liability to dishonest use, the "endless chains," for any object whatever, should be discouraged.—The Standard.

FALL GOODS

We have opened several lots of new goods for Fall and Winter wear, which we would like to show you. Black, Grey and Mixed Worsteds; the most reliable makes of Melton and Beaver for Winter Overcoats; Fancy Trousers; quiet Suitings. All come in under the reduced duties, and will be made up in the best fashion.

A. GILMOUR,

Merchant Tailor.

68 King St. St. John, N. B.

Established 1841.

BAPTISM AND COMMUNION

Second Edition—Revised. Commended by leading ministers of Ontario and Quebec. Paper covers, 72 pages, price ten cents. Sent postpaid by the author.

REV. J. R. JACKSON.

Kenmore, Ont.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN

Desires employment as chief or subordinate in office, warehouse, factory or retail business in St. John or elsewhere, or on the road. Address
Box 90, Pugwash, N. S.

WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE

From choicest Concord grapes is the unfermented wine so largely used by the churches. Send One Dollar to Mr. C. W. Saunders, the agent of this paper at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and he will send you Three (3) Pint Bottles by express.

WANT
Some
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For particulars
Wolville, N.S.
Aug. 10.

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WANTED.

Some one to take "Chipman Hall" and provide board for College Students.

For particulars apply to the undersigned, Wolfville, N.S. } A. COHOON, Sec. Ex. Com.

MARRIAGES.

BEAUMONT-WEST.—At Riverside, Albert County, July 16th, by Rev. I. B. Colwell, Wm. F. Beaumont, of Hopewell Cape, to Amy West, of New South Wales.

KINNIE-TINGLEY.—At Beaver Brook, Albert County, July 20th, by Rev. I. B. Colwell, Whitney A. Kinnie, of German-town, to Margaret C. Tingley.

ROBINSON-FALES.—At Riverside, Albert County, July 30th, by Rev. I. B. Colwell, Vinton C. Robinson to Ida C. Fales, both of Hopewell Hill.

SABRAN-WISHART.—At Port Lorne, N. S., Aug. 13th, by Rev. E. P. Coldwell, Loramer Sabran, of Port Lorne, to Maud Wishart, daughter of William Wishart, Esq., of the same place.

TURNER-GINSON.—At the Baptist parsonage, Florenceville, N. B., August 15th, by Rev. A. H. Hayward, William C. Turner, of Upper Brighton, to Emma E. Ginson, of Lower Peel.

RING-PHELAN.—At the residence of the bride's father, Dorchester, Mass., June 1st, by the Rev. E. B. Phelan, father of the bride, Miss M. E. Phelan and W. S. Ring, (Merchant), Brighton, Mass.

PHELAN-SHERWOOD.—Aug. 3rd, at the residence of the officiating clergyman, Rev. E. B. Phelan, father of the groom, H. D. Phelan, of the Advanced Beet Sugar Construction Company, Rome, N. Y., and Fannie B. Sherwood, of Utica, N. Y.

FANCY-REID.—On Aug. 17th, by the Rev. J. Williams, Albert H. Fancy to Ethel May Reid, all of White Rock, Kings Co., N. S.

MCKENZIE-MCPHEE.—At the Baptist Parsonage, Murray River, P. E. I., Aug. 16th, by Rev. Henry Carter, Daniel McKenzie to Elizabeth Ann McPhee, both of Lot 64.

HUBLEY-HUBLEY.—In the Baptist church, French Village, on the 10th inst., by Rev. A. E. Ingram, Willis P. Hubley, of French Village, to Maud B. Hubley, of Halifax.

DEATHS.

HANSON.—At Bocabec, Aug. 1st, of heart disease, Bro. Wellington Hanson, aged 56 years, leaving a widow and four children to mourn their loss. Our brother experienced religion about 16 years ago and was baptized by Rev. A. H. Hayward, and was soon after chosen deacon of this church. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

ILLISLEY.—At Sheffield Mills, Kings Co., N. S., Aug. 12th, Gussie youngest daughter of E. K. and Prute Illisley, aged 18 years.

STAMPS

I have for sale some half cent Jubilee Stamps (Canada) unused at 25c. each. And some 6c. Jubilee's at 35c. each.

A. H. CHIPMAN, St. John, N. B.

Box 216.

She was a member of the Baptist church, Canard, having been baptized by the present pastor. Of a beautiful disposition and sweet Christian character she was greatly beloved in the home and by a large circle of friends who deeply mourn her early death. Her illness, of several months duration, was borne with great patience and cheerfulness, and she was ever thoughtful of those around her. All that loving hearts could do was done to stay that dread disease, consumption, but in vain. She has gone to that beautiful home on high where she sees the King in His beauty. May God graciously comfort the sorrowing hearts.

MURRAY.—On Aug. 15th, in this city, Mrs. Murray, in her 89th year, after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude and patience, entered the saint's everlasting rest. The deceased was the widow of the late pilot Edward Murray, who conducted many a ship into and out of the port of St. John. For over 40 years Mrs. Murray was a member of the Germain street Baptist church, commending the doctrine of God her Saviour with a well ordered life and conversation. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Carv in the presence of a number of relatives and sympathizing friends. Our sister has left an only son, may he follow his mother to the Home which Christ has gone to prepare for all who love and serve him.

SAMIS.—At Edmonton, Alberta, N. W. T., of quick consumption, Ceretta Clementina, aged 27, daughter of Co-in VanBuskirk, formerly of P. E. I. Miss Buskirk was converted and united with the Lot 10 church during a series of services under the ministry of Rev. E. B. Phelan, in the summer of 1890. In the fall of 1892, she with her parents removed to the Northwest. She united by letter with the Baptist church at Sturgeon. Here she met Frederic E. Samis, also an active worker in the church. In due time they were married. She became the mother of two children both of whom lived but a short time. She did not long survive the death of her last child. Calmly awaiting in the faith of the Gospel, the fast approaching close of her life's work, this loving, trusting disciple of Jesus, after commending husband and a loving mother and father to the Omniscient watch care of her Heavenly Father, fell asleep, and today rests from the toils of earth.

McMANN.—Mrs. Mary A., relict of the late Capt. Lawrence McMann, passed gently away in her 89th year, at Brookville, N. B., on August 5th. She was a member of the Germain Street Baptist church for nearly 50 years, having joined when Rev. Samuel Robinson was pastor. In the same church her husband was both deacon and treasurer for over 40 years. Mrs. McMann was the eldest daughter of Winthrop Robinson, Esq., descended from New England Puritan ancestors, and his sister was mother of Hon. A. R. McClellan, the highly esteemed Lieut. Governor of this province, who on account of the death of his own sister could not attend his cousin's funeral. Our departed sister was a consistent Christian, a meek and humble follower of her Saviour. Quiet and peaceful she was loved by her family and friends for her amiable disposition. She could claim the beatitude pronounced by Christ on peacemakers. Her sons, daughters and numerous grand-children will miss her voice and hand and often look with sadness on her vacant chair. The burial services, in the absence of her pastor Rev. G. O. Gates, M. A., were conducted by Rev. Dr. Carey of Brussels St. Baptist church, on the 7th inst., in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends, and her remains were interred beside those of her husband in Fernhill cemetery. Happily united in life, they are side by side in death. May the bereaved ones be comforted with the prospect of a glad reunion hereafter; and may they all so live, that at last they may be gathered in the home above, in the Paradise of God.

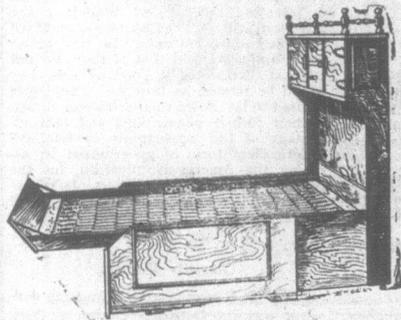
As civilization becomes complex the brain acquires more convolutions to the square inch, and its delicate tissues are torn more ruthlessly by the coarse intruder, alcohol.—Frances Willard.

A Russian writer, Jakubowitsch, in the British Medical Journal speaks of Russian children between four and five years of age who have had delirium tremens. He says that drunkenness is spreading among children in Russia.

A man who uses his wages on his own family is a help to the town. If he uses his wages to debauch and degrade his family he is a bad citizen. He gives the town a bad name. He hurts everybody in the place. His condition reflects on everybody in the community.—American Issue.

Four words answer all arguments. "We must be politic," says one. "Not with my bottle." "They will have it." "Not from my bottle." "It will always be drunk." "Not from my bottle." "Men have a right to drink." "Not from my bottle." "It will be sold on the sly." "Not from my bottle."

FOLDING BEDS



No. 821

Chiffonier Folding Bed, Ash, Antique Finish, upper portion contains two closets and two drawers. Woven Wire Spring. This is a superior article and it works very smoothly.

Price \$25.00.

Manchester Robertson Allison

Notice of Sale.

To Andrew Myles, Junior, of the Town of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, and Province of New Brunswick, (formerly of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John), Merchant:

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Assignment of Lease, by way of mortgage, bearing date the eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and made between the said Andrew Myles, Junior, of the one part, and Thomas H. Wilson, of Fairville, in the said City and County of Saint John, Druggist, of the other part, and duly recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the City and County of Saint John, in Libro 24 of Records, folio 244, 245, 246, 247 and 248, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured thereby, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at public auction, on Tuesday, the Twenty-seventh day of September, next, at Twelve o'clock, noon, at Chubb's Corner, (so called), on Prince William Street, in the said City of Saint John, all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand at law or in Equity of him, the said Andrew Myles, Junior, in and to "that certain lot" of land and premises situate in the Town of "Portland (now a part of the City of Saint John) described and bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a point on the westerly side line of Simonds Street, distant sixty-eight feet and three inches from the angle formed by the intersection of the northerly side line of Charles Street with the westerly side line of Simonds Street aforesaid; thence from such point north seventy-four degrees west seventy-five feet; thence north seven degrees east thirty-one feet; thence south seventy-four degrees west seventy-four feet, five inches, more or less, or to the westerly side line of Simonds Street aforesaid; thence south sixteen and one half degrees west or along the said westerly side line of Simonds Street, aforesaid, thirty-four feet to the place of beginning, together with the free and unimpeded use of a portion of the land of the said Margaret Milledge and Isabella Milledge, lying to the southward of the premises here by denied and next adjoining thereto for a width of four feet on "Simonds Street, aforesaid, and extending back therefrom, preserving the same width of four feet, for a distance of forty-five feet for the purposes set out in, and which said lot of land was demised to the said Andrew Myles, his Executors, Administrators and Assigns in and by certain indenture of Lease dated April 8, A.D. 1876, and made between Margaret Milledge and Isabella Milledge, Lessors, of the one part, and the said Andrew Myles, Lessee, of the other part, (which said Indenture of Lease is registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds, in and for the City and County of Saint John, in Book Y No. 8 of Records, pages 285, 286, 287, 288 and 289) for the term of twenty-one years from the first day of May then next ensuing at the yearly rent of forty-nine dollars and sixty cents, and on the various covenants, conditions, provisions and agreements therein fully set out and explained, together with the said in part recited Indenture of Lease, the term and right of renewals thereof, as well as the said right of way and the said lot of land and premises, the buildings and improvements, privileges and appurtenances to the said lands and premises belonging or in any way appertaining. Dated this Twenty second day of August, A. D. 1898.

ARTHUR I. TRUMAN, THOMAS H. WILSON, Solicitor for Mortgagee. Mortgagor. W. A. LOCKHART, Auctioneer.

The cause of drunkenness is drink: the cure is total abstinence.—National Temperance Advocate.

Canada is credited with having the lightest drink rate and the lowest death rate of all Christian countries.

Cincinnati spends \$10,000,000 for beer, \$1,161,731.99 for public schools. There are 11,207 saloons in Ohio.

Psychic and Magnetic HEALING

BY E. W. ELLIOTT, 28 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.

Cases of long standing cured in a short time, many by one treatment in a few minutes.

Severe rheumatism of nine years standing cured by one treatment by E. W. Elliott. PAUL ROBINSON, Hopewell, Albert County, N. B.

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Cramps and rheumatism cured by one treatment by E. W. Elliott. JOHN A. CAMERON, 109 Acadia St., St. John, N. B.

International Exhibition

1898 Sept. 13 to Sept. 23. 1898

THIS GREAT ANNUAL MARITIME EXHIBITION WILL THIS YEAR BE LARGER and BETTER Than Ever

\$13,000.00 is given for Prizes to Live Stock and Agricultural Products.

Large Prizes are given in the Fishery Department, and also in the New Agricultural Department.

There will be high class attractions on the Grounds and in Amusement Hall.

7 Nights of Magnificent Fireworks.

Entries are fast coming in for what prizes to be.

Canada's Banner Exhibition.

Cheap Excursions from everywhere.

For Prize Lists, etc., address

CHAS. A. EVERETT, Manager and Secretary. WARD C. PITFIELD, President.

'TIS CLAIMED

AS BEING A PURE CREAM OF TARTAR BAKING POWDER.

Devoid of all injurious ingredients. Will invariably give satisfaction.

The American "Journal of Health" says: "We have had a careful examination made of this product. Its worth has not been overdrawn."

Testimonies are overwhelmingly complimentary to

WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER.

News Summary.

Remember the date: of the St. John Exhibition—13th to 23rd September.

The Portuguese ministry has resigned and Senhor Jose Luciano has been charged with the task of forming a new cabinet.

London papers, while expressing regrets over the departure of Col. Hay, give voice to satisfaction that he is going to fill a post which promises important results for Anglo-American relations.

The One-Hoss-Shay and Other Humorous Poems, by Oliver Wendell Holmes, is issued by John B. Alden, Publisher, of 440 Pearl St., New York, at the price of 3 cents a copy. It is a good 50 cents worth of fun. Send and get it.

McClure's Magazine for September will contain an article by George B. Waldron on "The Commercial Promise of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines;" and an article by Ray Stannard Baker describing the elaborate and costly system by which the news of the war has been reported for the American newspapers.

Robt. Thompson, a twelve-year-old boy, whose parents reside in Waterford, was brought to Sussex Tuesday morning for surgical aid. While assisting his father in the hay field he stepped on a scythe with the result that both feet were almost cut off. One at the instep and the other across the ball of the foot. Dr. Pearson dressed the wounds and speaks enthusiastically of the boy's iron nerve.

A most unfortunate accident has happened in the Fourth Ohio Regiment. Private Samuel Hill of Company D, who was a somnambulist, crawled out from under his tent last night while asleep and approached the picket line. He was challenged by one of the men of his own company, who, of course, did not recognize him in the darkness. Hill did not answer the picket, who thereupon fired at and killed him.

Advices from Manila of Aug. 14, via Hong Kong, say: Our troops met with much resistance in the attack on Manila, eight being killed and thirty-four wounded. The insurgents, who are shut out of the city, threaten to cause trouble. It is stated that after the surrender of Manila Aguinaldo's followers turned upon the Americans and attacked them, but they were easily defeated after a brief conflict. The United States monitor Monadnock, which left San Francisco about six weeks ago, has reached Manila safely.

A despatch to the New York World from Madrid says: The Madrid press expresses apprehension that Spain may be in a worse situation in the coming negotiations at Paris as a consequence of Manila having capitulated before the news of the signature of the protocol of peace had reached the belligerents. The same papers show ill humor against England by the assertion that Spain may soon have to take sides and an active part in the approaching conflicts in Europe and the far East, which everybody foresees will come between England and Russia.

A despatch from the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been received by the colonial government of Newfoundland stating that Her Majesty's government had decided to appoint a royal commission to inquire into the state of affairs on the Newfoundland French treaty shore and as to the legislative or other measures required to carry out the treaty. It is reported the commissioners will very likely be Sir John Bramston, permanent under secretary of state for the colonies, and Admiral Erskine, formerly in command of the British North American fleet.

At Dublin on Monday in connection with the memorial to Wolfe Tone, the one time Irish leader, Mr. John O'Leary and Captain O'Connell, of New York, headed the procession, which occupied two hours in passing a given point. Mr. James Stephen also rode in an open carriage. Mr. O'Leary laid the stone with a silver trowel sent from Connecticut by a granddaughter of Wolfe Tone. In the evening the Lord Mayor entertained the delegates. On the return of the Belfast contingent to that city at 11 o'clock at night a fierce conflict ensued between the contingent and a hostile crowd, which had gathered and was awaiting their arrival. Stones and other missiles were thrown and many persons were slightly injured and a number of windows were broken.

The following expert judges have been selected for service at Canada's International Sixth Annual Fair, to be held in St. John, N. B., September 13th to 23rd, in the following departments: horses, Dr. Geo. M. Twitchell, Augusta, Maine; beef breeds of cattle, J. C. Snell, Snedgrove, Ont.; dairy breeds of cattle, Robert Reesor, Locust Hill, Ont.; sheep and swine, J. C. Snell, Snedgrove, Ont.; poultry, Dr. Geo. M. Twitchell, Augusta, Maine; fruit, D. H. Knowlton, Farmington, Maine; dairy products, A. W. Woodard, Quebec; judges of grains, agricultural and horticultural products, honey and aparian supplies,

flowers, will be announced later. The score card system will be used as far as possible.

A despatch of Aug 17th to the New York World from Santiago says: A conference was held here last night between the Cuban leaders and General Lawton, Governor Wood and Major Sommers, the last named representing the medical branch of the American army. The Cubans were notified that they must not enter the city under arms, and were told that if they did not conduct themselves as good citizens they would be treated as hostiles. They were advised to lay down their arms and return to their former occupations and take advantage of the opportunity to establish a permanent form of government by assisting the Americans. Castillo, for the Cubans, promised compliance. It is probable Garcia's army, now disbanded, will not reassemble.

Quarterly Meeting.

The Cape Breton Quarterly Meeting convened with the Gabarous church on Tuesday, Aug. 2nd. Rev. F. Beattie was chosen chairman and Bro. Lewis McGilvary, secretary. The following delegates were present: Gabarous, Deacon John McGilvary, Geo. Bagnall and Geo. McGilvary; Mira, Deacon Philip Spencer and Mrs. John Nichol; Glace Bay, Rev. F. Beattie; Sydney, Rev. H. B. Smith. It was decided that Bro. Beattie should preach on Tuesday evening. His excellent and impressive sermon was preached from the text, "Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." Those present felt the power of the word and that it was good to be there.

Wednesday morning session was opened at 10 o'clock with a short but enjoyable social service. Reports were then given by the delegates present of the churches they represented. No additions were reported, and all mourned the lack of spiritual interest in the churches. Prayer was offered that the coming season might be one of special awakening. The rest of the morning was taken up with educational matters. Bro. Smith presented the subject and showed the peculiar advantages we possess for the education of our young men and women. He urged the people to send their boys and girls to the school at Wolfville. He hope that these words may bring forth fruit. Bro. Beattie followed with some well chosen and pointed remarks, encouraging the people to inspire their children with a desire for higher education.

The afternoon session opened with prayer and praise. The subject of Home and Foreign Missions was spoken upon by Bro. Beattie. He showed how many churches came into being through the H. M. Board; that many of these small churches had given godly men to the ministry. It is a work that should root itself into every heart. Bro. Smith presented the claims of the Grande Ligne and Northwest Missions. He made the people intelligent as to these Missions, and when they give they will give with the understanding.

In the evening the house was filled, and Bro. Smith preached about the Spirit. Bros. Beattie and Thomas followed with impressive words. The meeting was one of great solemnity, and will long be remembered. At the close four rose for prayers. Words of appreciation were spoken by many, and we felt it would have been wise had the pastors remained a week to carry on the meetings. This service closed one of the most interesting Quarterly Meetings on the Island.

This is Bro. Thomas' field where he has been laboring during the past year. He hopes to return to Wolfville this autumn, and then the Gabarous church will be pastorless. Assistance should be given by the H. M. Board and an ordained man sent to them. As a Quarterly Meeting we recommended this struggling church to the Board, and if they make application for assistance that it will be given at once.

LEWIS MCGILVARY, Sec'y.

Aug. 4th.

The Choice of Paints.

Two-thirds of the cost of painting consists of the item of labor, so that economy in painting consists in using a paint that will last and look well for a long time. Then there is the point of preserving property. Poor paint that cracks and peels

off allows moisture to penetrate, and the thing painted rots or rusts as quickly, if indeed not more quickly, than if it were unpainted. When the question arises what kind of paint to buy for painting a house, or a barn, or a plough, or a floor, many people are content to leave the selection to the paint dealer or the painter. This sometimes results in loss because painters make mistakes in mixing or are deceived in the materials they buy, and dealers sometimes sell inferior goods for the sake of a little temporary profit. The safest plan for the purchaser is to go by the label. If the label bears the name of The Sherwin-Williams Company the paint in the can may be depended upon. The Sherwin-Williams ready-mixed paints have behind them a successful record of twenty-nine years which is a very satisfactory thing for the paint-user to think of when he invests his money in painting. These paints are not limited to either zinc or lead in their making but use the best of both, in the right proportions, together with the best oil and best drier, so that the user gets all the paint value there is in each of these ingredients. The Sherwin-Williams' paints are prepared for every purpose, a special paint for each, and by getting the proper paint for his purpose the paint-user practices the best economy and gets the best effect. Different qualities are needed in a paint for painting a house and one for painting a farm wagon, and the paints for interior decoration in the home are very different from those prepared for use on buggies and carriages. A paint that would wear best and look best for one purpose might be entirely unsuited for another. A postal card sent to The Sherwin-Williams Company, 21 St. Antoine St., Montreal, will secure a book containing valuable hints on paint and painting.

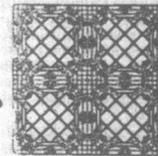
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Having on hand a large stock of Monuments, Tablets, Grave-stones, Baptismal

Fountains, Mantel and Plumbers' Slabs, will fill orders received now at Greatly Reduced Prices. He guarantees satisfaction with his work and delivers and sets up free of charge. (June 29 Sept 29)

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 MESSINGER AND VISITOR.

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

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

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

HORTON ACADEMY,

WOLFVILLE, N. S.

This well-known School re-opens September 7, 1898. Its courses of study prepare boys and young men for College, for license to teach, for business and for mechanical pursuits.

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

The MANUAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT, with increased equipment and courses in Carpentry, Wood Turning, Iron Work and Drawing, offers special inducements to those looking toward engineering or mechanics.

The SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE admits Academy Students to all its advantages free of charge.

Location beautiful and healthful. Teachers of culture and experience. A family school.

Board and Laundry \$2.00 per week. Apply for Calendar to I. B. GAKES, Principal.

BERRIES Should be plainly addressed. Drop a Postal Card to the Up-to-Date COMMISSION MERCHANT D. G. WHIDDEN HALIFAX, N. S. And he will mail you SHIPPING CARDS.

DR. FOWLER'S EXT-OF WILD STRAWBERRY CURES DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY AND SUMMER COMPLAINT. Price 25c. at all druggists, unless otherwise stated. THEY ARE DANISH.

Cramps, Colic, Colds, Croup, Coughs, Tooth-ache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all Bowel Complaints. A Sure, Safe, Quick Cure for these troubles is Pain-Killer. It is the trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes. Used internally or externally. Beware of imitations. Take note but the genuine "PAIN-KILLER" Sold everywhere. 25c. and 50c. bottles.

I know of a man with his work, comes to enter u of business he is seems to crowd who does the cro It has been so this man's neigh just at the front I have taken s methods, and I his secret. I find that th found on the sp spend around the him there at an knows what is going on. Ther business when t not obliged to v vibrating between smith or carpenter made when wor chinery is put a auto when need man getting out of being compel knives, he had slip in. The sa and other tools time is saved. Again, he buy when it is lower the season, and use. His seed and hung away knows just when planting time co discovered that flock to him eve he will have seed This man als carpenter tool comes he may being compelled village. He kee horsefok on har bolts, rivets, nail One thing mor is that this man early. Very litt lantern to do cho that sundown This pleases his to work a little h the sake of a half- I fancy I hear that man is fore his command to of us could do the ing such a syst forhanded. It that he became a pointer in this some to follow- Da The dairyman changes of weath any condition g feed his cows. T and the cow is h his raw material morning and th product in the p the market val regulate his exp does not have to has a mortgage t month the amou engagement wher A British farm as a milk stimu is his recipe. If yield of rich mil day water aligh salted, in which the rate of one water. You will tried this daily p give twenty-five medially under she will become that she will ref unless very thin will drink at any The amount of t

The Farm.

The How of It.

I know of a man who is always right up with his work, so that when the season comes to enter upon any particular kind of business he is ready. His work never seems to crowd him; he is, rather, the one who does the crowding.

It has been something of a mystery to this man's neighbors how he is able to be just at the front at all seasons of the year. I have taken some pains to study his methods, and I think I have discovered his secret.

I find that this man is always to be found on the spot. He has little time to spend around the village; you will not find him there at any time of the year. He knows what is going on, and how it is going on. Then he has things ready for business when the season opens. He is not obliged to spend two or three days vibrating between his farm and the blacksmith or carpenter shop. All repairs are made when work is not crowding. Machinery is put away in condition to hitch onto when needed next year. I saw this man getting out his mower to-day. Instead of being compelled to grind up a set of knives, he had a set ground, all ready to slip in. The same way with the reaper and other tools. In this way valuable time is saved.

Again, he buys his seed in the winter, when it is lower in price than it is later in the season, and has it on hand ready for use. His seed corn is carefully braided and hung away every fall, so that he knows just where he is to find it when planting time comes. The neighbors have discovered that he has this system, and flock to him every spring, knowing that he will have seed corn if any one has.

This man also has a fair supply of carpenter tools, so that if any breakage comes he may repair the tool without being compelled to spend half a day at the village. He keeps a few pulleys for the horsefork on hand, and a good supply of bolts, rivets, nails, screws, etc.

One thing more I have noticed, and that is that this man has his day's work done early. Very little going about with a lantern to do chores. Business is so shaped that sundown sees matters closed up. This pleases his hands, and they are ready to work a little harder early in the day for the sake of a half-hour's rest in the evening.

I fancy I hear some one say: "Oh well; that man is forehanded, and has means at his command to do these things. Not all of us could do that way." But it is following such a system that has made him forehanded. It was not a chance thing that he became so. Perhaps there may be a pointer in this article which it might pay some to follow.—E. L. Vincent.

Dairying Dots.

The dairyman is not so subject to the changes of weather. He can under almost any condition grow sufficient fodder to feed his cows. The feed is his raw material and the cow is his machine. He delivers his raw material to his machine in the morning and the machine deposits the product in the pail at night, and he knows the market value of it. He can thus regulate his expenses by his income, and does not have to run in debt; and, if he has a mortgage to lift, he can lay by each month the amount necessary to meet the engagement when it falls due.

A British farmer advocates bran-water as a milk stimulant for dairy cows. Here is his recipe. If you desire to get a large yield of rich milk, give your cows every day water slightly warmed and slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. You will find, if you have not tried this daily practice, that your cow will give twenty-five per cent more milk immediately under the effects of it, and that she will become so attached to the diet that she will refuse to drink clear water unless very thirsty. But this mess she will drink at any time, and ask for more. The amount of this drink necessary is an

ordinary water-pail at a time—morning, noon and night.

Salt should at all times enter into the food of the dairy cow, and it should be given often. Salt enters largely into the mineral elements of milk and as these elements are in scanty proportion in your grass, it is therefore most needed in the spring and early part of summer. Both the quality and quantity of milk are considerably affected by withholding salt until the cow gets hungry for it. Cows in full milk require more salt than at other times, and those that give the most milk require the most salt. In my experience I found by letting the cows go without salt for five days, quite a falling off in their milk, both in quantity and quality; a supply of salt at once restored them to their usual quantity. I give my cows about two table-spoons every other day.

During the past season the dairy department of the Ontario Agricultural college has been weighing the feed, weighing the milk, and testing the milk of each cow in the dairy herd, with the object of getting exact information as to the food cost of the butter produced by the herd. The highest yield of butter produced by any one cow in the season was four hundred and twenty-four pounds; the lowest was one hundred and twenty pounds. The average yield was two hundred and twenty-four pounds per cow. The highest average food cost of the butter produced by any one cow was twenty-two and two-tenths cents per pound; the lowest was eight and eight-tenths cents per pound; the average was thirteen and three-tenths cents per pound.

Arsenite of Soda.

In a recent bulletin the Ohio State Experiment Station (Wooster, Ohio,) speaks of arsenite of soda as a cheap substitute for Paris green. The directions for preparing this arsenite of soda are as follows: "Dissolve two pounds of commercial white arsenic and four pounds of carbonate of soda (washing soda) in two gallons of water, and use one and one-half pints to a barrel of Bordeaux mixture (fifty gallons). The easiest way to make the solution is to put both the white arsenic and carbonate of soda in a gallon of boiling water and keep boiling about fifteen minutes, or until a clear liquid is formed, and then dilute to two gallons. One and one-half pints of this solution to each barrel of Bordeaux mixture is sufficient to use when spraying for potato blight and potato bugs, for apple scab and apple worms, or for any other purpose where a combination mixture of fungi and insects is required." While the solution of Paris green (in ammonia) must not be combined with the Bordeaux mixture, this arsenic and soda solution, or arsenite of soda, is more safely used in combination with that mixture than alone, as when in combination it will not injure the foliage, but alone it is liable to burn the leaves. It surely is good advice to use the combination mixture in every case where it is likely or even faintly suspected that both insect and fungous enemies are present. The treatment will do no harm, and it insures the safety of our crops against both dangers. The extra cost is only trifling anyway.—T. Greiner, in Farm and Fireside.

Pronounced Incurable by Doctors But Made Strong and Well by Paine's Celery Compound.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., GENTLEMEN:—Having been given up to die some time ago by some of the best doctors of the United States, I came to Canada last autumn terribly ill, and had lost all hope. Suffering agonies from inflammatory rheumatism, I was strongly urged to use Paine's Celery Compound. I gave it a trial as recommended, and the first bottle did me so much good I continued with the medicine until I had used seven bottles, when I found myself perfectly cured; indeed, I never felt better in all my life than at present.

I use every possible means to tell others of Paine's Celery Compound, and will always recommend it to those troubled with rheumatism. Yours very truly, Wm. MORRISSETTE, Roxton Pond, P. Q.

SURPRISE SOAP

A pure hard Soap which has peculiar qualities for Laundry Uses. 5 cents a cake.

Selling off SURPLUS STOCK

Great Bargains Offered in Pianos and Organs New and Slightly Used

Also in NEW RAYMOND, NEW WILLIAMS and WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES. USED SEWING MACHINES AT HALF PRICE DON'T KEEP BACK because you cannot pay more than \$3.00 per month on a PIANO, \$2.00 on an ORGAN and 50c per month on sewing machine. WE SELL so we can SELL to your friends after we have sold to you.

MILLER BROS., 101 and 103 Barrington St., HALIFAX, N. S.

People

of refined musical taste buy their Pianos and Organs from the W. H. JOHNSON COMPANY, Ltd., 157 Granville Street, Corner of Buckingham, Halifax.

WANTED.

A live agent in each district to introduce the "Life of the HON. W. E. GLADSTONE" as described by one of the world's most popular and brilliant men, Dr. Gunsaulus. Liberal terms to agents. Prospectus and full instructions for successful work sent on receipt of 50 cents. Act promptly and success is yours. Address N. B. ROGERS, Box 343, Wolfville, N.S.

THE CARLETON HOUSE,

Cor. Argyle and Prince Sts. HALIFAX, N. S. Improved and Extended. Situation very central yet pleasant and retired. Electric Trams pass within a few yards of the door. Visitors to the city will find the "Carleton" a homelike and desirable residence. Terms—\$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 a day, according to Rooms. Special rates by the week. No Liquors Sold. F. W. Bowes, Proprietor.



Thomas Organs

★★★★ In the "Tone," which has always been a distinguishing feature, in delicacy of "Touch," in ease of manipulation, in simplicity of construction and perfect workmanship, they stand unrivalled and never fail to give satisfaction.

JAS. A. GATES & Co. MIDDLETON, N. S.

"Made in Canada"

When you buy wooden pails and tubs see they bear a reliable and well-known name, and see that no foreign or inferior make is palmed off on you.

THE E. D. EDDY CO., LIMITED
Sole Agents, Montreal, Canada.

The Pill That Will

Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills will prevent and cure biliousness.

"For years I have thoroughly tested AYER'S PILLS, both as a preventive and cure for biliousness. They are the best medicine for the purpose and do all that is claimed for them."
J. E. KOLB, Shark, Ark.

Cure... Biliousness

Hon. Edward Blake, M. P., has been nominated for the Chancellorship of the University of Toronto, and it is understood he will accept the position if elected.

Councillor Smith, of Sambro, who was in the city yesterday, told a reporter that the cod fishery on the coast east and west of Halifax for this summer, is a failure. No fish have been taken. Some good hauls of mackerel and herring were made at Pennant and Terrance Bay Wednesday.

Amherst Press: An old man named William Day, of Georges River, North Sydney, was killed on Wednesday by a bull. The animal was owned by a neighboring farmer and Day attempted to drive him from his field, when the bull attacked him and running him up against a fence gored him almost to death. He lived only an hour afterwards. The man was about 75 years old, and was father of Councillor Day, of Georges River.

Says the Amherst Press: The weather during the past two or three weeks has been highly favorable for the rust or smut of wheat, and during that time it developed seriously. A large area of land was this year sown in wheat in this locality and there are some fields that are being cut down now and used as hay or plowed under, the rust having made a crop impossible. The spores of rust develop best in warm, moist weather such as has prevailed here this month.

Sussex has organized for the plebiscite with J. S. Trites, president; H. A. White, 1st vice-president; J. E. Slipp, 2nd vice-president; W. N. Bigger, secretary, and Chas. Erb, treasurer. The ministers in the parish have been asked to preach one or more temperance sermons between now and the time of election. The following were appointed a committee to canvass the parish and assist in organizing in other sections: J. S. Trites, W. H. White, Joshua Prescott, H. W. Folkins, Jessie L. Prescott and Charles Erb.

A Gloucester despatch says: "The package of papers taken by the crew of the schooner Florence, of this port, from the body of Candido Diaz, who perished in the La Bourgoigne disaster, and sent by express from Canso, N. S., were received Monday afternoon by John Pew & Son, owners of the vessel. Messrs. Pew say that the value of the papers is yet to be determined. One is a letter of credit from a Paris bank for \$40,000. The firm's counsel will look after the interests of the vessel in the case, which is unparalleled in local annals."

The wheat farmers of the great West are now engaged in harvesting the largest crop ever known in the nation's history, and the only embarrassment the farmers are laboring under is the difficulty of getting farm hands to assist in the harvest. It is more difficult to get ten hands now than it was to get 100 twelve months ago. As a result it is feared that some of the grain in Minnesota and the Dakotas will probably go unharvested and loss follow. Farmers are paying \$2 a day and found, and with the threshing season following the harvest, work will likely last till January, making the season pay a neat \$120 in clear profit to the worker.

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DEAR SIRS.—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my stable for over a year and consider it the best for horse flesh I can get and strongly recommend it.

GEO. HOUGH,
Livery Stables, Quebec.

News Summary.

There were seventeen failures in Canada this week, against thirty in the corresponding week of 1897.

The celebrated watchmaker, Lobner, of Berlin, has perfected a mechanism capable of measuring and recording the thousandth part of a second.

The district of Carmarthenshire, Wales, was swept by a tornado on Thursday. Great damage was done. Traffic was paralyzed and the people were panic stricken.

The Russian government has ordered a 5,000-ton ironclad cruiser from the Krupp works at Kiel, and a similar vessel from the Vulcan works at Stettin.

At a series of bull fights at the village of Vicalvaro, four miles from Madrid, on Monday, twenty-eight persons were injured.

The Northwest Review denies the report that any satisfactory settlement has been reached regarding the Manitoba school difficulty.

Returns compiled by Mr. George Johnson show that there are in Canada 559 creameries, 2,558 cheese factories and 203 factories producing both butter and cheese.

M. de Staal, the Russian ambassador to Great Britain, according to a special despatch from St. Petersburg, will soon retire from London and be succeeded by Count Cassini, Russian ambassador to the United States.

A passenger train on the Union Colliery Coal Railway on Vancouver Island plunged down through the Trent River bridge, a distance of 120 feet. Six people were killed and three injured.

C. W. de Pauw, who failed in New Albany, Ind., a few days ago, had liabilities of \$850,000 and assets of \$45,000. Banks in New Albany, Indianapolis, Chicago and Louisville, suffer considerably.

There were several thunder storms on Thursday in various parts of England with heavy rains and hail. In the low lying districts many houses were flooded and there was considerable damage to crops.

Gov. Budd, of California, has commuted the sentence of John Corbett, who has been serving a five years sentence at San Quentin for burglary. His term would have expired next Thursday. He is a brother of James Corbett, the pugilist.

Sis William Augustus Fraser, Bart., the author, and one of the Queen's Body Guard for Scotland, is dead. Sir William was born in 1826 and succeeded his father in the baronetcy in 1834, and was formerly a captain in First Life Guards. He was a member of parliament and an author of some note.

The annual congress of the institute of international law opened at The Hague Thursday. The minister of foreign affairs of the Netherlands, Dr. K. H. Beaufort, in welcoming the delegates, referred to the Spanish-American war as "a cruel disappointment." Nevertheless, he declared, the sentiment in favor of the solidarity of the peoples was progressing.

Says the St. John Telegraph: Diver Frank Henrion, of the West End, with scow and assistants, returned home Tuesday from the scene of the wrecked brig of war Plumper, which was sunk in 1812. The brig was located but is not intact. A large lead scupper was secured and brought up. Mr. Henrion says that for the past few days there was a heavy undertow, and as soon as a more favorable opportunity offers he will go down again, when another attempt will be made to get hold of some of the specie.

It is yet too early to give an accurate statement of the extent of the losses sustained by the United States troops in battle during the war, but the figures now given out in Washington furnish what may be regarded as a very close approximation of the killed and seriously wounded. The losses of the United States have been almost exclusively of the army at Santiago. The report of the adjutant-general, recently published, gave the latest list from headquarters of the dead and wounded as 21 officers and 205 enlisted men killed, and 77 officers and 1,197 men wounded, and 84 enlisted men missing. There is not yet any report of casualties at Manila.

At the conference of colonial premiers with Mr. Chamberlain last year, a proposition was made and favorably considered to institute an exchange of military units between Great Britain and the colonies. A communication has been received from the British government asking if Canada is prepared to exchange a contingent of artillery. The conditions on which a colonial brigade will go to Great Britain are, that it shall remain for two years; that it shall not be called upon for foreign service; that the pay shall be that hitherto received in Canada, and that it shall conform to the requirements of the Imperial services. The pay of Imperial artillerymen in Canada will be that previously received in Great Britain. It is probable an affirmative answer will be sent by the Dominion government.



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