

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,
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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR
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Inglorious War. It is well for Britons and Americans to rejoice in the blessings of civilization of which they are the heirs and the stewards, and it is well for them to recognize the obligations which their possessions involve for them toward the more rude and barbarous peoples of the earth. But surely Christian sentiment must protest against the conclusion that it is any true and legitimate part of "the white man's burden" to prosecute a war of conquest in the Philippines in order to impose upon that country and its people American ideas of civilization, or to array the military forces of the British Empire against the stubborn Boers of the Transvaal in order that ambitious Britons may promote large schemes of Empire in Africa. The Americans may be able and willing to do for the Filipinos much more and better than they could do for themselves in the development of the country's resources and the administration of government. But, if so, that fact does not justify a bloody war, lasting for years perhaps, in order to compel an unwilling people to accept benefits of which they have no appreciation. And respecting the Boers in South Africa, it is no doubt true that their ideals are narrow and impracticable. They are likely taking an impossible position in resisting the march of modern civilization. Without doubt they are stubbornly unreasonable in their attitude toward that large part of the population known as the Uitlanders. If their leaders were wiser they would be more ready to make concessions to the time spirit and the march of empire. But it is not to be forgotten that the Boers have rights before heaven, and that there is not a little reason on their side. Their ideals, if not broad and liberal, are doubtless held honestly and certainly with great tenacity. As the descendants of the old Dutch colonists who settled Cape Colony in the 17th century, they have indubitable natural rights in South Africa. They are not a perfect people by any means, but they are probably much less black than they are now being painted by unfriendly hands, and it should be considered that the experiences to which they have been subjected by the operation of British rule in South Africa have not been of a kind to develop a sweet reasonableness of character. Their demand for opportunity to work out their own ideas of life and government in some part of that wide land of which their ancestors were the first European colonizers is one that appeals strongly to the British sense of right and justice. For this the Boers have suffered and sacrificed much, migrating from one part of the country to another, and fighting bravely for the privileges of a home and a government of their own, now against savage native tribes, and now against the disciplined forces of the British army. Without calling in question the fact that the Uitlanders of the Transvaal have grievances which ought to be redressed and that the Government of Great Britain has a duty to perform in that connection, we cannot but think that a war such as now appears to be impending between Great Britain and the Transvaal republic is one that, whatever the outcome shall be, will bring little glory to our nation. Are we to believe that all the resources of wisdom and diplomacy in the British Empire are unequal to the task of righting the grievances of the Uitlanders and that it is demanded in the interests of righteousness that the war which now seems imminent shall be prosecuted at tremendous expense of blood and treasure in order to bring President Kruger and his Government to reason? Does not the situation indicate rather that British statesmen whose influence is at present most potent in South African affairs, believing that certain forces which centre in the Boer Government of the Transvaal stand in the way of the realization of British ideals

and the extension of British interests in Africa, have determined that, at any cost, Boer obstinacy must be broken in order that the course of British ambition may be unimpeded.

Dawson. The 'Toronto Globe' has a letter from its correspondent at Dawson City, which is interesting for the information which it gives in reference to the summer climate of the Yukon country. During June and July, it appears, the mercury is kept dancing up and down between the nineties and the neighborhood of the freezing point. The highest temperature through June was 91 degrees, the lowest 31°. July was warmer and the temperature more fluctuating. Dawson's maximum heat record up to August 5 was 94°, which the thermometer indicated for an hour on July 9, but it dropped by midnight of the same day to 42°, a variation of 52 degrees in twenty-four hours. Four days in July a temperature above 90° was reached, fifteen days between 85° and 90°, eight above 70°, and the remainder between 60° and 70°. The temperature of the nights during these months was from 20° to 40° less, and in two or three instances the difference was over 50°. "A curious feature of the variation is that the higher the day's record, the lower that of the night. Ninety degrees at mid-day drops to below 50° at night, while a mid-day recording between 70° and 80° drops only down to between 50° and 60°. June was almost rainless and tremendously dusty; July gave us occasional gusty showers, with even far-off faint thunder rumbles. The Yukon knows nothing of the electric storms of eastern Canada any more than it does of the devastating wind storms of the middle States. We had one day in July, a red-letter day, of soft, steady, continuous rain, that lasted full 24 hours, laid the thick dust of trail and streets and made us all home-sick with thoughts of similar days in the east." A mail for Dawson some weeks ago suffered serious damage by water *en passage*, and the 'Globe' correspondent tells how industriously and under difficulties the receivers of letters labored to decipher their contents. There were a number of parcels containing photographs, and as the addresses on these parcels had for the most part become illegible the post-master had the photographs hung up upon the interior walls of the office, where they might be recognized and claimed by the friends of the originals. "Thus, for the past few weeks the bare walls have been quite artistic with photos, chiefly those of women and children: mothers and babies, wives and sweethearts, with tenderness and patience in their pure faces looking down into the centre of this far-away mining camp, and waiting recognition and claiming from the man they love. There is a pathos in the incident that only those who know mining camp life can fully appreciate." Governor John G. Brady, of Alaska, visited Dawson City about the first of August, on his way to the southern sections of his territory, and expressed his admiration of the progress evinced both in town affairs and in the mining industry. But according to the account given of him by the 'Globe' correspondent, Governor Brady is hardly the kind of man to promote conciliatory sentiments in reference to the Alaska boundary question. He believes in "Alaska for the Americans and as much of Alaska as it is possible to grasp with both hands," and says "Great Britain never yields territory unless she gains by yielding. Why should we?" Alluding to Governor Brady's words the 'Montreal Witness' remarks: "There is in all this not a word about right. It is simply 'we have grabbed and we mean to keep.'" Of the Alaskan Governor and others of like spirit, the 'Witness'

further says: "He is a good specimen of the marauder who so frequently does the pioneer work of civilization; he does not, as is generally done, clothe his lust for possession under the name of Civilization or of Liberty. He is, however, the same freebooter as the Boer, who in the name of the Lord and at the point of the rifle brought the blacks of South Africa to servitude, took their country from them, and made them work for him. He is the same freebooter as Rhodes and all his crowd, who have all sorts of good reasons for demanding things of the Boers, but whose bottom reason is that Great Britain ought in his opinion to control South Africa, and is going to do it. He is the same freebooter as those who, seeing the Spaniards unable to take possession of the Philippine Islands, said: 'Hands off, there; see us do it.' If we have sympathy with these other freebooters, why should we be angry with Governor Brady and the people who are behind him?"

The Crops. In a country so dependent upon agriculture as is Canada the crop question is one of immense importance, and it is accordingly very gratifying to know that, if present indications shall be realized, the labors of the Canadian husbandman will be crowned this year with at least a fair measure of success. According to all reports the grain crop of the Northwest is an excellent one. As in other years, estimates which are probably extravagant have been put forth as to the crop by persons of an over sanguine temperament or by those who have a personal financial interest in booming the country. There has been talk of 40,000,000 or 50,000,000 bushels of wheat in Manitoba, but it is probable that the government's estimate of about 33½ million bushels is much nearer the mark. This would mean an average per acre of 20½ bushels, which certainly is no mean average. The area in crop to oats is estimated at 575,136, which, with an average of 40 bushels per acre, will yield 23,003,126 bushels. The area in crop to barley is given as 182,912 acres, producing 5,532,972 bushels, an average of 30.25 bushels per acre. The estimates of flax, rye and peas are: Flax, acres 21,780, average yield per acre bushels 13.6, total bushels 296,208; rye, acres 3,217, average yield 20.4, total bushels 65,626; peas, acres 1,366, average yield 19.5, total bushels 26,637. The grain crop of the Province thus foots up a total of nearly 62½ million bushels, and the value of the crop at rates which are expected to prevail is about \$28,000,000. The samples of wheat which have reached Toronto are said to be excellent in quality, and with a continuance of good weather for the completion of harvesting and threshing, the standard will be high. The crops of Ontario, we believe, will probably fall below an average and especially so if the extremely dry weather which has prevailed in that province should continue on into the early autumn, thus destroying the hope of an average root crop. In the Maritime Provinces the summer has been favorable to the growth of vegetation, and most crops are likely to give at least an average yield. The hay crop was good and must have been secured for the most part in good condition. There are favorable reports from grain. Wheat especially is much better than last year, and in New Brunswick as well as in P. E. Island will be a very appreciable item in the general products of the farm. The apple crop of Western Nova Scotia, which is important for that section, is said not to be heavy, but it will probably foot up something near an average. Early potatoes appear to be a good crop, but the present dry weather, if it should continue long, will effect unfavorably the later root crop.

Convention Reports.

Denominational Funds.

The Treasurers of Denominational Funds presented their yearly statements. The statement of Treasurer for Nova Scotia, Rev. A. Cohoon, was prefaced by the following remarks:

In presenting his Seventh Annual Report, your Treasurer wishes to say that he has done all that the time at his disposal for this work permitted him to do, to secure the \$15,000 asked for by the Convention. Early in the year careful study was given to the question as to how the \$15,000 could be apportioned among the churches. The results of this study were published in MESSENGER AND VISITOR of October 19, 1898. A notice that the Convention expected this \$15,000 has been kept in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR for most of the year. The pastors were early informed of the amounts hoped for from their churches, and asked to co-operate in securing the same. A few weeks before the close of the year the churches were informed of the amounts they had contributed, and still later, some that had not contributed anything, were written to and urged to do something.

A comparison of the report for this year with that of 1898 shows, that twenty-one of the churches that gave the largest amounts that year aggregating \$6,975.76, have this year given only \$3,859.19, a falling off of \$3,116.57. Is it too much to say that the decrease in funds for our Denominational work is to be traced to our strongest churches?

The column headed "Amount contributed by W. M. Societies" is made up from figures furnished by Mrs. Mary Smith, Treas. W. B. M. Union. As the information furnished is, in some cases insufficient, the Treasurer is not sure that the amounts reported have been credited to the right churches. Of the amounts reported by her \$177.38 came from Sunday schools, \$695.44 from Mission Bands, and \$31.80 from Junior Unions and B. V. P. U.

Your treasurer believes that the chief reason why we are not raising more money for our Denominational work is that many of our churches do not regard it as an important part of their work. He, therefore, suggests that the Convention recommend:

- 1. That our denominational work be made the subject for one regular prayer meeting in each month.
2. That the pastors be asked to frequently show to their congregations the importance of this work, as related to the advancement of the Kingdom of God, and to present the teaching of the word of God in reference to liberal giving.
3. That the churches arrange for regular collections for these funds at least quarterly.

The condensed statement of receipts and payments for Nova Scotia is as follows:

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, PAYMENTS, and a list of specific items like 'From Western Association', 'Postage, Stationery, Exchange', etc.

NOTE.—Add to the above \$5201.69 reported to me by Mrs. Mary Smith, Treasurer of the W. B. M. Union, and we have as the total from Nova Scotia \$15,149.74.

Large table titled 'Condensed Statement of the Treasurer for N. B. and P. E. I., Rev. J. W. Manning' showing financial details for various associations and denominations.

The total amount raised during the year, according to these statements, for denominational work is \$23,143.06.

State of the Denomination.

Following is the report on the State of the Denomination presented to the Convention at Fredericton by B. H. Eaton, D. C. L., and adopted:

A report on the State of the Denomination and a long and thorough discussion following it would, we are convinced, be of the highest utility were such a report to gather up the most vital features of our work and the changes and tendencies we are undergoing in these years of ever increasingly rapid development and to point out clearly our most urgent needs and our greatest dangers, and the best courses to pursue, and were the Convention at leisure and in a mood to prase for a few hours in their consideration of the affairs of Boards in order to consider the inner life of the Sisterhood of Churches, and how that life might be developed into one of higher tone and greater effectiveness, and how the denomination might better accomplish its greater purposes. But in the unrelenting pressure of the business matters which call us together, there appears to be no time for such a discussion. It is a pity that such is the case, for nothing could be more profitable than to pause in our course once a year and examine and correct our bearings, if need be, and start anew with stronger and better purposes.

The question might reasonably be asked: Is the Baptist denomination working out its distinctively denominational purposes as fully as it should and might do by the persistent endeavor in all proper ways to promote the general acceptance of those doctrines and practices which we claim to hold and exercise as more in accordance with the teaching of the Holy Scriptures than those held and exercised by other denominations? And if not, why not? Another question pushes itself to the front with many misgivings as to the true answer to be rendered. It is this: Is the spiritual life of the membership of our churches becoming higher and better or is it deteriorating, and if the latter is the case how shall we turn the tide in the right direction? Still another: What is the cause of the restlessness and instability of the pastorate? Is it or is it not to be regretted? If it is an evil what remedy can be devised in the absence of any denominational means of regulation? It being a self-evident proposition that each group of our churches should be under the pastoral care of an able minister of the gospel,—a man having a thorough general and theological education, as well as possessing other necessary qualifications, how are we to secure a supply of the men thus needed? These and many other questions relating to our vitality and progress might be profitably discussed had we the time at our command. As one of the best means of meeting the needs of the pastorate of the Maritime Baptist churches we suggest the early development and full equipment of the Theological Department of Acadia College. This enlargement would afford a general means of preserving soundness of doctrine and of securing unity of sentiment and purpose throughout all our churches. Let us pray and labor for the full endowment of this department of our educational work.

The statistics which we present will speak for themselves, but not so encouragingly as we could wish. In view of what they indicate it is not a time to give ourselves to increasing prayer to God, the giver of all good, and to renewed activity in his service? Let us have a holy ambition to make the coming year the best in our history, and it will be if we put our trust in God and do our whole duty.

Your committee recommend that each association be requested by Convention to devote—at least one of the sessions of its annual meeting to a discussion of the State of Religion in that association and in the denomination in general. In this discussion we suggest that such topics as the following be considered: (1) The State of Religion as shown in our Family Life; (2) The State of Religion as shown in our Social Life; (3) The State of Religion as shown in our Church Life; (4) The State of our Denomination in respect to the great currents of thought of our time and in relation to our natural life.

ORDINATIONS.

- A. F. Newcomb, B. A., August 21, 1898, Amherst, N. S.
M. A. McLellan, B. A., Sept. 20, 1898, North Sydney, N. S.
F. W. Patterson, Oct. 17, 1898, and Grand Lake, N. B.
Wilbert J. Gordon, Oct. 20, 1898, Kars, Kings Co., N. B.
A. H. Whitman, B. A., Jan. 25, 1899, Springfield, P. E. I.
Allan Spidle, February 9, 1899, Osborne, N. S.
C. W. Turner, March 14, 1899, Montague Bridge, P. E. I.
Wellington W. States, 1899, Inglewood, Anns. Co., N. S.
R. Barry Smith, May 25, 1899, Little River, Kent Co., N. B.
J. O. Vince, B. A., July 4, 1899, Lower Granville, N. S.
J. N. Thorne, July 5, 1899, Elgin, N. B.
W. M. Field, July 26, 1899, Mace's Bay, N. B.

NEW HOUSES OF WORSHIP.

- Forbes Point, Wood's Harbor, Shelburne Co., N. S. W. Association, August 28, 1898
Black Point, Halifax Co., N. S. Central Association, October 9, 1898
Tobique Valley, N. B. Western, December 25, 1898
Meadowvale, Kings Co., N. S. Central, February 22, 1899
Farmington, Lunenburg, N. S. Central, July 4, 1899
Chelsea, Lunenburg, N. S. Central, July 2, 1899
St. George, N. B. Southern,
Oxford, N. S. Eastern, January, 1899
Pereaux, N. S. Central,

NEW CHURCHES ORGANIZED.

- Goldboro, Gnyaboro County, N. S., February, 1899.
Bedford, Halifax County, N. S., July 6, 1899.

The statistical statement which follows did not form a part of the report presented to the Convention but has since been furnished us by Dr. Eaton, the writer of the report.—ED. M. AND V.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS OF THE CHURCHES, MAY 31, 1899.

Table showing statistics for various associations including N. S. Western, N. S. Central, N. S. Eastern, N. S. African, N. B. Western, N. B. Southern, N. B. Eastern, and P. E. Island.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS, MAY 31, 1899.

Table showing statistics for various associations including N. S. Western, N. S. Central, N. S. Eastern, N. S. African, N. B. Western, N. B. Southern, N. B. Eastern, and P. E. Island.

Report on Grande Ligne Mission.

presented by Rev. A. Cohoon, gave the following facts concerning this mission:

At Feller Institute sickness has made the attendance less than usual, the average number being 123, sixteen of these being Roman Catholics. Five of these matriculated to McGill and McMaster. Ten students are preparing for missionary work. The baptisms number 17. Five student colporteurs have spent their vacation visiting along the race line and breaking new grounds. In the missionary churches 36 Romanists have left the Church of Rome and become Protestant. Six of these have recently been baptized in Montreal. An attempt has also been successfully made to conduct religious work in mixed English and French churches. It is hoped that a French general missionary will soon be placed in the field.

Reference is also made to the work in Digby where, under the efforts of Brother and Sister Grenier, nine have been baptized during the year.

For the work at Grande Ligne this year Nova Scotia has contributed \$598.48; New Brunswick, \$223.59; P. E. Island, \$59.83.

The report was adopted without discussion.

Report of Committee on Sunday Schools.

ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION.

Your committee on Sunday Schools have found it impracticable to hold a meeting of all its members during the year. They, have however, been able by correspondence, to agree upon a plan of grading and supplemental lessons as requested in the report of the Sunday School committee, adopted by the last Convention. Under these circumstances the chairman has thought it advisable to have printed in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR the plan of grading and supplemental lessons agreed upon, or enough of them to give a general idea of what the system is.

While not overlooking the spiritual side of the work of the Sunday Schools, viz., the "bringing of souls to Christ and building up souls in Christ," or the importance of comparing statistics one year with another, your committee feel that they will perhaps best accomplish the purpose for which they were appointed, by confining the most of their report, to the subject of grading and supplemental lessons. It has been found that where the best system prevails, there is the most interest in the work, and naturally the best results are secured. Scholars respect discipline, and come to love the

school which enforces it, and gives them the opportunity of gaining the most knowledge.

Your committee would suggest that age be adopted as the basis for grading by all our schools, and as far as possible scholars of the same age be graded, together.

The plan as outlined in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR may be adopted, or the names of departments may be changed, and the division of ages may be different, as the interests of the individual Schools may require.

With regard to supplemental lessons, your committee recommend that the plan outlined by the committee in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR be adopted by all our schools. As a stimulus to study, your committee would recommend examinations in the supplemental lessons and diplomas awarded to all successful candidates.

The plan of grading and names of books containing part of the supplemental lessons as outlined in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR can be obtained by applying to the several members of committee.

Before closing their report, your committee wish to call the attention of our schools to the good work being done by the "Home Department," and urge all who have not yet added this branch to their schools to do so without delay.

The Home Department not only carries the Sunday School to the home, but the influence is felt in the School itself, and instead of being an added expense, as many may suppose it is usually found to be a source of revenue.

In closing we would urge upon all, pastors and people, the necessity of giving to this great work the attention which its importance demands, that our schools may constantly manifest growth and progress and increase in power for the salvation of souls and for the up-building of stalwart Christian character.

In addition to the foregoing recommendation, and the provisions for advanced work adopted by this Convention a year ago, your committee recommend that a Superintendent of Home Department work be appointed whose duty it shall be to foster and encourage the establishment of Home Departments of instruction in connection with all our Sunday Schools.

On behalf of Sunday School Committee on the Sunday School.

T. S. SIMMS.
J. D. FREEMAN.
EDWIN D. KING.
CHAS. F. BAKER.

Historical Sermon

Preached by Rev. W. H. Warren, at a Roll-Call service at Bedeque, P. E. Island, on Sunday, August 6, 1899.

"But call to remembrance the former days." Heb. 10:32.

The frequent review of past mercies has in all ages been a marked feature in the devotional exercises of God's people. Moses delighted in recounting the wonderful deliverances of Israel from tyranny and danger; and Joshua grew eloquent in reviewing the glorious victories he had witnessed. By the stone Ebenezer at Mizpah Samuel rehearsed the mercies of Jehovah, and gratefully inscribed upon the monument the cheerful confession "Hitherto has the Lord helped us." The psalms of David abound in such inspiring reviews, reminding God's people of the multiplied blessings with which a merciful Providence had graciously favored them. And when we turn to the New Testament we find Peter and Stephen and Paul making lengthy references to the past and urging Christians in the words of our text, to "call to remembrance the former days."

Such reviews are well adapted to awaken gratitude in our hearts to Him who has in all the ages been the shelter and salvation of believers; and they tend to stimulate us to press forward hopefully in our efforts to promote His kingdom and glory on earth.

For this reason we have deemed it wise to refresh your memories by a brief review of the rise and progress of the Lord's work in connection with the church and congregation at Bedeque. The younger members will be especially interested in learning something about the circumstances under which the present organization was formed, and the steps by which the good work has been carried forward. At the end of five years of pastoral service among you, and at a service specially designed for calling the roll of our members, this review of the past seems to be particularly appropriate.

It is a matter of some gratification to us that this is the oldest of the Prince Edward Island Baptist churches connected with our Maritime Convention. About the commencement of the present century Bedeque became a community of some importance, and many intelligent and worthy settlers had formed for themselves comfortable homes and productive farms. Among these were a few Baptists who came hither from New Brunswick, the venerable Isaac Bradshaw being of that number. About the same time Elder Alex. Crawford, an earnest Scotch Baptist preacher, visited the community and preached the word of life with a good degree of success. He resided in the vicinity of Tryon for some years and gathered together a number of the followers of Christ. When Rev. Charles Tupper came to the Island as a missionary, in 1825 he met this worthy pioneer whom he describes as a "very pious and exemplary man." The congregations which had been formed appear to have become somewhat disorganized with but little prospect of improvement. As a result of the missionary's visit,

however, a new interest seems to have been awakened; and a number of persons expressed a desire to be formed into a church connected with the Nova Scotia Association. This desire was carried into effect in the following year, 1826, when two other missionaries visited the province. Rev. Joseph Crandall, the veteran founder of the Baptist church at Sackville, New Brunswick, came to Bedeque in September, 1826, and labored with much acceptance among the people. During this visit he baptized three persons. A few weeks later Rev. Theodore Seth Harding, of Horton, came to this place and preached with great power. In the latter part of October he gathered the brethren and sisters together and in agreement with their own wishes organized them into the Bedeque Baptist church, the first of its kind in the province. It included members residing at Tryon, and for many years the two sections formed one body.

The little church was weak and scattered and had not the help of a settled pastor. But their meetings from house to house were sustained with as much regularity as could reasonably be expected. An occasional missionary encouraged them to maintain their allegiance to the Master and strive for increased strength.

After a few years the first pastor took up his residence among them. This was Rev. Charles Tupper, who came from Amherst, in 1833, and spent one year in pastoral labor at Bedeque and Tryon. Much benefit was derived from this watchcare, and many were added by baptism to the church. But the field was found to be too weak financially to maintain a pastor; and for many years they were dependent upon the help received from missionaries who visited the Island from time to time. Many disadvantages arose from this state of affairs; and the growth of the church was but slow and spasmodic. But the Lord did not forget His little flock. They had many cheering evidences of His presence and favor.

Year followed year with but little change in the condition of things among our brethren. Days of sunshine and days of shadow alternated in the experience of the church; and the silent messenger bore some of the little band away to their eternal reward. By mutual consent the brethren at Tryon were separated into a distinct church in the year 1842. This change was made on account of any want of agreement or affection between the two sections, but in order to facilitate the work of the Lord in both communities. Nor did the change prevent the two churches from co-operating in religious effort, or from being superintended by the same pastor. In the person of Rev. Alexander McDonald they found a good and zealous pastor for several years. He was much beloved by the people, and his labors were blessed in the bringing of many precious souls to Christ. After his removal in 1846, the pulpits in Bedeque and Tryon were supplied by different ministers, whose names are familiar to us all. Among these we may mention Rev. Benjamin Scott, one of our early Island pastors; Rev. John Shaw, pastor at Three Rivers, and Rev. Benjamin Boulter, whose residence was at Tryon. Their visits were much appreciated, and additions to the church resulted from their efforts. These supplies continued with more or less regularity for seven or eight years.

A faithful pastor was called to the field in 1854, in the person of Rev. Malcolm Ross. He had previously filled the position of under shepherd at North River, where his name is still held in great veneration. For about five years he labored diligently and successfully at Bedeque and Tryon, building up the brethren in sound doctrine, and welcoming many accessions to the family of believers. Few men were more highly esteemed for their works' sake than this sainted minister; and his name today is mentioned by all denominations with affectionate respect. The church was honored in having all these worthy servants of the Lord as helpers in religious work. They have all entered into their heavenly rest; but their works follow them. Being dead they yet speak.

During the four following years the pulpit at Bedeque was regularly supplied by different preachers. Rev. William Dobson performed the duties of pastor for a year or two with much acceptance. Among other important changes which marked this period we may note that the old meeting house which stood on the east side of the highway was disposed of and a new house of worship erected. The new Bethel was a commodious building and it remained until the present beautiful structure took its place.

The Lord also blessed the little churches comprising this pastorate when he sent Rev. Maynard Freeman to lead them in spiritual things. Coming hither as a student from Acadia College, Bro. Freeman made so favorable an impression by his kindly disposition and plain, earnest preaching, that the brethren at once decided to call him as their pastor. He accepted the call in 1863, in which year he was ordained to the work of his life. His efforts in building up Zion were owned of God and abundantly blessed. Very many converts were welcomed by him into the church, and a period of marked prosperity followed his coming. Sunday School work was carried on with regularity and efficiency; the prayer meetings were well attended and interesting, and a very encouraging spirit of brotherly love prevailed among the people.

During Bro. Freeman's pastorate several important changes occurred. Members of the church residing at Cape Wolfe and vicinity obtained letters of dismission to form a separate organization in that part of the Island. A still larger number residing at Summerside were dismissed to form a distinct church in that town. Another detachment of brethren and sisters, residing at Cavendish also formed themselves into a self governing body. In view of these facts it is not difficult to understand why Bedeque church is numerically so small. It has been split into many churches; its members are to be found in different ecclesiastical families in Canada and the United States. It has sent presidents to colleges, missionaries to the foreign field, and pastors to other flocks. The record is an honorable one.

After spending about six years of faithful pastoral labor here, Bro. Freeman returned to Nova Scotia. His successor was Dr. J. B. McDonald, who was ordained in Tryon in 1870. He proved to be a zealous and efficient under-shepherd; and the church was much enlarged through his untiring efforts. In 1873 he removed to North Sydney, C. B.

Soon after this date brethren D. G. McDonald and J. G. Schurman, now president of Cornell University, came from Acadia College to spend their vacation in missionary effort in this community. Meetings of great interest were held for many weeks, and a large number of souls were brought to Jesus Christ. The church was materially strengthened by these accessions; and the young evangelists returned to college much cheered by the results of their labors.

Encouraged by these manifestations of the Divine favor, the church, in October, 1874, invited Rev. Alfred Chipman to the pastorate. He promptly accepted the call, and entered upon his duties with much earnestness and fidelity. During special services held in the following spring Bro. Chipman was aided by Rev. Joseph Murray of Summerside, and a gracious revival was enjoyed, in the course of which a number of persons were led to unite in fellowship with the church. Bro. Chipman remained four years in this field. He is kindly remembered in the community.

The church was not long without a shepherd. Early in 1879 Rev. E. N. Archibald was called as spiritual leader. He proved to be a diligent and successful pastor, giving careful attention to every department of church work. He was followed in 1881 by Rev. A. H. Lavers, who was sent by the Home Missionary Board to supply the pulpits at Summerside and Bedeque. Some good work was done in seed-sowing and indoctrination.

Rev. I. J. Skinner came to this field in 1885, giving part of his time to Tryon. He was a good man and full of the Holy Ghost. His preaching was earnest, tender and impressive, and many were led to Christ under his ministry. He was a judicious leader, a sincere friend and a wise counsellor. He remained in the good work nearly three years, after which he gave all his time to Tryon.

Rev. Joseph Cahill was now invited to become pastor at Bedeque. With an easy and pleasing manner and ready wit he became quite popular among all classes, particularly among those who were specially interested in temperance work. He spent four years between Bedeque and Summerside in effective service, and it was his privilege to welcome a number of converts into the fellowship of the church.

He was followed by Rev. B. H. Bentley who occupied the pulpits at Bedeque and Summerside for about nine months. At the end of this time the two churches agreed by mutual consent to pursue their work under separate pastors.

In July, 1894, the church extended a call to its present pastor. The events connected with the five years which have passed since that date are too recent to need more than a passing notice. The work of repairing and renewing the place of worship was the first object of interest. Already the contract had been given, and the work of repairs went forward speedily. In due time the old place underwent a complete change, and its comfort and beauty have been a source of great satisfaction to the friends ever since. The years have stolen quietly away. Congregations have come and gone. Death has silently visited our homes and borne away many of our numbers. But we are here today to record the Lord's mercies, and to renew our vows with a covenant keeping God. Our review has some pleasing features. We are grateful that the Lord has not forsaken us. His blessing has not been withheld. An energetic Aid Society has all through these years perseveringly carried on its work in behalf of missions. A little band of young people have gone quietly along in the study of sacred literature and of missionary history. Our Sunday Schools have been sustained with a fair degree of interest. Best of all the Lord has of late granted us a season of refreshing, and we have been cheered in seeing twenty hopeful converts putting on Christ and uniting with our church. He who said, "In due time ye shall reap if ye faint not," has fulfilled His blessed promise in our experience, and we have reason to "thank God and take courage."

So far as it is possible to be ascertained from the incomplete records of the church, we learn that about three hundred and fifty names have been enrolled in the list of members. Of these, three hundred and ten were added by baptism, the remainder having been received on experience or by letter. About one hundred have passed away to the better land. In quiet spots here and there in our little places of burial their names may be seen inscribed on mossy tombstones; but their happy spirits have entered into the blissful rest of God's dear children.

The resident members number one hundred, and about twenty of our brethren and sisters reside in other communities, not yet having taken letters of dismission. One has within a few days crossed over to the heavenly city; others of us will follow in due time. Many of the forms of those who have been present at this meeting will be quietly sleeping in the dust when the next Roll-call service shall be held in this place. But a more important roll-call will take place by and by. All nations and kindreds and tribes will be there. On which side shall we appear when the Judges shall call our names?

May a loving Saviour help us so to live as that we may hear from his blessed lips the joyous welcome, "Come ye blessed of my Father; inherit the Kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world."

Messenger and Visitor

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United We Stand.

As will have been seen by the report which appeared in these columns last week of the proceedings of the Convention at Fredericton, an understanding was there reached which it is hoped will become the basis for united and harmonious effort for the Baptists of New Brunswick in Home Mission work. This announcement must have been received with deep interest and thankfulness by everyone who really loves the Baptist cause and feels a sincere interest in its prosperity. We do not wish here to enter upon any discussion of the troubles which the denomination in this Province has been passing through during the past few years. The less said about that at the present juncture the better. The duty for the present hour is to put prejudices and merely personal preferences out of sight, cultivate the spirit of harmony and conciliation and unite to promote the peace and prosperity of the denomination. If we are the servants of Christ, we must seek to work out His purposes, not our own; if we are His soldiers there are plenty of foes for us to fight without turning our hands against each other.

It is largely, if not wholly, a question as to method upon which we have been divided. As to whether or not Home Mission work should be carried on in New Brunswick there has been no question. All are agreed that it ought to be prosecuted with our full strength. As to the question, how this may be best accomplished, different opinions have arisen, but the question of method is evidently of minor importance. Supposing that those are right who hold that the H. M. work of the Province can be best administered under a Board of the Maritime Convention and in connection with the H. M. work of the other Provinces, it would surely be most unwise to press that opinion to the point of dividing the denomination; and if, on the other hand, they are right who believe that the home mission work of the Province could best be promoted through the agency of a provincial convention, it would be equally unwise to press that opinion to the point of destroying the peace and harmony of the body. Happily we are not shut up to one or the other of these alternatives. We can have the Baptist home mission work of New Brunswick carried on by the churches of the Province, apart from the Maritime Convention and without a New Brunswick Convention. This can be done by a Board of Home Missions for the Province, the membership of which shall be nominated by the Associations and which shall report annually at the meeting of one or other of the Associations. This is the basis which was proposed at Fredericton and adopted so heartily by the Convention there. In order to prepare the way for united work along the line indicated, an amendment was moved to Art. VI of the constitution by Rev. J. A. Gordon, then chairman of the Convention Committee for Home Missions, and seconded by Rev. W. E. McIntyre, Secretary of the N. B. Convention, the effect of which motion is to take the management for Home Missions for New Brunswick out of the Maritime Convention, with a view to its management by a New Brunswick Board in connection with the Associations, as above indicated. This line of action is expected to receive the endorsement of the N. B. Convention which is to meet at the Narrows on the 8th inst. That being done, the Maritime Convention's Committee for Home Missions in New Brunswick will co-operate for the present year with the Board of the N. B. Convention in carrying on the work, and it is understood that by joint conference the future plan of organization will be more definitely determined, and the proper steps

will be taken to secure the legislation necessary for placing the work on the new basis. In view then of the present situation—the kindlier feelings, the disposition toward union now existing, and the great importance of our being an united people—it is surely the duty of every Baptist in this Province to co-operate heartily in order to promote unanimity of sentiment and cordial union of effort in our denominational work. To this we feel sure the Baptists of New Brunswick as a whole must heartily subscribe.

Provide things Honorable.

The Convention probably went as far as it could wisely go in that direction when it consented that three-fifths of the five per cent of Convention Fund which has been devoted to ministerial education should go to increase the amounts to be paid to the annuitants of the Minister's Annuity Fund. The Board of Ministerial Education could afford to release a part of its claim upon the Convention Fund, because a considerable sum of money from the Payzant bequest is now available for the assistance of the theological students at Acadia, but the members of that Board felt that, under present circumstances, they could not relinquish all claim upon the Convention Fund, because that would leave them without means of aiding a number of ministerial students whom it is important to assist, but who are not able to fulfil the requirements imposed upon beneficiaries of the Payzant fund. The matter, so far as it is concerned with the disposition of the Convention fund, has been referred by the Convention to a committee composed of the Secretaries of all the Convention's Boards, and it is hoped that this committee will be able to advise some arrangement which, without involving unfairness to any other interests, will make some more satisfactory provision for the needs of our aged and infirm ministers than at present exists. The duty of making provision for these faithful men and their families, such at least as to deliver them from sharp anxiety as to the necessities of life, is surely one which ought to need no urging upon the denomination. Yet the Secretary-Treasurer of the Board which administers the Annuity and Relief funds bears frequent and what should be moving testimony to the fact that this duty is not being discharged. There is a hope indeed that some day—through donations and legacies—the Annuity fund will yield sufficient to meet, in some reasonable measure, the needs of annuitants, but that day is not yet. The Secretary of the Board, Rev. Dr. Saunders, has for the present year the authorization of the Convention to appeal to the churches for the amount needed to supplement the Board's funds for the payment of annuitants. We trust that when this appeal shall be made there may be a response so prompt, so liberal and so general as to cause the Treasurer of the Board to leap for joy in view of the blessings which it will enable him to dispense. One collection taken during the year for this purpose in each church able to contribute—helped by a few sympathetic words from the pastor—would we are sure result in making not a few homes glad with practical assurances that the Baptist denomination does not forget its aged ministers and their faithful, self-denying labors of the past.

The Dreyfus Case.

The trial of Dreyfus before the Military Court at Rennes is still in progress, and as to when an end of it is likely to be reached we have as yet seen no intimation. Remarkable indeed in comparison with British judicial methods is the procedure in the French Court, where each witness is permitted to tell not only what he knows, but what he believes or imagines and to employ whatever oratorical powers he may possess in order to influence the mind of the judges. The proceedings of the Court have been public for the most part, and according to the cabled reports no evidence that really incriminates the prisoner has been presented. Lord Russell, Chief Justice of England, has been quoted as saying that there has been no testimony in support of the charges against Dreyfus that would even warrant an English magistrate in holding him for a regular trial. Under the French procedure, which gives so much license as to the manner of presenting testimony, the hope of getting at the relevant truth of which a witness may be in possession lies almost

wholly in vigorous sifting of evidence by cross-examination. The defence had built much upon Maitre Labori's masterly ability in this respect and his profound knowledge of the case, and hence, doubtless, the desperate, though unsuccessful attempt to deprive the defence of his services. Maitre Labori's wound proved less serious than was at first supposed, and, after being confined to his house for a week or so, he was able to appear in court and resume his duties. What the verdict of the court will be it is difficult to forecast. Some of the judges, including the president of the court martial, are understood to be strongly prejudiced against Dreyfus. It hardly seems possible indeed, that with any show of reason or justice a case can be made out against the prisoner, but if Dreyfus is not guilty of the charges against him, the conclusion seems inevitable that the conduct of men of high standing in the army has been most corrupt and iniquitous, and it is at least doubtful whether the court, though persuaded of the innocence of Dreyfus, will dare to stand up against the corrupt chiefs of the army and give judgment according to the evidence. Then also, whatever verdict the court may render, there is the immensely significant question as to what will happen if the people of France shall become convinced that men, to whom as the heads of the army the nation has entrusted the keeping of its honor, are themselves chargeable with conduct of the most corrupt and treasonable character.

Editorial Notes

—As will be seen from a note by Secretary Manning, which appears on another page, our Brother and Sister Archibald, of the Telugu Mission, arrived in Halifax during the past week. Our readers will all be glad to learn of the more favorable opinion expressed by the London physician in reference to Mr. Archibald's health. We are sure that all will unite with us in extending to these faithful workers from the foreign field a hearty welcome home and in earnest prayers for the restoration of our Brother Archibald to health and strength.

—From some facts contained in a report adopted by the Methodist Conference of Utah at its recent meeting, it would appear that it may be true concerning Mormonism, as of some other things, that distance lends enchantment to the view. For while great efforts are made, and not without some success, by Mormon proselytists, to win converts to their faith in other States of the Union and in foreign countries, the report of the Methodist conference goes to show that but few converts to Mormonism are made in Utah, while the gains of Christian churches from Mormonism have been in many instances very large. Returns from twenty-eight churches of various denominations are said to show that 17½ per cent of their present membership have been Mormons, and their total gains from that source equal 52½ per cent of their present enrollment, while the number of those who have left these churches to embrace Mormonism is less than half of one per cent of those who have come from that organization into these Protestant churches.

—We made reference last week to an absurdly erroneous statement purporting to be a part of the report on the State of the Denomination presented to the Convention, which having first appeared in a Fredericton paper was copied into others and sent broadcast over the country. Dr. Eaton, the writer of the report, has since obtained the necessary data for the completion of a statistical statement which he has sent us and which will be found on our second page. The report is made up, as we understand, from the returns furnished by the churches to the Associations, and as these returns are every year more or less incomplete the statistical statement is at best approximately correct. This is the case especially in respect to the statements of moneys raised for denominational work. The associational year, ending May 31st, is not identical with the Convention year, and besides this it would appear that a good deal of money has been raised this year for denominational work, which the churches have failed to report to the Associations. If we refer to the statements of the treasurers of Denominational Funds presented to the Convention at Fredericton, we find that the total amount reported by them, independent of moneys raised by the W. B. M. Union, is in round numbers \$14,731,—the full amount reported for the year, including that raised by the W.

B. M. U. societies, being \$23,143.06. This is independent of the amounts for home missions received by the treasury of the N. B. Convention. The statistical table furnished by Dr. Eaton shows an increase of one in the number of churches, and a slight increase in church membership. It is to be observed with regret that there is a decrease in the number of baptisms as compared with last year, and a still larger decrease as compared with 1897.

—The Sunday School Times furnishes its readers with many wise and helpful thoughts in the form of brief paragraphs. Here is one of them on "The best way of using light." "We do not always get the good of a thing by fixing our attention upon it. A candle is a useful thing to him who uses it to see his work, but of little use to him who looks only at the candle. So the lights God have given us are not always of most use to those who occupy their minds with studying them. There have been careful students of the Bible, champions of its authority, whose lives showed little influence of its precepts. The Bible is a light to men's feet, and is most honored as well as best used when men walk by it. It is something to be obeyed more than talked about. It offers us indeed the lesser delight which comes with the bare knowledge of the truth, when we see its harmony and its beauty. But it always calls us to go on to the greater joy in the truth which comes with obeying and living it. If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them."

Encourage the Builders.*

"In the seventh month, in the one and twentieth day of the month, came the word of the Lord by Haggai the prophet, saying, Speak now to Zerubbabel. . . . Yet now be strong, O Zerubbabel, saith the Lord," (vs. 1-4). Take the example of Haggai. Be you a messenger of encouragement and cheer. Help up instead of dragging farther down. In the weighing of gold as the standard of earth's values, and in the weighing of drugs and chemicals on the use of which depends the safety of human lives, there are employed balances so sensitive as to turn at the weight of one fifteen-hundredth part of a grain. Standard balances, which will weigh with unerring accuracy a thousand ounces, are so sensitive as to turn at the impression of the bodily warmth of a man standing near one of their arms. And about us all are souls more delicate and sensitive. The word you speak, the tone you speak it with, will send the balance of a soul downward into gloom or upward into faith, hope, a strong seizure of life's tasks. Oh, be like Haggai! Help up, do not pull down. Be a messenger of cheer. Zerubbabel needs you solely.

"For I am with you, saith the Lord of hosts, according to the word that I covenanted with you when ye came out of Egypt," (vs. 4, 5). When with myself, as they were with Zerubbabel, things have been going hard, I have found great heartening and tonic for myself in counting up my allies. Did you ever do it! Setting your hand to the Lord's work, God the Father is your ally, and Christ the Saviour, and the Holy Spirit the Comforter, and God's promises, and God's providence, and good angels, for they are ministering spirits. I have said to myself, "You are not a lonely worker;" as with Elisha beleaguered in Dothan, "they that be with us are more than they that be with them." And as Wordsworth sings, by the vision splendid I have found myself attended. When things go hardly, count up your allies. You will find it mighty strengthening.

"For thus saith the Lord of hosts: Yet once, it is a little while, and I will shake the heavens, and the earth, and the sea, and the dry land," (vs. 6). The practical truth is, God's power, and enlisted for his servants. All history is illustration. Steadily, and in God's little while, though it may seem long to us, the wrong goes down and the right gets wider empire. God's shakings shake loose the grip of evil.

"And the desirable things of all nations shall come," (v. 7). In a very noble passage, Thomas Starr King says: "What does a man stand for? This is the question that probes the real value attaching to him, because this shows how faithful he has been to the privilege of his humanity, and

*Illustrative application on Hag. 2:1-9, by Dr. Wayland Hoyt, in the 'S. S. Times.'

how much fellowship he has with God. We are not to ask, as this world asks, 'How much is a man worth?' to get an answer in dollars; we are not to ask what the grade of his living is, the splendor of his home, the scale of his expenses, as though we would test in that way his essential value." We are "to knock upon the substance of his soul, and find whether he rings hollow, or if the music of some everlasting principle rings out of him." And the promise is that both for the man and the nation the highest ideas, the truest, noblest principles, shall surely get actualized. And there is certainly prophetic reference here to Christ. In him the promise is fulfilled in the utmost way. He is all highest ideals actualized. Even John Stuart Mill must say that the best life for a man is so to live that "Christ can approve his life."

"The latter glory of this house shall be greater than the former, saith the Lord of hosts," (v. 9). When Christ stood in this second temple, improved as it was by Herod, he gave it more glory than had the first temple with all its gleaming of shekinah. The best and truest glory for you is to make your heart the veritable temple of the indwelling Christ. Before that all other glory pales,—for the now, and for the great hereafter.

Convention Reports.

HOME MISSIONS.

The report of the Home Mission Board was presented by Secretary Cohoon.

By way of introduction the report states that it is thankful to be able to report that in the matter of continuous pastoral labor for our mission churches, this has been the best year in our history. Though the number of baptisms reported is not as great as some previous years, good substantial work has been done and there has been a steady advance towards self-support, on several of the fields. The West End Church, Halifax, has already signified their purpose to carry their work without further aid.

For the first time in its twenty-one years of history the Board has to report the death of one of its members in the person of Rev. J. H. Foshay who had been a member of the Board since 1890. The report speaks in warm appreciation of Brother Foshay and the services rendered by him to the H. M. work. As in previous years the report presents some account of the work in each of the fields receiving aid from the Board. For this detailed statement the readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR are referred to the forth coming Year Book.

SUMMARY.

The summary of work and results as reported by the missionaries is as follows: 1,535 weeks of labor distributed among 94 churches; 3,896 preaching services; 3,037 other meetings; 10,902 religious visits; 13,237 pages of tracts distributed; 196 baptized and 38 received by letter and experience.

A church has been organized at Bedford, Halifax Co., and a new meeting house completed and opened at Chelsea.

The supplement of general missionary's salary and grants to the churches amount to \$3,835.93 divided as follows: \$2,397 to 34 fields in Nova Scotia; \$633.33 to 6 fields in P. E. Island; \$293.75 for Halifax County Missionary and \$510.91 for general missionary.

FINANCIAL.

The following legacies have been received: Mrs. Susan Fulton, Bass River, Col. Co., \$800. Mrs. Christopher Rainsforth, Aylesford, \$20.

The \$217.20 held to the credit of New Brunswick and the \$79.06 received from the Bradshaw Trust since last Convention, have been paid to the Committee for Home Missions in N. B.

The collections taken by the Cor. Secretary when visiting the churches is placed to the credit of those churches in the Denominational Fund account. The amount of such collections during the past year was \$82.09.

In making out the statement of the financial position last year a note for \$140.02 was omitted. Thus the indebtedness last year was \$1,982.09. The total indebtedness this year is \$2,104.57, or a deficit for the year of \$122.48. Had the \$15,000 expected for Denominational work been received the debt would have been greatly reduced.

CHURCH EDIFICE FUND.

In October last the Board learned that the little company of Baptists at Little River, Musquodoboit, were in danger of losing their new house in consequence of the small debt that remained on it. The Board offered to assume the debt, provided the property was deeded to the Board. This was done and the Board paid the debt of \$190.25. To do this \$182.40 was borrowed from the French Mission Fund. A partly finished house in Avon-

dale, Pictou Co., that was rapidly going to decay has been sold and the proceeds placed to the credit of this fund.

In conclusion the report alludes to the matter of granting licenses to preach, and says: The Board has at different times in the past called attention to the need of care in granting licenses to preach. The experiences of the past two years constrains us to refer to this matter again. We now recommend that no church consider its license valid till it has been endorsed by the District meeting to which the church belongs.

The report on Estimates was presented by Dr. B. H. Eaton as follows: That \$15,000 be the standard for Nova Scotia for the ensuing year, apportioned thus: Western Association, \$5,300; Central Association, \$6,000; Eastern, \$3,500; African, \$40; General \$160.

For New Brunswick, the sum of \$5,600, to be divided thus: Western Association, \$1,700; Southern Association, \$2,200; Eastern Association, \$1,700.

Prince Edward Island, \$1,000. These estimates are the same as last year. The report was adopted.

Mr. E. D. King on behalf of Committee on Nominations presented a partial report as follows: To be members of the Home Mission Board, Wm Corning, Rev. J. H. Saunders, Rev. N. B. Dunn, Rev. P. G. Mode.

Committee on Sec. 7 of F. M. Report (Forward Movement.) Revs. J. W. Manning, Dr. Trotter, W. E. McIntyre, A. Cohoon, Hon. A. F. Randolph, Hon. G. G. King, J. A. Gates, Esq.

To be delegates to the National Convention at Winnipeg, 1900: Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Rev. Dr. Saunders, A. E. Wall, Rev. Dr. Trotter, E. D. King, Esq., Hon. A. F. Randolph, Hon. G. G. King, E. M. Sipprell, Rev. Dr. Gates, A. H. Jones, Rev. A. A. Shaw and W. N. Hutchins.

To preach Convention Sermon, Rev. A. A. Shaw, alternate, Rev. S. H. Cornwall. To represent Grande Ligne, Rev. C. W. Townsend. To represent Northwest Convention, Rev. G. W. Schurman. Com. on obituaries, S. McC. Black.

COLLEGE, TREASURER'S REPORT.

Rev. A. Cohoon Treasurer of the College presented his report, of which the following is a condensed statement: The income for the College for the year \$12424.61; Expenditure \$13511.64; Deficit on the year's business \$1087.03.

CHIPMAN HALL.

Under the new method of managing Chipman Hall the deficit for the year is only \$132.63, after paying \$400 into the funds of the Academy.

HORTON ACADEMY.

The total earnings of the Academy for the year including the \$400 rent were \$6115.16. Total expense including \$540.25 for interest, \$6365.79. Deficit for the year \$250.63, a remarkably good showing considering the small attendance.

ACADIA SEMINARY.

The total earnings including \$599.20 donation to interest account, \$13639.51. Total expense, including \$2074.17 for interest, \$15289.23. Deficit for the year \$1649.72. A slight falling off in the attendance and the increase of expenditure for insurance and repairs has made the deficit greater than last year. With an increased attendance the balance would be on the other side.

G. P. PAYZANT FUND.

As instruction in theological subjects has now been begun this fund has been drawn upon for \$900 for Professor's salary and \$1699.50 for aid to students.

FORWARD MOVEMENT.

The amount collected for Forward Movement during the year was \$17,008.02. Total amount to July 31st, \$22,275.97 besides \$3703.70 from the American Baptist Education Society for the same purpose. The report shows that the debt of \$742 against the Manual Training building has been paid off. That the debt against the Academy building has been reduced by \$1271.32 and that against the Seminary by \$500. The capital account of the G. P. Payzant Fund has been increased by \$3445.36 and the endowment fund of the College by \$9753.70.

Attendance at the Maritime Convention.

The total attendance at the Convention at Fredericton was, as you have said, not so large as in several previous years. In fact it was less than in any year since 1887. A comparison with the last two years may be interesting.

Date.	Ordained Ministers.	Laymen and Women.	Totals.
1897	110	170	280
1898	100	172	272
1899	95	131	226

This year the total attendance was made up of six delegates from four Associations, 188 delegates from 111 churches, 18 members "in their own right," and 14 persons invited to a seat.

The three provinces were represented as follows: Delegates and members from New Brunswick, 115; from Nova Scotia, 92; from P. E. Island, 5. Total, 212.

As to the representation of churches, five churches (all of them in N. B.) were represented by 5 delegates each, 4 churches by 4 delegates each, 11 churches by 3 each, 30 churches by 2 each, and 61 churches by one delegate each. These figures will give a total of 195 delegates from churches, which must be diminished by 7 names counted more than once, giving the true total 188, as above.

SECRETARY.

* * The Story Page. * *

Ned's Lead Quarter.

"That is a lead quarter," said the shopman, as Ned laid it on the counter in payment for some school supplies. Ned took it in his hand and saw at once that the man was right. He had not noticed it before.

"You'd better take it back where you got it," the shopman continued, as the mortified Ned handed back the writing pads and the pencils.

Ned knew just where he got the quarter, for he had not another in his pocket. He had given a new fifty-cent piece to the fruit vender on the corner of the avenue in payment for some bananas, and had received the lead quarter with a dime and a five-cent piece. He wondered why he had not looked at it when he took it in his hand.

There was no time then to straighten out things, but after school Ned made all possible haste to go to the corner. But the man shook his head and told Ned in his broken English that he never gave him that quarter. "O no, it was a good quarter he gave him, and Ned need not play any tricks on him."

Ned saw there was no use in trying to make the Italian rectify the mistake.

As he walked away he thought in this wise, "I can't lose this quarter—quarters are not very plentiful with me, and I must try to pass it. It has been passed off on me, now some other fellow must get taken in."

But it was not such an easy matter to get rid of that lead quarter. Everybody he undertook to pass it off on was too sharp for him, and he was quite disgusted with himself to think he had not been as sharp as others. He was ashamed to let any one know he had been so taken in by the Italian, so he kept his own counsel, with that lead quarter a burden in his pocket.

Ned did errands for a druggist on Saturdays and earned a little money in that way. When he went to the store the next Saturday morning the druggists had just received an order from Mrs. Perkins on the hill to send her C. O. D., some medicine and the change for two dollars, for often boys who deliver goods do not have change with them. There would be fifty cents due to the customer.

A great temptation came to Ned. He might substitute the lead quarter for one of the two good ones the clerk handed him.

Ned had never cheated in his life before. He turned it over and over in his mind as to whether he should get rid of his lead quarter with that order. If Mrs. Perkins had been poor he would not have thought of making such a transaction a moment, but she lived in a fine house and could afford to lose a quarter of a dollar much better than he could. Really she would never miss it.

So Ned yielded to the temptation. Poor Ned! The good quarter he had kept weighed on his conscience heavily. His better nature told him to go back and make the mistake right, but he could not make up his mind to that.

Mrs. Perkins' maid received the medicine and the change and put the quarters into her mistress's pocket-book without looking at them.

A few days afterward, the lady took the pocketbook to make some change and in an instant she noticed the lead quarter. There was no other change in her purse and she knew just where this had come from. Though she was rich she did not intend to have lead quarters passed off on her. So she put on her wraps and went to the druggist's and told him he had tried to cheat her. The drug clerk was called and said he was sure that he never sent that bogus coin as her change. She must have gotten it somewhere else. But the customer was a good one and the druggist, thinking it the wiser plan, gave her a silver quarter in exchange.

When Mrs. Perkins was gone the clerk said he was sure she must be mistaken, but his employer laughingly added, "Well, I can afford to lose a quarter of a dollar better than she can, you know. How those rich people do look after the 'bits of silver.'" The clerk never thought of Ned doing any such underhand work. When he came the next Saturday, however, the clerk showed him the lead quarter and said, "Did you ever see that before?"

Now Ned had suffered tortures that whole week on account of that very quarter and instantly his face turned scarlet. But he had suffered enough of wrong-doing, and, though greatly confused, manfully stood up and replied, "Yes, I think that is the lead quarter I took from an Italian for bananas."

"But Mrs. Perkins brought it here and said you gave it to her in change for the two dollar bill."

Now here was a great chance for Ned to say he must have given it to her by mistake. O, such a strong temptation! And the temptation seemed to be prodding him on to say it. But thank be to God who gave him the victory.

Ned took a good quarter out of his pocket and handed it to the clerk in exchange for the lead quarter.

"I did give it to her," he said.

Ned had always been so true and honest that the clerk could hardly believe it. But Ned frankly told the whole story and his employer freely forgave him. Ned perceived that he had fallen very much in the esteem of these men. Yet he had seen some transactions of those very men that he did not call quite straight.

When Ned went out of the store he went to a vacant lot and threw the lead quarter in. A little fellow passing through stooped down and picked it up, and his face was lighted with the look which comes to one who has found a treasure unexpectedly.

Ned followed the boy to see what he would do with that miserable fraud. The boy went into a grocery and bought a half dozen Florida oranges. "Lead quarter, no good," said the salesman as he threw it on the counter. The boy looked as if a terrible disappointment had come to him.

Ned stepped into the store and asked the little fellow what was the matter, as he saw the tears in his eyes. "O, I thought I had found a good whole quarter of a dollar in the lot over there and I was so glad, for mother has the fever and I thought some oranges would taste good to her and I have not any other money."

"Here," said Ned to the salesman, "give that boy those oranges, I will pay for them." Ned picked up the sham money and put good money in its place. It seemed as if he had never felt so happy in his life as when he saw the little fellow march off with his bag of Florida oranges.

"Now," he said to himself, "this is to be the last of this lead piece," and he walked down to the river bank and threw it away into the water.

Sham as it was, that quarter had been the means of teaching Ned many lessons which he would never forget. One was to look at his change and see if it was all right as soon as it was given him; another, never to let the love of money tempt him to put aside his sense of honesty; and another, that because a counterfeit was passed on him, did not make it right for him to pass it along to other people.

There are quite a number of lead quarters in circulation just now, and the boys and girls, too, had better look out for them, for lead coin will never pass for silver coin in this world. A sham is soon detected, but the genuine article always has its true value everywhere.—The Evangelist.

The Horse that Carried Double.

BY ELIZABETH PRESTON ALLAN.

Did you ever see a grey horse with a green tail? Although this is a strictly true story, the horse that belongs to it—is, in fact, its hero—was of those two colors. Now for the story.

On a certain mild afternoon in the early spring you might have seen two little travelers on the Fancy Hill road, and, if you belong to our town you would have known them at once for Susie Poinz and her little brother Daniel. In fact, several people did recognize them, and one and all stopped to ask what they were doing so far from home by themselves.

Nothing could have pleased the small voyagers better. At each surprised question they recognized the lark they were on, and went forward more joyously.

"We are going to meet papa," was the answer they made in proud tones. "Mamma lets us. He's coming from the bridge in the sulky, and we'll ride back with him." And on they went in the sweet afternoon sunshine exploring fence corners for dandelions, counting the soldier blackbirds with their red epaulettes, and pretending to hear lions roaring in the woods.

Somehow papa was longer coming than they expected, but then children always do expect things to happen right off. It was not early when they left their own door step. It seemed to be getting late very, very fast, and still no sulky with a long-tailed bay horse to it came in sight.

Daniel's short steps began to lag now. He really had gone a long way for such a little boy.

"I don't believe papa is never tomin'," he whimpered. "Oh, yes, he is!" said the brave little sister. "Mamma said so. I s'pect he's just round that bend in the road."

She coaxed Daniel to the bend, but papa was not there, and, although they could see a long way down the dim road, there was neither man nor horse on it.

It was quite dusk now, and Susie herself was afraid to venture farther down that dark, empty road. They sat down on the roots of a friendly old oak-tree and waited, waited. Oh, how late and lonely it was! And a little screech-owl above them howled so mournfully that it made the cold chills run down their tired little backs.

"Come, brother; we must turn back," said Susie, getting up resolutely, "Papa isn't coming, after all. Something has kept him. We must go home."

But now Daniel howled more dismally than the owl. "I can't walk so far. I'm tired. My legs hurt," sobbed the baby.

For one bad quarter of a minute Susie thought she would break down and cry too—it was so doleful. But the responsibility for the smaller and weaker one kept her up. The sister love in her heart, that was kin to the "love divine, all love excelling," made her strong.

"O Dannie!" she cried, with womanly pretence of glee. "I'll get you a horse to ride, and then you won't get tired."

Fortunately some wood-hauler had dropped by the roadside a small light sapling, only a few feet long, with a tuft of leaves at the end. Daniel was persuaded to bestride this "horse." He was named Rob Roy, after the long tailed bay, and Susie set herself to beguile the way with tales of the new horse's speed and valor.

When the story flagged, little Daniel's legs began to ache, but when it rose again on the wings of tired Susie's imagination, the ground was covered without the child's knowing it. So they fared along the road now really very dark.

Do you wonder what had become of papa? Why, my dears, there are two roads from the bridge, and papa had taken the other one. He stopped on the way, too, and was late getting home, and you may well believe he found mamma in a terrible fright about the children.

Rob Roy—the real, live Rob Roy—had never been made to spin back over that Fancy Hill road at such a pace in his history. But no doubt he knew that something was wrong when there were no children at the gate to rub his nose and give him an apple.

The two little tramps were halfway home when papa met them. Glad? I don't know which was the most joyful, papa or the children. Oh, yes! I do, too; for their little hearts could not have held the thankfulness that filled papa's.

But now Susie broke down and cried.

"How funny!" said Daniel, staring at her. "I cried when we was lost, and Susie cries when we is found."

But papa seemed to think the tears were all right, and he kissed each one as it fell, calling her the bravest little woman in town; for Daniel had insisted upon taking the grey horse with the green tail into the sulky, too, and papa was hearing from him what wonder-tales Susie had fed this new horse's rider on. He saw right down into the little heart and knew where those stories had come from.

"Were you very tired little daughter?" he asked tenderly.

"No, papa," she said, smiling away her tears. "The stories kept me from thinking about it; it was so hard to make 'em up."

"Ah!" said papa, with another kiss. "The grey horse with the green tail carried double then. Most unselfish deeds do."

If you knew what he meant, it is a long sight more than Daniel did. But Susie was smiling in a wise way.—S. S. Times.

A Borrowed Back-yard.

The Little Boy had always "boarded." Twice, since he could remember, he had been to the seashore; to the country, never. He knew very little of growing things, except trees and plants in pots. When his father rented a house, and they were to live all over it, the Little Boy hoped there would be a yard. There was a yard behind the house—a very small yard—and it was bricked all over. There was not a bit of green, except where weeds came up between the bricks.

The Little Boy was very much disappointed. "I hoped there would be grass, and may be flowers," he said.

"I hope you can have a yard to play in some time" said mother. "But you have a whole house to yourself now; isn't that enough at one time?"

"Yes," said the Little Boy, "I s'pose it is, only I had hoped there would be grass in the yard; at least grass."

The Little Boy helped his mother put the house to rights. There was some new furniture and some old furniture which had belonged to the Little Boy's grand mother. It had been "stored," and the Little Boy couldn't remember it at all.

It was such fun to live in a whole house!

"The folks across the street have a yard, mother," cried the Little Boy one morning. "See that open-work iron gate and that long brick wall by the house? It's back of that, mother. I went over and looked through. There is grass, mother—there is grass, and a flower bed. I saw them myself, mother," said the Little Boy.

That afternoon the Little Boy had more news about the "folks across the street."

"There is a little girl, mother," he said; "A little girl in a blue dress. She was climbing on the open-work iron gate. May I sit on our front steps, mother?"

Mother said, "Yes," and the Little Boy went and sat down on the front steps.

The Little Girl soon called to him,

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The Young People

"Oh Little Boy," she called, "come across the street. I can't come out because the gate is locked."
The Little Boy ran quickly across the street.
"You have a back-yard, haven't you?" he said pleasantly. "Our's is only bricks."
"Yes," said the Little Girl in a most friendly way. "If the gate wasn't locked I'd show you my flowers. I have a rosebush. Have you a rosebush, Little Boy?"
"No," said the Little Boy, soberly.
"There aren't any flowers yet," said the Little Girl. "It's too soon for roses; but wait a minute and I'll pick you a leaf."

The Little Boy watched the Little Girl's blue dress as it twirled around the corner of the house. She soon came back again with a spray of pinkish-green rose leaves only partly opened. She poked it through the open work iron gate until it fell on the pavement outside, where the Little Boy picked it up.

Some grown up persons called "Supper's ready, Miss Isabel," and the Little Girl had to say "Good-night" and go in.

"Tomorrow I'll get the gate unlocked, and show you my garden," she said.

The Little Boy took his rose-leaves home. He was very happy. He put the rose-leaves in water because it was so kind of the Little Girl to give them to him.

As soon as breakfast was over next day the Little Boy took his paper soldiers and went to sit on the front steps. It was a long time before the Little Girl came. The post-man and the iceman had both come and gone, and a man crying early strawberries had disappeared down the street.

At last the Little Girl came and called the Little Boy to come over.

"We are going away tomorrow," she said. This was bad news for the Little Boy.

"I didn't suppose people with back-yards went away," said he.

"We're going to the mountains for three months," said the Little Girl. "We take the baby, and Matilda, and all my dolls."

"What do you do with the back-yard?" said the Little Boy.

"I might lend that to you," said the Little Girl, thoughtfully. "I'll ask mother if I may."

That afternoon, because the sun was hot on the front steps, the Little Boy played train in the house. At 4 o'clock the door-bell rang. It was a lady—the lady who lived with the Little Girl where the back-yard was. She smiled in the same way the Little Girl smiled. She came to see the Little Boy's mother.

"If you are not going away this summer," she said, "I thought perhaps the Little Boy might like to play in our yard sometimes. It is generally cool and shady, and my Little Girl has planted some seeds which will blossom before she comes back. Your Little Boy can water them and pick the flowers. All children love flowers so, and I know you have no place for them in your yard."

"You never did a kinder thing in all your life, I am sure," said the Little Boy's mother. "I can not tell you how grateful the boy's father and I will be."

"Can I go on the grass?" asked the Little Boy.

"Indeed you may," said the Little Girl's mother, and she kissed the Little Boy's mouth.

So the Little Boy had the key to the open-work iron gate, and went in and out as he chose. He watered the flowers, and when they budded he was almost too excited to go to sleep at night until they bloomed. You see, he did not know what they would be like until they blossomed. They were nasturtiums—they blossom all the time after they are started—and there were a few fine red poppies, and a few dear pansies, and some morning-glories; yes, and the rosebush blossomed. The roses were pink. The first one was almost too precious to pick!

A man came once in a while to cut the grass, but the Little Boy and his mother took all the care of the flowers. The paper soldiers marched among the pansies, and the toy ship sailed in the grass. It was a happy summer.

One night after dark—it was autumn now—the Little Girl and her mother and father and the baby and Matilda and the dolls came home from the mountains.

The Little Girl's cheeks were brown, but they were hardly browner than the Little Boy's. He had been farming in the sunshine. His cheeks were brown, too.

The next morning he went over and rang the doorbell. The Little Girl and her mother came down stairs when they saw who was at the door.

"Here's the key to the open-work iron gate," said the Little Boy; "and I want to return that back-yard I borrowed. I'm ever so much obliged."—Exchange.

Against a slander there is no defense. It starts with a word, a nod—even with a shrug with a look, a smile. It is a pestilence walking in darkness, spreading contagion far and wide, which the most wary traveler cannot avoid; it is the heart-searching dagger of the dark assassin; it is the poisoned arrow whose wounds are incurable; murder its employment innocence its prey.—Fraternal News.

EDITOR, R. OSGOOD MORSE.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its Editor, Rev. R. Osgood Morse, Guysboro, N. S. To insure publication, matter must be in the editor's hands nine days before the date of the issue for which it is intended.

Prayer Meeting Topic.

B. Y. P. U. Topic.—Trained for Service, 2 Tim. 3: 10-17.

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday, September 11.—John 7: 1-52. How to know the teaching. (vs. 17) Compare John 8: 43.

Tuesday, September 12.—John (7: 53; 8: 11); 8: 12-59. The true freedom, (vss. 31, 32). Compare Rom. 6: 18, 22.

Wednesday, September 13.—John 9: 1-41. "Lord I believe," (vs. 38). Compare Mark 9: 24.

Thursday, September 14.—John 10: 1-42. "I am the Good Shepherd," (vs. 14). Compare Heb. 13: 20.

Friday, September 15.—John 11: 1-53; (54-12: 19). Jesus' human sympathy, (vs. 35). Compare Luk. 19: 41.

Saturday, September 16.—John 12: 20-50. The attraction of all the earth, (vs. 32). Compare Hag. 2: 7.

Topic, September 10: "Trained For Service."

Scripture: 2 Timothy 3: 10-17.

COMMENTS ON TOPIC.

Saved to serve. We study that we may serve. Not only saved souls, but consecrated lives as well. This is the movement which the B. Y. P. U. A. is putting in the very forefront of the work of our churches. Our churches are resounding with the voices of the footfalls of the young people who are filling the churches with fresh tides of vitality and enthusiasm. The present Archbishop of Canterbury is greatly gifted with common-sense often expressed in a pungent way. While Bishop he one day attended a society dinner at which, sitting next to him, was a verdant young Levite. Smitten with a sense of great honor at being permitted to sit next to the Lord Bishop of London the sibilant Levite informed the Bishop how proud he was to sit by him, but how perfectly unfit he felt himself to be for such an honor. "Then make yourself fit, sir!" the Bishop good naturedly responded. That is what we need to do—make ourselves fit for Christ's service.

1. Let us not excuse ourselves by pleading that we have no gifts, no talents for service; but let us heartily set to work to stir up the gifts that we have. Many of the greatest pulpit orators of the ages stumbled and failed woefully in public speaking before they came into the well-balanced control of their trained powers; and many of our young people, who are today amongst our most acceptable leaders, were a few years ago, afraid to hear their own voices in the B. Y. P. U. meeting. In the service of Christ, and in all service, it is practice that makes perfect.

2. Take time to train. Often we are admonished that as a people we eat too hurriedly. Too many of us are like travellers at a railway lunch counter, with one eye on the train and our minds and bodies fervent with excitement. There is a close analogy between the physical and the spiritual life in this particular. The soul is not fed regularly in the green pastures and beside the still water of quietness; but it is either starved or gorged and the result, in either case, is a malformed spiritual life destitute of staying power.

3. Determine to have the very best training possible. Why not? If the best is possible for us, why be satisfied with less than the best? As has been said: "If it be true that God can do without our learning, it is also most certainly true that God can do without our ignorance." Whatever our advantages, many or few, so far as school and college education are concerned we can all find time, if we will, to discipline our minds with the permanent, satisfying literature of the world so easily accessible to-day.

And not only the mind but the heart. Oh! that we might have the heart of Christ! The heart of love, of gentleness, of patience, of long suffering, of sacrificial selflessness. I would that every member of our B. Y. P. U. A. would learn by heart and then assimilate into the very texture of the soul life I Cor. 13. Many well-meaning Christian people make sad havoc of work for Christ, simply because they have not the true love of Christ in their hearts. They indulge in smiting judgments, wholesale censure, and cruel, sharp speech which break the bruised reed instead of healing it. Let us cultivate the social graces, the winsome manner, and ever pray that our souls may be refreshed with the dew of the Divine Spirit. Of the late beloved Dr. A. J. Gordon it is reported that a petition was once presented to him requesting the removal of a diligent officer. Having scanned the list of signatures appended to the petition the doctor remarked: "I note that there are three classes of people here—figure-heads, sore-heads and dead-heads." In the case of those people their powers for service had been perverted, abused and wasted. Salvation does not mean being merely saved ourselves. That is pious selfishness. That is heresy. Salvation includes qualification for service—and a glorious service it is! Let us take time to train, and train all the time. "He died learning" is chiselled on the tombstone of John Richard Green, the peerless historian of the English people.

Scripture References: Matt. 10: 42; John 13: 15-17; Phil. 2: 5-11; Col. 2: 6, 7; 1 Tim. 4: 13-16; 2 Tim. 2: 15; 3: 16-17; Heb. 13: 16, 1 John 3: 16, 18.

W. E. GRANVILLE, in Baptist Union.

To the Young Baptists of the Maritime Province.

In assuming the work of Editor of your department of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, I do so in the hope of rendering some service to the Young Peoples' Work of our churches. One aim, the glory of God, shall be kept constantly in view. This is best attained through faithful service to those whom we are called to serve.

To such service your editor freely pledges himself. This opportunity opens to me an enlarged sphere of usefulness along lines not uncongenial to my tastes. It shall be my aim to make the department serviceable and helpful.

Do not however expect the impossible. Your editor is a busy pastor. His church, not large in membership, is scattered over a large territory. To the service of the Guysboro church his first and best efforts must be given. Next to that shall he attempt to serve you. The work must be done under great disadvantages. Guysboro is distant a long way from St. John. Owing to geographical isolation, it is very seldom that your editor can meet any of the leading workers in the movement. The thrill of such contact he would highly prize. But God and duty are as near in Guysboro as in St. John. It is to God's call to duty that your editor will aim to respond.

The recent Convention in Fredericton indicated that the work of the young people is not so vigorously prosecuted as it should be. Believing that the cure for this lies in the enrichment of the spiritual life of the body, your editor shall aim at that enrichment. Though plans for the conduct of the department are maturing it is too early to announce them in full. Suffice it to say that the "Prayer meeting topic" will be continued, and if found practicable something additional of the C. C. C. attempted. In addition, many of the best minds and hearts of our denomination in these provinces shall be called upon to contribute to your department. Soliciting your earnest support in order that your department of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR may be a success, I am, Yours for service, R. OSGOOD MORSE.

Reports from Societies.

Much of the interest of this department arises from the "Reports from Societies or Unions." We hope to receive many of these reports. Will the secretaries kindly report the workings of their Unions or Societies promptly and regularly. Write plainly on a post card addressed to your editor. Brief, pointed communications are best. We shall reserve our right to edit these reports but hope their nature may be such that little "blue pencilling" may be necessary. Send along the reports.

Under the caption, "Blessing of the quiet hour," Rev. W. N. Hutchins, M.A., of Canning, contributes a strong article to "The Baptist Union" for August 19. He names as these blessings,—more intimate acquaintance with God, the enrichment of life, the enlargement of hope, the brightening of joy. The article is both scholarly and spiritual.

Not In Vain.

Much of the toil of men is in vain. All those who work against God labor in vain. Men who go about the country delivering lectures against the Bible, endeavoring to overthrow the faith of Christians, labor in vain. Those who write books and articles in newspapers and magazines designed to demolish the Christian religion, labor in vain and spend their strength for naught. If they should succeed in turning some away from the faith of Christ and preventing others from becoming Christians, this apparent success would be worse than failure. Those whom they persuade are no better off afterwards than they were before. Both they and their victims will regret what now they deem success. But none that labor together with God shall fail. The Lord is with them, and they are laboring on the Lord's side.

Labor is never in vain when it proceeds along the way of the forces and laws which God has established. In the cultivation of spiritual life, in the overthrow of evil, in the edification of the church, in the extension of the kingdom of Christ, no one can labor in vain who works on the Lord's side. This work not only produces good results, but it also elevates and improves the worker. The man who spends years of toil training himself for a pugilist labors in vain, because he has not improved his manhood with all his toil. Parents spend large sums of money and much effort in giving to their children what are sometimes called accomplishments, and neither the children nor the parents are benefited thereby. But the Christian, who spends time, money and toil for God and humanity grows in strength, in goodness, in happiness in manhood, every day.

This work shall abide. "Your fruit shall remain," said Jesus to his disciples. It is not so with the results of all labor. Many things are built up with great labor only to crumble. The works of the ancients have passed away. Much of the work of which men boast to-day shall vanish tomorrow, and vanish forever. But not the work of the Lord. The deed of the woman who anointed the head of the Lord with precious ointment still abides, and the fragrance of that ointment is still fresh and sweet. —Bel.

Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR SEPTEMBER

Thanksgiving for answered prayers and that the way has been opened for our missionaries to go to India this autumn. That the good impressions made at the Conventions may be lasting and result in increased consecration and persistent work in the Lord's cause.

The Second Haskell Lecturer Speaks

Why did those educated Hindus smile so last night when Mr. H. was telling that pathetic story? "My child, they did not grasp the meaning so they smiled as subterfuge."

Anyone who has been led to ask a question similar to the above will not fully disbelieve that statement that not more than a tenth part of Dr. Fairbairn's lectures were understood by the Hindu gentlemen who thronged the assembly halls of the chief cities of India, to hear the erudite orator. There are many things that make it difficult for a foreigner, in a few short lectures, to make himself understood. Some criticised the first two lectures because Christ was not preached, but the last two were clear and strong concerning Christ as the Son of God—yes, as God manifest in the flesh as the Saviour of the race and the one to lift men above race, color, and caste, and make them all one in a common humanity. In contrasting Christ with men who have been deified in other religions it was emphatically shown that Christ was not made God by the generations following him but that *He was God*. Six months or more have passed away since Dr. Fairbairn, the Principal of Mansfield College and the Second Haskell Lecturer visited India. Viewing the work perspective and as a whole there seems to be not a little ground for hoping that the Haskell Lectureship of the University of Chicago may help forward the work of Missions as much as its generous founder, Miss Haskell, hoped it would do.

Now what does Dr. Fairbairn say about

MISSION WORK IN INDIA.

The following is an abstract of the reports of his eloquent address recently delivered before the great anniversary meeting of the London Missionary Society: "In the history and action of modern missions two things have profoundly impressed me—their ubiquity and their audacity. They are everywhere. There is no land on which the sun rises where the missionary has not trod." He then proceeded to describe what men would dare and suffer, impelled by the passion of greed, but greater than this was the passion for humanity. The missionary had gone before the trader and beyond the trader. Greater, than the ubiquity of Missions was their audacity. Then came a vivid picture of what the Missionary has to face in India, with its classic literature older than our own, its religion embedded in custom, embalmed in memory, its great social system wherein the individual counts for nothing, and the caste, and the family, the caste protects, is all in all. This the missionary faces in India—without arms in his hands, without an imperial power behind him, in the power of a great faith, and defies it to overcome the faith he has. The fact that he does not in dismay die, in shame retreat, but still lives and works, is the grandest example of audacity in the whole history of our English race. "You cannot think what it means, said Dr. Fairbairn, 'unless you go and face it.' The way to create interest in missions is to send influential men to India and elsewhere. He then described much of what he saw of missionary institutions and of the difficulties and hardships and self-denial of the missionaries at Bombay, Calcutta and elsewhere. "Much as the missionary does for the native, he does more for the Englishmen. He lives there as the embodiment of conscience, as the standard of duty, as a great example of what a man who loveth empire ought to be in the empire he controls."

What is Dr. Fairbairn's opinion of

WOMEN MISSIONARIES?

He says: The woman missionary as she lives and works in India has accomplished and is accomplishing wonderful things. I was very much inclined before going out to say it is risky to send out our daughters; it is an adventurous thing to send out our wives and sisters. Go and see and you will discover no better, no finer work ever was undertaken, or more successfully, by any women. May I tell you a tale told not by a missionary to missionaries but by a civilian to me. We were walking in the garden just as the sun was westering when my friend broke out in praise of the woman as a missionary. He told how in a district in which he was Commissioner in the famine there had been in one of the towns somewhat of an outbreak. There was no white man in resi-

dence and suddenly into the mission school where sat a missionary woman among her scholars—into this school there suddenly broke the Tasildar, the native head of the town, saying, "Oh, Mem-Sahib, there is a mutiny—come, quell this mutiny!" "That is not my function, it is yours. I am a woman you are a man." "Oh! but you are the only white face in the district, come! they fear you." So she marshalled her scholars behind her—she marched out, she ordered the men to disperse. They fell right and left.

This lady missionary had to go, but into the town came, and into the charge of a young woman, a

MEDICAL MISSIONARY.

All that she could raise for the famine sufferers she did and carefully distributed it. Then came the Mansion House Fund—how was it to be distributed? A meeting was called, the Commissioner presided. Up stood a venerable Hindoo, the chief man of the town and he said, "If this money is to find its destiny and none of it is to stick to anybody's hand that does not need it, you must place it in the hands of the mem-sahib at the school. (Laughter and applause). Said my friend, "We cannot do that. She belongs to a mission." "She may be of a mission but she is the one person who will see every penny properly distributed." And then, for he was supported by the chief mussulman, the young girl did a work that no man could do and did it so well as to fill all hearts with admiration. As the summer went on she grew pale and faded and they proposed to send her to the hills. To the hills she long refused to go but at last consented. But just before the day she was to go cholera came and there, with a face radiant with smiles, she met the man and said, "Now I cannot go, now I must stay." And through it she stayed, and through it she lived; and when a native, who had previously remarked on the folly of trying to Christianize the Hindoo, came to compliment her she met him in the noblest way by saying, "What would you consider a man do who came and questioned you in your own office as to the folly of your own work?" Yes, the women in Indian missions are living to help, living to heal, living to educate the child and, above all living to give to the Indian wife and mother an ideal of womanhood which has the promise of remaking India.

Dr. Fairbairn closed his address by showing that it is only by the higher faith and nobler beliefs of Christianity wrestling with those of India that the empire can be secured to England.

Once more it is my duty to report the annual meeting of the W. M. A. S. of the Immanuel Baptist Church, Truro, N. S. We decided some three years ago to hold this meeting in July so that the list of new officers could go into the report at the close of the convention year. In pursuance of this plan our July meeting, 1899, was our annual meeting and we elected the following officers:

President, Mrs. J. A. Dixon; 1st Vice President, Mrs. W. H. Kemp; 2nd Vice President, Mrs. J. Benjamin; Secretary, Miss Effie A. Johnson; Treasurer, Mrs. C. J. Carter. During the past year, the plan of one sister being appointed by the President to prepare a programme for the following meeting, has worked well. It takes a weight off the shoulders of the President who knows that aside from the opening and closing exercises and the business, the meeting is arranged for without her care.

EFFIE A. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

Foreign Mission Board.

NOTES BY THE SECRETARY.

A Good Idea.

It is reported that Dr. Francis E. Clark has suggested an additional pledge to be taken by all the Christian young people, "Trusting the Lord Jesus for strength, I will make money for Him. I will, at the first possible moment, through my own denominational board, support one or more workers on the home or foreign field." Dr. Dobbins says in the Examine of August 17, "This is an excellent suggestion. It greatly intensifies the interest of any one to have some specific subject for his gifts for missions. He might take up a native preacher and at the cost of from \$35 to \$100 per year, paying monthly or quarterly, or he might support a student for the ministry in one of the mission schools for \$25 to \$50 per year. But, better than anything else, more sure to give ultimate satisfaction, is it to undertake the support of an American missionary, in whole or in part, or perhaps in part to begin with, and, as prosperity came, to assume more and more of the support until all is provided by the young Christian. This last would cost from \$600 to \$800 per year for the first three years, then additions of \$200 for the next period, making \$800 or \$1000 (the lower sum is for the unmarried missionary) and another addition of \$300 to cover the next period of ten years. The Missionary Union will very willingly set apart

for any individual, or for any young people's society, or for a group of them, any American missionary. It is much less satisfactory to the giver, experience teachers, to have a native preacher as the object of his benevolence."

The writer of these notes would call the attention of our young people and all friends of missions to the above. If there be serious objections to the Young People's Union as such undertaking to support one or more missionaries in the foreign field, there surely can be none to any individual member doing so, nor any society or number of societies combining for that purpose, the churches of which these societies form a part heartily agreeing thereto. Of the large number of missionaries sent to the foreign field the past year by the Presbyterian church of the United States all of them were supported by a church, or Young People's Society or an individual. There certainly is room for an advance along this line in these provinces. There are brethren and some societies that are supporting native preachers, but there are as yet no individual or society or any number of them united in the support of a missionary from this country. A forward movement in this direction might be in order. It is worth thinking about and worth praying about. Surely the need is great and the command of our Lord imperative to warrant our putting forth all and every effort for reaching the multitudes waiting for 'the Light of life.'

The many friends of our Foreign Mission work will be glad to learn that Rev. I. C. and Mrs. Archibald reached Halifax last week, after a brief stay in London, when Mr. Archibald consulted a specialist in diseases of the lungs. It will also be a matter of special congratulation if the opinion of the London physician shall prove correct, that the disease is not quite so serious as the Indian physicians expressed. It is earnestly hoped, that freedom from care and excessive toil in the trying Indian climate, in the bracing atmosphere of his native land may result in a speedy recovery to his old time strength and vigor. To this end may we all devoutly pray.

Let No One Be Anxious

Or trouble about Home Mission interests, because in my last letter I suggested that Foreign Mission, S. S. and church, Libraries, and County Quarterly Foreign Mission Conferences be established. Christ Himself has given us the key note of the greatest possible success in all departments of denominational work. Here it is—"Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

Once develop in our churches a sanctified zeal for the salvation of the heathen world, which will show itself in self-sacrifice and in systematic, large and continuous giving to that end, and you have a spiritual condition that insures a continuous revival, or at least a continuous growth in home churches and in all home interests. It is like developing at immense cost a great water power, or water supply. When it is once developed it is a mighty force for any purpose that the owners may desire it to be used. Does not our own reason teach us, that if the practical sympathies of the church can be awakened to do the larger work of saving our two million Telugus, she will find a pleasant outlet for her surplus spiritual energies in attending to home interest?

The key note of Dr. A. J. Gordon's preaching for twenty-five years at Clarendon Street church, Boston, might be said to be—"The great hope of the world's salvation is in Christ's second coming in Person; but according to His word, He cannot come until the gospel has been preached to all nations for a witness," therefore let us hasten to send the gospel to the heathen. Under the inspiration of this teaching his church is now regarded as the banner church in America, if not in the world for the support of Foreign Missions. On one occasion shortly before the Dr's. death in an emergency of A. B. M. Union a special collection was called for, after one week's notice, over \$3,000 was laid upon the plates. Some would suggest that such a collection was possible because of so many rich men in the membership, but we have been assured by those who knew, that the giving was quite general among the membership of the church. But what about this church's Home Mission record? Is there any church in America with a better record. The different Missions in the slum districts of the city that are conducted by the members of this church are a marvel to all visitors to the city who seek them out. The Power of Christ ever present to save the fallen ones, is a striking feature. Then there is a distinct Mission to the Hebrews. The Chinese school and Mission is very successful. Already about thirty of the Chinese are members of the church. Last but not least is the Gordon Training School with its sixty students. Now in closing this talk to you—my anxious or critical reader whether you are associated with a strong wealthy church, or with a weak Mission church, Christ has the same recipe for success for both, viz: "Go ye into all the world, etc., spend time, money and energy in educating yourself into a general knowledge of the Mission field of the world. Let your daily prayer be that you may be brought more into sympathy with Christ in His wondrous plans of saving men of every nation kindred and tongue, and prove for yourself what it is to grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ—and your home, Sabbath School and church duties shall be more joyous and more successful as a result.

FORWARD MOVEMENT.

Keep Coughing

We know of nothing better to tear the lining of your throat and lungs. It is better than wet feet to cause bronchitis and pneumonia. Only keep it up long enough and you will succeed in reducing your weight, losing your appetite, bringing on a slow fever and making everything exactly right for the germs of consumption.

Stop coughing and you will get well.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

cures coughs of every kind. An ordinary cough disappears in a single night. The racking coughs of bronchitis are soon completely mastered. And, if not too far along, the coughs of consumption are completely cured.

Ask your druggist for one of

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster.

It will aid the action of the Cherry Pectoral.

If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write us freely. You will receive a prompt reply that may be of great value to you. Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Notices.

The Guysborough County Baptist Quarterly meeting will meet with the Baptist church at New Harbor on the 19th and 20th of September. The first session will be held on Tuesday evening, instead of Monday as on previous occasions, to enable representatives from the eastern parts of the county to reach in time the place of meeting. The churches are requested to appoint delegates to attend. A programme which cannot fail to interest all has been arranged by Committee.

EDWIN SIMPSON, Sec'y.

The Cumberland County Quarterly meeting will be held Sept. 19th and 20th with the church at Port Greville. All the Baptist pastors of Cumberland Co. and as many lay delegates as possible are earnestly requested to attend. This is the first meeting of the year; let us start in well.

C. H. HAVERSTOCK.

The Kings Co. N. S. District meeting will convene with the Baptist church at Lower Canard on Tuesday, Sept 12th at 10 a. m.

B. N. NOBLES, Secretary.

The next session of the Prince Edward Island Baptist Conference will meet with the Church at Summerside on Monday and Tuesday Sept 11th and 12th, 1899. Programme—Monday evening, a sermon by Rev. A. F. Browne. Tuesday morning—general business. Tuesday afternoon, paper by Rev. W. H. Warren. Tuesday evening, address on "Education" by Rev. G. P. Raymond, address on Foreign Missions by Rev. C. W. Turner, address on Home Missions by F. P. Dresser. (Lic.)

G. P. RAYMOND, Secretary.

All delegates coming to the N. B. Baptist convention to be held at the Narrows, with the 2nd Cambridge church, beginning on Friday, Sept. 8th next, are requested to forward their names to W. S. White, Chairman of the entertainment committee not later than Aug 25th stating whether they will come by carriage or steamboat.

W. H. WHITE, Chairman of Com. Cambridge, Aug 5th.
The sixth Annual session of the New

Brunswick Baptist Convention will be held with the second Cambridge church, Narrows, Queens County, beginning on Friday, September 8th, at 10 a. m. The Provincial Sunday School Convention will also hold its session on the day previous, opening at 10 o'clock, in the same place. The churches and schools are requested to appoint delegates to each body. Travelling arrangements will be announced later.

W. E. MCINTYRE, Sec'y.

Programme of the N. B. Baptist S. S. Convention.

To be held at the Narrows, Queens Co., September 8th, 10 a. m.

MORNING SESSION.

1 Devotional Service, led by Pastor M. Addison.
2 Enrollment of Delegates and Election of Officers.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Opens at 2 o'clock.
1 Devotional Service, led by Deacon Charles Barton.
2 Model Lesson. Ezra, Chapter 1 taught by Miss Geldard alternate Pastor Bynon.
3 Reports from Schools and Conventions.
4 Miscellaneous Business.

EVENING SESSION.

Opens at 7.30.
Platform meeting, addressed by Pastors F. T. Snell, Calvin Curry, D. W. Deemings and I. D. Wetmore.

According to constitution each Sabbath School is invited to send two delegates.

Pastors are ex officio members.

S. H. CORNWALL, Sec'y.

Delegates who will come to the N. B. convention by the Central R. R. will be met at Cody's station Thursday and Friday at 10 a. m. Those who come from up the river St. John, will connect with the steamer Star at Wickam or Thompson's wharf Thursday and Saturday. Those coming on Friday will land at Lower Jemseg.

W. H. WHITE, Chairman of Com. Cambridge, August 18th.

New Brunswick Convention Programme.

To be held at Narrows, Queens County, Thursday, September 7th, 1899.

A. M. SESSION 10 O'CLOCK.

1. Devotional service led by the president; 2. Enrollment of delegates and election of officers.

FRIDAY P. M. SESSION.

1. Devotional service, 30 minutes, led by Pastor M. Addison; 2. Report on Home Missions by Secretary, Pastor W. E. McIntyre; 3. Report of Treasurer, Deacon J. S. Titus; 4. Report of Colporteur, Bro. D. Branscombe.

EVENING SESSION.

1. Devotional service led by Deacon J. S. Titus; 2. Addresses on Home Mission by general missionary Paterson and Pastors McIntyre, Millin, and Snell.

SATURDAY A. M. SESSION.

1. Devotional service, 30 minutes, led by Pastor E. C. Corey; 2. Discussion on Home Missions; 3. Committees report on Colportage work by F. W. Paterson.

P. M. SESSION.

1. Report on Education by Pastor Townsend; 2. Report on Foreign Missions by Pastor Cornwall; 3. Report on Denominational Literature, Pastor Todd.

SATURDAY EVENING.
Gospel meeting led by Pastor R. M. Bynon.

SUNDAY A. M. SESSION.

1. Devotional service, 30 minutes, led by Elder G. W. Springer; 2. Convention sermon by Pastor J. A. Cahill or alternate.

P. M. SESSION.

Missionary meeting.

EVENING SESSION.

1. Devotional service, 30 minutes, led by Pastor C. N. Barton; 2. Sermon by Pastor F. D. Davidson; after service led by S. D. Ervin.

MONDAY A. M. SESSION.

1. Report on state of Denomination by Pastor W. E. McIntyre; 2. Report of Publication Committee by Elder J. H. Hughes; 3. Report on Northwest mission, Bro. L. H. Crandall; 4. Report on Grande Ligne missions, Bro. R. W. Dunning.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting of Baptist Annuity Association and unfinished business.

Delegates attending the New Brunswick Convention at Cambridge, will observe the following conditions of the various lines: The Salisbury and Harvey, Shore Line and I. C. Railways return free if delegates when purchasing tickets obtain standard certificates at starting point. The I. C. R. requires at least ten holding standard certificates to insure free return. The Star Line S. S. Co., Canada Eastern and Central Railways issue special tickets for round trip at one fare if asked for by delegates when starting. The steamers Star and May Queen and the Elgin and Havelock Railway return delegates free on certificates signed by the convention secretary. Delegates coming by branch lines connecting with the I. C. R. should purchase first ticket only to I. C. R. station and then apply for standard certificate to Norton, where they will connect with the Central Railway.

W. E. MCINTYRE, Sec'y.

The Albert County Baptist S. S. Convention will hold its annual meeting at Salisbury on Wednesday the 6th of September next beginning at 2 p. m. We hope that every school in the county will send report and delegates. If the convention is to be a success every school must take an interest.

W. T. COLPITTS, Sec'y.

Hopewell Hill, Albert County, N. B.

The next annual meeting of "The Baptist Annuity Association located in New Brunswick" will be held with the New Brunswick Baptist Convention in the Second Cambridge Baptist church at the Narrows, Queens County, N. B., on Monday the eleventh day of September next, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

HAVELOCK COV, Recording Secretary.

DR. FULTON, After 25 years' successful experience

M. D., C. M., D. M., is now in ST. JOHN, N. B., and will cure all diseases Acute and Chronic, Functional or Nervous, Tumors or Cancers, within the bounds of possibility, by correspondence or interview. Drugs unnecessary.

Enquiry Free. ELLIOTT'S HOTEL, 28 Germain Street.

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For headache (whether sick or nervous) toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure.

A CURE FOR ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, Cholera Morbus.

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

Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency, and all internal pains.

Malaria in its Various forms Cured and Prevented.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by Radway's Pills, so quickly as Radway's Ready Relief. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

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Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Bile, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles.

SICK HEADACHE,

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

INDIGESTION,

BILIOUSNESS,

DYSPEPSIA,

CONSTIPATION,

—AND—

All Disorders of the LIVER.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs. Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, digest of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flashes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system of all the above-named disorders. Price 25 cents a box. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., 7 St. Helen St., Montreal, Can., for book of advice.

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JUST THE PLOW YOU WANT if you have side-hills to plow or wish to turn land all one way.



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HOOD'S PILLS

Rouse the torpid liver, and cure biliousness, sick headache, jaundice, nausea, indigestion, etc. They are invaluable to prevent a cold or break up a fever. Mild, gentle, certain, they are worthy your confidence. Purely vegetable, they can be taken by children or delicate women. Price, 25c. at all medicine dealers or by mail of C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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DIARRHOEA
DYSENTARY
CHOLERA
CHOLERA MORBUS
CRAMPS and PAINS
and all SUMMER COMPLAINTS.
Children or Adults.

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25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
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NERVOUS INVALIDS

Find great benefit from using

Puttner's Emulsion

which contains the most effective Nerve Tonics and nutritives, combined in the most palatable form.

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

Cramps and Colic

Always relieved promptly by Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry.

When you are seized with an attack of Cramps or doubled up with Colic, you want a remedy you are sure will give you relief and give it quickly, too.

You don't want an untried something that may help you. You want Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which every one knows will positively cure Cramps and Colic quickly. Just a dose or two and you have ease.

But now a word of proof to back up these assertions, and we have it from Mr. John Hawke, Coldwater, Ont., who writes: "Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a wonderful cure for Diarrhoea, Cramps and pains in the stomach. I was a great sufferer until I gave it a trial, but now I have perfect comfort."

FARM FOR SALE

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

JOHN KILLAM,
North Kingston, N. S.

The Home

A Codfish Dinner.

WHAT! ROB A POOR MAN OF HIS BEER?

What! rob a poor man of his beer
And give him good victuals instead?
Your heart's very hard, sir, I fear,
Or at least you are soft in the head.

What! rob a poor man of his mug
And give him a house of his own,
With kitchen and parlor so snug,
'Tis enough to draw tears from a stone!

What! rob a poor man of his glass
And teach him to read and to write?
What! save him from being an ass?
'Tis nothing but malice and spite!

What! rob a poor man of his ale
And prevent him from beating his wife,
From being locked up in a jail,
With penal enjoyment for life?

What! rob a poor man of his beer
And keep him from starving his child?
It makes one feel dreadfully queer;
And I'll thank you to draw it more mild.

—John Ploughman's Talk.

Invalid Rights.

We hear a great deal of the rights of various members of the community. The rights of the invalids are something that should be seriously considered. Every sick person should have suitable food properly served and quiet, restful surroundings. Invalids should be kept free from visitors that will in any way interfere with their restful surroundings. There are a great many people who should never be admitted to the sickroom. They are not fitted to visit the sick. The presence of the trained nurse in the sickroom who insists that visitors should be strictly prohibited when there is the slightest risk from their presence, has done more than anything else to establish a precedent in this matter. It is no longer the custom to visit the sick, to their own destruction. A great many people in former times were visited to death. Cheerful people are welcomed at a proper time in the sickroom, but at no time should an invalid be bored with people who come out of curiosity or any but kindly intent. Any physician will issue orders if requested to do so that no visitors shall be admitted, and this is excuse enough for excusing one's self to unwelcome visitors.

The food for invalids should be daintily served, and only a small amount should be served at once. It tempts the appetite to bring a dainty allowance, which may be easily supplemented with more if needed. A complete change of fare, or even a meal served on different dishes, with a cluster of bright flowers added to the tray, will often induce a languid invalid to eat who would otherwise refuse food.

As soon as an invalid is convalescent enough to do something to occupy time and hand, and the physician will allow it, she should be allowed to do so. Nothing is more dangerous than the brooding habit to which so many convalescents are prone. Work of the simplest kind may weary a sick person, but the weariness that comes from doing absolutely nothing is worse. An aquarium, a window garden or any object of living growing things is a boon for an invalid. Crocheting, tatting and knitting are all employments that do not require an undue exertion of the body and occupy the mind enough to keep away ennui. Often the worst trouble of a convalescent is described in the old rhyme:

Doing nothing was his curse,
Is there a sin can vex us worse?

Damp Cellars.

Cellars are very apt to be damp in summer during the driest weather. This is caused by leaving windows open in the daytime, thus allowing the heated air of midday to rush in and strike the cold walls of the cellar, depositing moisture on them in the same way moisture is deposited on the outside of a pitcher of ice water or an dish containing ice and standing in a hot room. The best of moisture on the walls of the cellar into which the hot air of midday is admitted often run in streams to the floor, and are visible in tiny pools of water. The remedy for this is to keep the cellar carefully closed during the day and open at night, when the outside air is almost as cold as the air of the cellar. A cellar cold and dry treated in this way will be cold and dry at all times unless there is some cause by which moisture is admitted inside the cellar in the daytime. Damp, mouldy cellars have been converted into dry, wholesome ones by simply whitewashing them, closing them up during the day, and airing them during the night.—Ex.

SHERIDAN'S POWDER

It is absolutely pure. It costs only one-tenth cent a day per hen if you buy it in large cans. It will increase the profit from your poultry this winter. To be profitable your pullets should lay now. All your hens should be in condition to lay daily while eggs are high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce eggs.

If you can't get the Powder send to us. One pack 25 cts.; five, \$1. Large two-lb. can, \$1.20. Six cans, exp. paid, \$5. Sample copy best Poultry paper free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

AND THOSE TROUBLED WITH

Palpitation, Throbbing or Irregular Beating of the Heart, Dizziness, Shortness of Breath, Distress after Eating, Smothering, Feeding, Spasms or Pain through the Breast and Heart, Morbid Condition of the Mind, Partial Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Anemia, Central Debility, After-Effects of Grippe, Loss of Appetite, etc.

Remember Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure the worst cases after other remedies fail.

Laxa-Liver Pills cure Constipation.

FREE
Write with our elegant patent POUNTAIN PEN and HOLDER—make writing a pleasure. A great novelty. Sent free with each pen to make one pen excellent writing tool. \$2.50. Mail post-paid for only 12 cents. (Including the valuable booklet "How to get Rich") This is the best of the Lightning Calculator; Miller's Java Book; Lord Chesterfield's Maxims on Etiquette; Guide to a Happy Marriage. Accept this special offer today. Satisfaction guaranteed or money promptly refunded. Catalog free with each copy. EXCELSIOR BOOK CO., Toronto, Can. (Mention this page.)
150
POPULAR SCIENCE AND NOVELS and many other books, sent by mail in one volume. A great collection of modern fiction, sentimental, patches and comic. Price 10 cents, post-paid. Agents wanted for our superior 10-cent album made and printed on silk. Catalog and order form stamp. MOZART MUSIC CO., Toronto, Ont.

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"Few trades are so overcrowded as that of stenography, because twenty girls can be found for each position offered," writes Frances E. Lanigan in the September Ladies Home Journal. "A new branch of regular stenography is that of the typewriter-stenographer who works by the piece. She visits her customers each morning, takes notes, and does her work upon her own typewriter, returning the letters promptly for signature. She also does copying. To business men who have not sufficient work, nor office room sufficient to share with a typewriter, she is invaluable. She is also a valued assistant to women who are busy with club work, answering their letters, copying rules and regulations, and filing away their business papers."

Sunday-school teachers will find the Baptist Teacher, published by the American Baptist Publication Society, 1430 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, to be a most admirable guide to the study of the International Lessons. It is scholarly, suggestive and very helpful. Teachers of all the different grades will find it just suited to their special needs. The price is 50 cents per year, single copy, 40 cents per year in clubs of five or more.

Don't Stop

taking Scott's Emulsion because it's warm weather. Keep taking it until you are cured.

It will heal your lungs and give you rich blood in summer as in winter. It's cod liver oil made easy.

50c. and \$1. All druggists.

Whiston & Frazee's Commercial College

will be re opened, in all departments, and with a full teaching staff, on Monday, August 14th, 95 Barrington Street Halifax.

We are not able to supply the demand for young men who are Stenographers and Typewriters.

WHISTON & FRAZEE.

Agents Wanted

In every County for new, rapid selling Specialties. These are money makers. Any one who will work can make big wages. Enclose 2 cent stamp for circulars and terms.

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Yarmouth, N. S.

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A live agent in every district to introduce THE RED CROSS, by CLARA BARRON A thrilling account of the work of relief to the suffering in war, pestilence, fire, flood and famine. A valuable premium price with each book. A rare chance for energetic agents. Outfit only Fifty Cents. Territory on application. For particulars apply to—
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WEST-TROY, N. Y. GENUINE
CHIMES, ETC. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE

The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes.

Third Quarter.

POWER THROUGH THE SPIRIT.

Lesson XII.—Sept. 17. Zechariah 4:1-14.

Read the Chapter.

Compare Ezra 6:14-22. Commit Va. 8-10.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of hosts, Zech. 4:6.

EXPLANATORY.

THE PROPHET ZECHARIAH AND HIS MISSION.—Zechariah ("the Lord remembers") was the son of Barachiah and grandson of Iddo, who was one of the heads of the twelve courses of priests (Neh. 12:4, 7), and whose successor Zechariah became (Neh. 12:16). He was therefore a priest as well as a prophet, the head of one of the Davidic courses of priests. He was probably born in Babylon, and went to Jerusalem when quite young with Zerubbabel and Joshua. He began to prophesy about two months after Haggai (Zech. 1:1; Ezra 5:1; 6:14; Hag. 1:1), in the second year of Darius Hystaspis, and continued to prophesy for two years (7:1).

Zechariah's mission was to awaken and encourage the Jews in their great work of rebuilding the temple and renewing the religious life of the people. But there was much to discourage their hearts and dampen their ardor.

The people were few and poor. Their enemies were persistent and cruel. They were trying to bring the whole power of the empire against these few people and their feeble enterprise. Drought and mildew had ruined their crops. Even God seemed to be against them.

THE VISION OF THE GOLDEN CANDLESTICK—Vs. 1-3. This vision was to give courage and hope to the people by the assurance that they, feeble and poor as they were, were yet like God's precious golden candlestick, whose work was to illumine the world with the divine light and life. How? By being the willing, obedient instruments of God, filled with the Spirit, living his life, upholding his truth.

1. THE ANGEL, who had explained the other visions, just as Dante represents himself as accompanied by the spirit of Virgil and of Beatrice. AND WAKED ME. He had slept after the first series of visions. This was the beginning of a new series, during the same eventful night.

2. BEHOLD A CANDLESTICK ALL OF GOLD. Like the seven-branched candlestick of Solomon's temple (Ex. 25:31-37). The best idea of this candlestick is derived from the Arch of Titus in Rome, which commemorates the victory of Titus, who destroyed Jerusalem and the temple in A. D. 70. On the inside of the arch is sculptured a train of men bearing the spoils of the temple, among which was the golden candlestick. "All of gold." Precious, pure, indestructible. WITH A BOWL UPON THE TOP. For a reservoir of oil to supply the lamps.

3. AND TWO OLIVE TREES. The oil usually burned in the lamps was olive oil, pressed from the fruit of the olive tree. These were the living, perennial sources of oil; so that the lamps would never go out.

5. KNOWEST THOU NOT? This implies surprise that the prophet did not see through these plain symbols. The meaning was written all over them. The people to whom the prophet revealed the vision would need the angel's authority as to the meaning, which would thus make a deeper impression upon them. Parts of the vision were so familiar to them that no explanation need be given; but for ourselves we need to gather the meaning from their familiar ritual.

First. The Jewish nation was God's candlestick, which should uphold the light for the whole world. Its business was to shed abroad the light of God. "There was only one lamp-stand, denoting the unity of God's people; but it had various branches and lamps, denoting their multiplicity in unity; and the number was seven, the symbol of their completeness." The Christian church is Christ's golden candlestick (Rev. 1:20).

The business of Christians is to hold up the true light, to be as a lamp set upon its stand (Matt. 5:14-16), to let the light shine over the world, to kindle other souls that they may shine too, till the whole world is flooded with the light of heaven.

Second. The Holy Spirit is symbolized by the sacred oil which keeps the lamps burning and shining.

Governor Zerubbabel and the high priest, as well as the people, were doubtless discouraged. They had to make "bricks without straw." They had no Aladdin's lamp that could build cities by magic. The task before them was almost

as impossible as to remove a mountain or create a world. Hence God's message. NOT BY MIGHT. Not by any governmental power, or power of numbers, or of wealth, or valor. And not BY POWER: as contrasted with "might," not by physical or bodily strength. The work cannot be done in this way. It was not expected of them. Not by the lamp, whether it be of gold or of clay, but by the oil in the lamp. Zerubbabel was only the lamp, God would supply the oil. BUT BY MY SPIRIT. "As that candlestick gave forth its light in silent, ceaseless splendor, unfed and unattended by human agencies, so the work in which he was engaged would be accomplished by the Spirit of God." God can put new life and energy into the people. He can change the heart. He can renew one's strength "like the eagle." He can guide by his providence. He can control enemies and compel them to aid his cause. History is full of examples of how a few persons, filled with courage and perseverance and consecration, can move nations, can overthrow the most stupendous evils, can work the most marvelous changes.

7. WHO ART THOU, O GREAT MOUNTAIN? A figure representing the vastness of the work to be done, the immense difficulties in the way,—Satan of the previous vision, the Persian Empire, the bitter opposition of the Samaritans. THOU SHALT BECOME A PLAIN. Be wholly removed. At that very time God was influencing Darius to refuse the desires of the Samaritans, and give his favor to Jerusalem (Ezra 6). He inspired the people with patriotism and zeal and energy.

7. AND HE SHALL BRING FORTH THE HEAD-TONE of the temple. The crowning grace that completed the building. His work should succeed. WITH SHOUTINGS, CRYING, GRACE, GRACE UNTO IT. With great rejoicing and acclamations should the temple be completed. The temple would be so glorious that the people should shout its gracious beauty, and pray that God might grant his grace, his favor to alight upon it, with blessings inconceivable as before promised by the prophets.

9. ZERUBBABEL... HIS HANDS SHALL ALSO FINISH IT. It is quite probable that the people were dissatisfied with Zerubbabel in some way. He belonged to the day of small things. He did not appear like Solomon in all his glory. He appeared like a common man rather than like a great ruler.

10. FOR WHO HATH DESPISED THE DAY OF SMALL THINGS? Small beginnings, a small people, a small kingdom, small wealth. THEY... SHALL SEE THE PLUMMET. The symbol of the architect or head builder. He shall complete the building, for with him are THOSE SEVEN; THEY ARE THE EYES OF THE LORD. Referring back to 3:9. The people should rejoice, because the providence of God, reaching everywhere in the world, is with their leader.

"Where the vanguard rests today, The rear shall rest tomorrow"

An Appetite For Bible Study.

During the past five years fifteen thousand people have entered upon the work of the Bible study course of the American Institute of Sacred Literature (Chicago, Ill.). Of this number several thousand have received certificates for one or more years' work. It should be stated that the plan of study involves work for fifteen minutes each day during the months from October to June. In four years the following subjects are covered: "The Life of Christ," "The Foreshadowings of the Christ," "The Founding of the Christian Church," and "The Work of the Old Testament Sages." These are large subjects covering a large part of the Bible, but it is surprising how fully they come into the possession of those who work away at them slowly but surely day after day. Perhaps the largest benefit, however, is in the taste for more which is acquired. There is so great a demand from those who have completed the four years' course, and wish something more, that this year a fifth course is contemplated. Should it be prepared it will take up the subject of the priestly element in Israelitish history under the heads "Priest Codes," "Priest History," and "Priest Psalms." The courses are prepared by President William R. Harper (Old Testament), and Professor Ernest D. Burton (New Testament).

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WM. DANIELS, Springhill, N. S.

I WAS CURED OF Chronic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

GEORGE TINGLEY, Albert Co., N. B.

If you are a superintendent of a Sunday-school and have fallen into a rut, as superintendents sometimes do, it is said, you will find the very impetus you need in a bright monthly published by the American Baptist Publication Society called "The Superintendent." It stands without a peer. It is full of suggestive articles on practical methods of conducting a Sunday-school, bright hints for blackboard exercises, what neighbouring Sunday-schools are doing, etc., etc. It is just the paper needed to keep a superintendent wide-awake and acquainted with the most approved methods of Sunday-school work.

Ten Thousand People to Study the Founding of the Christian Church.

The Outline Bible Club Course of the American Institute of Sacred Literature (Chicago, Ill.) will take for its subject this coming year the Founding of the Christian Church, a study of the Acts with the Epistles and the Revelation introduced in their probable historical relation. It is expected that fully ten thousand people will enter upon the study of this subject during the months from October to June. If the record of the past ten years is kept up there will be representatives of every evangelical denomination, the Unitarians, Universalists, Jews and Roman Catholics, as well. In a few Women's Clubs where the work has been pursued all these elements have been present in the same club. The work begins properly with October, but clubs may be organized now so as to be ready promptly.

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ACADIA COLLEGE WOLFFVILLE, N. S.

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

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

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

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

From the Churches.

Denominational Funds.

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

BENTON, CARLETON Co.—Three weeks ago we began a series of meetings with the above named church. The Lord, as always has been faithful to His promises. On the 20th four were baptized. On the 27th six were baptized in the presence of a large assembly. Altogether thirteen have been added to the church. The work is still going on. Praise the Lord.

C. N. BARTON, pastor.

Aug. 28th.
MURRAY RIVER, P. E. I.—It was my very happy privilege last Lord's day to baptize the following six happy believers before a very large gathering of people. Mr. and Mrs. Gratta, Mrs. Rodie Keenan, Mrs. Benjamin Moore, Mrs. William Hayter and Mrs. Henry Jordan. We praise our Heavenly Father for these additions and ask you to pray for them and us.

H. CARTER, pastor.

MILTON, QUEBENS Co., N. S.—We have recently enjoyed the presence of a number of visiting clergymen. Rev. Jos. Freeman of Woodbury, Conn., and Rev. Edward Freeman of Lynnfield, Mass., have been spending a few weeks in this place. The pulpit was occupied once by each of these brethren in a most acceptable manner. Rev. J. O. Vince of Lower Granville with Mrs. Vince and child, Rev. A. T. Kempton of Pithburg, Mass., and Evangelists Herd and Hainesworth of the "Gospel Wagon Mission," have also paid us brief visits. In our church life we are grateful to God for ordinary blessings, for the regular means of grace, and for an increasing interest in the extension of the Master's kingdom, specially emphasized in larger offerings for the "Convention Fund." We are praying that the coming year may be full of spiritual blessings to the churches in our Convention and to our Mission in India.

W. L. ARCHIBALD.

DIGBY, N. S.—The church at Digby is advancing. Last Lord's Day the new building erected for use of Sunday School and for social services was opened with appropriate exercises. The pastor, Rev. B. H. Thomas, was assisted by Rev. W. H. Robinson and Rev. T. A. Blackadar. The sermons were preached by Dr. Keirstead. In the afternoon a very effective missionary meeting was addressed by Miss Blackadar and Miss De Prazer. The new building with some repairs on the house of worship will cost about \$1300. Of this amount about \$900 are provided for by donations and the sale of the old hall. It is well built, convenient and adds to the value of the church property as well as to the working power of the work. Rev. Mr. Thomas is prospering in his work in Digby. He devotes himself with untiring energy to the best of service. Dr. J. C. Morse and Dr. G. O. Gates were expected to address the meeting on Monday, 28th inst.

Aug. 30th.

NEW ANNAN, N. S.—The following donations towards furnishing the new house of worship have been thankfully received: Eastern Association \$18.75; Alex. Hay, California, \$10; Ephraim Howard \$10; Charles Sutherland \$2.50; Eliakim Macumber, \$2.00; Walton church, \$1.45; Noel church, \$1.65; Sumerville church \$6.41; Brookville church, \$3.60; Cheverie, \$1.40; A. E. Blois, 50 cts.; C. Henry Dimock \$1.00; C. J. Shand, 50 cts.; E. Shand \$1.00; Clarence Shaw, \$1.00; A. P. Shand, \$1.00; Wm. Dill, 50 cts.; Mrs. Wm Dill, 50 cts.; Mrs. Otis Dill, 25 cts.; Richard Dimock, 25 cts.; Mrs. Judson Dimock, 50 cts.; Mrs. Lois Smith, 50 cts.; Mr. Putner \$1.00; Harry Hennigar, \$1.00; A friend, 50 cts.; Frank Webber, 50 cts.; Rev. F. E. Ropp, \$1.00; Mr. Chas. Hinds, 25 cts. We would like to have the house dedicated to the Lord in October, but we want to do so without any human being having a claim upon it.

J. T. DIMOCK.

SACKVILLE, N. B.—In June last our church decided to try the experiment for four months of having the services of two pastors on this extension field for all the time. Irad Hardy, B. A. (Lic) was engaged as assistant of pastor E. E. Daley. He began his work with us on the second Sunday in June but as he had previously made arrangements to take

a theological course at Newton he was only able to stop with us for eleven weeks. In addition to preaching every Sunday, Bro. Hardy attended the special meetings at Beech Hill. The presence of the Master was felt, and several young men and women found the Saviour, six of whom were baptized by pastor Daley on August 20th. Owing to illness and his enforced holidays Pastor Daley was not able to do as much at Beech Hill as he would have liked. Nor was it possible to have as good a trial of having two pastors on the field as the church had hoped for.

September 6. F. W. E.

BRUSSELS STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, ST JOHN, N. B.—We are glad to be able to report that again we had the privilege on last Lord's Day of baptizing one happy convert. Just before the communion service the right hand of fellowship was given to two members. Our acting pastor, A. C. H. Morse, B. A., preached his farewell sermon in the evening before the church and congregation with whom he has been identified in loving service for the past four months. Our best wishes follow him as he resumes the closing year of his Theological studies at Rochester University, N. Y. His labors have been crowned with success, and his efforts have been given an impetus by a band of united workers who assisted him in his works and labors of love that must always result in fruit to the glory of God. During the short period of his vacation among us, 14 members have been added to our church roll. He was a great help to our B. Y. P. U. At a farewell social last Thursday evening under the auspices of the B. Y. P. U. they showed their appreciation of his efforts by the President presenting him with a silk umbrella suitably engraved for which Bro Morse feelingly thanked the donors in a neat little speech. Our dear brother goes from us with feelings of regret at his departure, but with the prayers of the church and congregation in his behalf that he may ever be a useful minister of Jesus Christ. H. S. COSMAN, Church Clerk. St. John, Sept. 4th.

EVANGELISTIC.—Evangelist W. S. Martin who is well known in St. John and Yarmouth, wishes the announcement made through the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, that he expects to hold some conventions in these provinces for the deepening of spiritual life among our churches. He hopes to spend from three days to a week in a place. The services will consist of simple Scripture expositions on the line of consecration and service. Mr. Martin has a number of invitations from ministers in Nova Scotia for such work. Mr. Martin also purposes to do evangelistic work in the province this winter and pastors who desire his services are asked to correspond with him as soon as possible. His address is Yarmouth, N. S.

EASTPORT, MAINE.—Rev. A. T. Dunn, D. D., State Secretary for the Maine Baptist Convention in writing to the Boston Watchman has the following word to say concerning the Baptist church at Eastport, Maine:—The work of this church is prospering under the direction of the pastor, Rev. J. A. Ford, M. A. Several were baptized recently, and the meetings are largely attended and very interesting. A vigorous young people's society supports the pastor grandly in his work for the young, and a fine choir of young ladies leads the singing. This is one of our best churches, and it commands easily the confidence and prayerful support of the whole city.

RECEPTION AT THE TABERNACLE CHURCH, ST. JOHN.—On Thursday evening, August 31st, the church held a reception for its pastor, Brother Perry J. Stackhouse, who has been ministering very acceptably to the congregation during the summer. The Baptist ministers of the city were well represented at the meeting. There were present Revs. J. L. Shaw, J. W. Manning, J. A. Gordon, Ira P. Smith, Dr. G. O. Gates, E. W. Kelly, M. C. Higgins and S. McC. Black. Bro. C. T. Morrill presided, and the choir furnished music for the occasion. After reading the Scriptures and prayer, there were addresses by Rev. J. W. Manning, and Pastors Gates and Smith, Dr. Gates welcoming the new pastor and Mr. Smith addressing the church in view of its new relations. Then Pastor Stackhouse replied in some appropriate remarks, expressing his earnest desire to minister faithfully to the spiritual needs of his people and thanking his brother pastors for their word of welcome and sympathy. Then there were brief speeches from the other ministers all of whom expressed a very kindly interest in Pastor Stackhouse and his work. When the more formal proceedings of the evening had been brought to a close, ice-cream and cake were served and a short time was spent in pleasant social intercourse. Pastor Stackhouse is hopefully entering upon his new work and the ex-

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pressions of sympathy and good will toward him on the part of his brother ministers were of a very hearty character.

Acadia Seminary.

Receipts for Interest Fund from May 1st to closing of the accounts. Rev. H. N. Archibald, Lunenburg \$5; E. D. Shand, Windsor \$20; Rev. S. H. Cornwall, St. Martins, \$2; Rev. W. H. Robinson, Antigonish, \$5; Rev. J. E. Tiner, Salsbury, \$2; H. C. Creed, Esq., Fredericton, \$10; Mrs. O. C. S. Wallace, Toronto, \$12.50; Jennie G. Harding, Amherst, \$10; Mrs. Mary Smith, Amherst, \$10; Rev. D. H. Simpson, Berwick, \$5; Rev. A. Martell, Wolfville, \$2; Rev. W. N. Hutchins, Canning, \$2; Jennie Walker, Yarmouth, \$1; Prin. I. B. Oakes, Wolfville, \$4; Rev. S. Langille, Port Clyde \$1; Rev. Zenas Pash, Halifax, \$3; Miss Wadman, Charlottetown, \$5; Mrs. Alice M. Grant, Montreal, \$12.50; A. N. Whitman, Esq., Halifax, \$20; J. W. Bigelow, Esq., Wolfville, \$10; Miss Annie Delap, \$5; Dr. F. McFarland, St. John, \$5; L. M. Smith Esq., \$10; E. C. Whitman, Canso, \$25; Mrs. S. McCully, Amherst, \$10; Rev. W. J. Rutledge, \$5; J. F. Ryan, Truro, \$2; S. J. Clark, Cavendish, \$5; T. S. Simons, Esq., St. John, \$5; S. P. Benjamin, Esq., Wolfville, \$10; G. E. DeWitt, M. D., Wolfville, \$25; Mrs. W. H. Warren, Bedeque, \$10; Estate, Mrs. R. R. Crosby \$12.50; L. W. Sleep, Wolfville, \$5; J. L. Franklin, Wolfville, \$2.50; Prof. F. R. Haley, Wolfville, \$5; O. D. Harris, Wolfville, \$5; J. A. Christie, Amherst, \$5; Chas. Christie, Amherst, \$5; Mrs. M. A. MacLean, North Sydney \$3; Harry T. Walker, Truro, \$10; Rev. C. B. Freeman, Edmonton, \$4; E. M. Beckwith, Canning, \$10; Rev. J. H. McDonald, Amherst, \$6.20; Mrs. D. Price, Tryon, \$5; and H. H. Crosby, Hebron \$25.

MANUAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

Receipts for 1898-99: Hon. Dr. Borden \$5; Rev. H. H. Saunders, \$3; W. B. Foot \$10; Mrs. James Morse, \$3; Prin. I. B. Oakes \$10; Capt. A. Burns, \$10; T. S. Rogers, \$5; C. H. Borden, \$5; Rockwell & Co, \$5; W. A. Harris, \$5; L. W. Sleep, \$5; N. A. Rhodes, \$50; S. P. Benjamin, \$20; E. D. Shand, \$10; and Rev. W. J. Rutledge, \$5.

A. COHOUN, Treas. Ac. Uni. Wolfville, N. S. Aug. 24th.

Acadia's Forward Movement.

Alice M Read, \$1.25; Urban Spidle, \$1.00; Rev. Jas. McLeod, D. D., \$10.00; Estabrooks Bros., \$5.00; Frank L Cooper, \$5.00; Rev. F. N. Atkinson, \$2.25; Mrs. Alex. McLean, \$1.00; E. O. Perley, \$2.00; D. C. Dykeman, \$1.00; Rev. M. C. Higgins, \$5.00; S. H. Flewelling, \$10.00; T. L. Hay, \$25.00; Frank C Kinney, \$7.50; Erle McPherson, \$5.00; Mrs. Sarah L Calhoun, \$100.00; D. J. Purdy, \$100.00; Alex Banks, \$1.25; Mrs Annie Fales,

\$1.25; W. A. F., \$5.00; Miss B. A. Moore, \$13.35; Albert Sangster, \$1.00; For Wm. Chalen in last issue read Wm. Phalen. I hope to attend New Brunswick Convention and will be glad to receive cash or pledges for "Forward Movement." Let us work together, brethren, and place our institutions out of debt.

WM. E. HALL, 93 North St., Halifax, August 30.

Personal.

We were pleased to have a call on Monday from Rev. H. P. Whidden, of Galt, Ont. Mr. Whidden spent Sunday in St. John and supplied the pulpit of the Main Street church. He goes this week for a short visit to his old home at Antigonish. Mrs. Whidden is visiting friends in St. Stephen.

Rev. A. H. C. Morse, who has spent his summer vacation with the Brussels St. church, returns now to complete his studies at Rochester. Mr. Morse has been very diligent and successful in his work in St. John, and has made an excellent impression here in every respect. Let some of our churches be ready to give Mr. Morse a call next May.

As will be seen by reference to our Church News page, a formal welcome was extended to Pastor Stackhouse of the Tabernacle church on Thursday evening last. Mr. Stackhouse is a native of St. John, he was graduated at Acadia last June and has entered upon his work in an earnest spirit. May he be divinely strengthened, and his ministry crowned with abundant blessings.

PRACTICAL

ECONOMY

In buying clothing is in getting the best. Clothes that are to be relied on must be made of good cloth, have good linings, be sewn and stitched with best pure-dye silk, and be well tailored. Tailoring of this kind costs more but gives greater satisfaction than any other. Then good clothes always look well, while cheap clothes look well only when you are buying them. It pays to get good, good-fitting clothes, and to get them here.

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BIRTHS.

KING.—On August 23rd, to the wife of Rev. J. Harry King, Toronto, a son. SNELL.—At the Baptist parsonage, Havelock, on August 29th, to the wife of Rev. Frederick T. Snell, a son.

MARRIAGES.

MULLIN-SULLIVAN.—At the Baptist parsonage, Newcastle, August 19th, by Rev. E. C. Baker, Ernest Mullin, to Sarah Sullivan, all of South Esk, Northumberland County, N. B. FRANCIS-CROMWELL.—At Smith's Cove, Digby County, N. S., at the home of the groom's parents, August 17th, by Rev. J. T. Eaton, John Francis to Eliza Cromwell, of Weymouth, N. S.

GARDINER-SHARPE.—At Carleton, St. John, Sept. 4th, by Rev. M. C. Higgins, Ernest Gardiner and Annie Sharpe, all of Carleton.

HAYDEN-HAYDEN.—At the Baptist church, Osborne, Shelburne County, N. S., August 29th, by Rev. Allan Spidell, Mr. Melbourne Hayden of Cambridge, Mass., to Miss Hanna Cole Hayden of Pleasant Point, Shelburne County, N. S.

WOOD-BATON.—At the home of the bride's parents, Torbrook Mines, August 14th, by pastor J. W. Brown, Henry Truman Wood of Bridgetown and Emma Teresa Baton all of Annapolis Co., N. S.

DEATHS.

WHEELLOCK.—Suddenly of paralysis, at Nictaux, August 27, Mrs. Dean Wheelock, aged 86 years.

WOOD.—At Wilnot, August 29th, from cholera, Helen Isabel Wood, aged 1 year and 5 months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Wood.

HAMILTON.—At Richfield, Digby Co., August 28th, of pneumonia, Judson Ray, youngest child of George and Ina Hamilton, aged 2 years and 9 months.

SHARPE.—At Carleton, St. John, Sept. 2nd, Gordon, infant child of J. Allan and Adrian Sharpe, aged three months. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved parents in their loss.

SISSON.—At Elgin, Albert County, N. B., Aug. 21st, the nine months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Sisson, of Worcester, Mass., after a short illness. Funeral attended by Rev. F. D. Davidson.

DANIELS.—At Hanley Mountain, Aug. 29th, Mrs. Wm. Daniels, aged 55. Sister Daniels leaves a husband and four sons and daughters to mourn. But mother departed in full possession of the blessed hope.

STEVENS.—At Harvey, August 10th, of heart disease, Nehemiah Stevens, aged 61 years. Our brother's sufferings were both protracted and severe but patience and submission marked every moment of the time. A loving and faithful wife mourns his departure.

BROWN.—At Hanley Mountain, August 27th, Miss Janey Brown, daughter of the late Benjamin Brown, aged 53 years. She patiently bore her trying illness and with Christian resignation surrendered herself to her Father's will. Her walk and conversation were exemplary.

DAVIS.—At Georgetown, Mass., quite suddenly, Alice Frances, aged six months, only child of Rev. J. Harry Davis. Brother Davis and his wife came to Halifax with the body of their little daughter in order to bury it in the family lot among the dead of their own kindred. Bro. Davis preached for us in Dartmouth on Sunday the 27th ult, with much acceptance. S. B. K.

BRACH.—At Peregux, Kings County, N. S., June 1st, Mrs. Jane Beach, aged 67. Our sister's last illness was long and painful but was borne with Christian resignation and patience. The Lord was the strength of her life in illness and in health. She found Him early and He made glad all her days. She has left to her family the rich heritage of memory which only a Christian mother can bequeath.

LUSBY.—At Amherst, August 20th, after an illness of intense suffering borne with the sweetest Christian patience, Mrs. Mary E., relict of Deacon Thomas Lusby, aged 77 years. Our sister had sat at the Master's feet in the true spirit of the disciple and was thus able to say most submissively "Thy will, O Lord, be done." She was baptized about 35 years ago by the late Pastor Miles. She leaves one daughter, Mrs. C. E. Freeman, with whom she was living, and two sons, besides a wide circle of relatives and friends. She is now with Jesus whom she loved.

STEEVES.—At Elgin, Albert County, N. B., August 19th, Mrs. J. D. Steeves, of heart failure, aged 51 years. The message came very sudden and unexpected. She was in rather poor health and had not been well for years, but on the day of her death she seemed to be in her usual health. She leaves a husband and two daughters to mourn for her besides a host of friends and relations. Her funeral was conducted by Rev. F. D. Davidson assisted by Rev. Mr. Johnson (Methodist), and was very largely attended. Occasions like this forcibly impress upon us our Master's words, "Be ye also ready," etc.

WHIDDEN.—At Antigonish, August 15th, Horace W. Bigelow Whidden, aged 14 months, youngest child of Brother C. Edgar Whidden. A very beautiful and promising boy, the joy of the whole household. The day before the dear Master called him to His arms he was the picture of health. A lovely flower just beginning to fill the home with its beauty and fragrance thus early plucked from earth's garden, but there is comfort in the thought that it was He who gave, who has taken. The father and mother and family have the deepest sympathy of many friends in this sudden bereavement. "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

McNALLY.—At his home in Fredericton, on the morning of the 14th of August, Deacon James G. McNally, aged 58 years. Mr. McNally was born in Queensbury, York County. There was good N. E. Loyalist blood in his veins and it showed itself in the strength and clearness of his convictions. He was converted in early life and united with the Kingsclear church. Coming to Fredericton as a young man to enter business, he cast in his lot with this church and soon became recognized as one of its most valuable members. Steadfast in faith, upright in life, constant in testimony, wise in counsel, earnest in labors. He was chosen while still a young man to serve in the office of deacon, the duties of which he ever discharged with great acceptance. When the former house of worship was destroyed by fire Mr. McNally was one of the foremost of those who addressed themselves to the task of erecting the present edifice and his splendid service in that connection placed the church under an abiding sense of gratitude. In everything that related to the welfare of this church he could always be relied upon to render cheerful and generous help. In the domestic circle Mr. McNally's memory is revered as a model husband and father. It can be said of him that he took thought for things honorable in his own household and in the sight of all men, and as a consequence "the remembrance of him is like music." A widow, three sons and a daughter remain to cherish the thought of his devoted life. Though bowed beneath the burden of their grief they are finding comfort in the Lord. The heart of the church beats in sympathy for them and prayer is made that God may keep them in his truth until they greet again him whom they "have loved long since and lost awhile."

The When and Why of "Bluenoses." A Hartford, Conn., correspondent asks—"When and for what reason were the people of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia first called "Bluenoses?" If any reader of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR can give the information sought, we shall be pleased to publish it.

Furniture.

The newest designs are always to be found in the large stock of Household Furniture maintained in our warehouse.

We make it a point to sell only such goods as are strongly and thoroughly made and that will give the greatest satisfaction, and also at prices which will be found to give the best value possible.

In Bedroom Suits of three pieces, Dining Tables and Sideboards at a low price we are showing exceptionally good values, and it will pay to write for our photos of these goods.

Write us for anything desired in Furniture and we will furnish photographs and prices.

Manchester Robertson Allison

COME AGAIN . . .



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

Boston Dental Parlors, 527 Main St., DR. J. D. MAHER, Prop ST. JOHN, N. B.

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We have a Large Assortment of Gents' Riding Saddles, Ladies' Side Saddles, Whips, Sponges, Chamois, Carriage and Travelling Rugs, which we offer at the Lowest Bottom Prices! Also we offer at cost, the balance of our

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Consisting of "Garden City" and "Perfects." All New and in perfect order and Fully Guaranteed.

H. HORTON & SON 11 MARKET SQUARE



To any Reader

of this "Ad." who intends buying an Organ we would say—Be sure and write us. Why? Because we sell the best organ (The Thomas) on the most reasonable terms, as thousands of our customers can testify. Catalogue sent free on application.

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

BE SURE

BE SURE and get our BARGAIN prices and terms on our slightly used Karn Pianos and Organs. BE SURE and get the aforesaid before buying elsewhere. WE MUST SELL our large and increasing stock of slightly used Karn Pianos and Organs to make room for the GOODS WE REPRESENT.

MILLER BROS.

101, 103 Barrington Street

HALIFAX, N. S.

News Summary

Longfellow's Wayside Inn.
 "Rich in the historical and literary associations accumulated during two centuries of existence," says The Ladies Home Journal for September, "the Wayside Inn, built by David Howe, still stands 'remote among the wooded hills' in South Sudbury, Massachusetts. 'The Landlord' of Longfellow's famous Tales was the dignified 'Squire Lyman Howe, a justice of the peace and school committeeman, who lived a bachelor, and died at the inn in 1860—the last of his line to keep the famous hostelry.' Besides 'Squire Howe, the only other real characters in the Tales who were ever actually at the inn were Thomas W. Parsons, the Poet; Luigi Monti, the Sicilian, and Professor Daniel Treadwell, of Harvard, the Theologian, all three of whom were in the habit of spending the summer months there. Of the other characters, the Musician was Ole Bull, the Student was Henry Ware Wales, and the Spanish Jew was Israel Edrehi. Near the room in which Longfellow stayed is the ballroom, with the dais at one end for the fiddlers. But the polished floor no longer feels the pressure of dainty feet in high-heeled slippers gliding over it to the strains of contra-dance, cotillon or minuet, although the merry voices of summer visitors and the jingling bells of winter sleighing parties at times still break the quiet of the ancient inn."

The skilled workman uses the best tools. The wise Sunday-school teacher uses the best lesson helps. The American Baptist Publication Society, with its splendid equipment for the work, publishes a list of periodicals so thoroughly comprehensive in scope, of such high literary merit, and so reasonable in price, as to meet all the demands of the most enterprising Sunday-school. They are the recognized periodicals of the denomination and expound the Baptist teachings and views as no other lesson helps can. If your school does not already use them send for full particulars and free sample copies to 1420 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

"Making It Pleasant for Him.—"I don't see said the old man, "why chopping wood isn't just as good exercise and just as enjoyable as playing golf." "It is the walking between strokes that makes golf so valuable an exercise," explained the boy. "That equalizes matters, and gives the legs the exercise that they need." Thus it happened that the old man went out into the yard and placed sticks of wood at intervals all around it, after which he handed the boy the axe and told him to play the full course.—Chicago Evening Post.

HAPPY MEN AND WOMEN.

Paine's Celery Compound
 Has Given Them New Health and Long Years of Life.

THOUSANDS MADE WELL DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS,

How to Be Strong and Happy in the Autumn Season.

Happy indeed are the men and women who, during the summer months, have taken advantage of the disease-banishing and life-giving virtues of Paine's Celery Compound. Dangerous ailments and wasting diseases have been overcome and banished, and they enter the autumn months full of life and vigor, with long and happy years before them.

If you are unfortunately numbered with these who are tired, worn-out, nervous, dyspeptic, rheumatic, neuralgic, or your life made miserable by kidney disease, liver trouble or blood diseases, and have met with sad failures in the past under medical treatment and the use of wrong medicines, we would impress upon you the wisdom of trying Paine's Celery Compound, a medicine that cannot fail or disappoint you. It is the only remedy in the world that has the full and hearty approval of educated men and women—a remedy that has received the complete indorsement of the best physicians.

Largest Foundry on Earth making
CHURCH BELLS & PEALS
 Finest copper and tin only. Terms, etc., free.
 BOSHANS BELT-FOUNDRY, Baltimore, Md.

Molson's Bank, Montreal announces a dividend of 4 per cent. for the current half year, payable October 2. An effort is to be made to increase the capital stock by \$1,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares of \$50 each.

Germany and Spain have been for some time negotiating for the sale of Spain's remaining colonies in Africa, particularly the Island of Fernando Po, which, as it is close to the Cameroons, would be of considerable importance to Germany.

A largely attended meeting of shoe manufacturers at which practically every concern in Canada was represented was held in Quebec Monday. It is said that it was decided that an advance should take place in the price of shoes of at least ten per cent.

The Dominion government has made arrangements with the Elder-Dempster Steamship Company whereby that company is to furnish a vessel to call at Charlottetown to carry two cargoes of Prince Edward Island produce to the old country. The Lake Huron will call at the island capital on October 11 and November 15.

The authorities of the Colonial Office deny the report that an agreement had been reached in regard to the Alaska boundary. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, and the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, will discuss the whole question before the Joint High Commission reassembles. Sir Wilfrid is expected to be in London during this month.

As the result of correspondence between Mr John E Redmond, member of parliament for Waterford City and leader of the Parnellite Nationalists, and Mr. Timothy Healy, Irish Nationalist member of parliament for North Louth, a further conference of all branches of the Nationalist members of parliament will be held to consider the question of the unity of the Irish party in parliament.

In the French naval organ, La Marine Francaise, Commandar Vignot suggests as a means of avenging the Fashoda affair, that the French government should construct a ship canal between Narbonne and Arcachon, connecting the Mediterranean with the Bay of Biscay. He explains that this would double France's naval power as against Great-Britain, since the latter would be compelled to maintain a big fleet at each entrance to the canal.

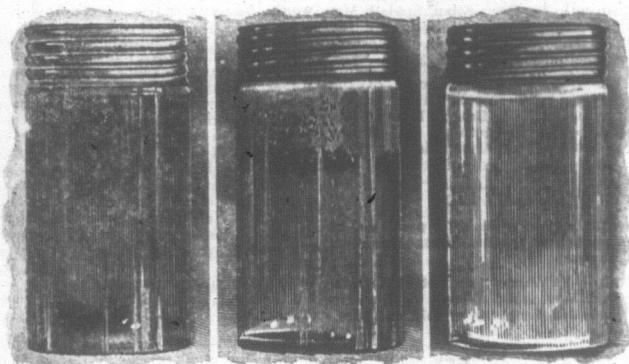
Sackville Post: A very painful accident happened at the Enterprise Foundry Monday afternoon. As Rainsford Dixon, a moulder, was carrying a ladle of molten iron he tripped over a skimmer in the gangway and fell, the iron flying over him. He was very badly burned on the head, hands and legs. It seems almost a miracle that his eyes escaped. As it is Mr. Dixon will be laid up for a long time.

Mr. Frederick H. Trevithick, of Cairo, Egypt, is in Ottawa. Mr. Trevithick is mechanical engineer of the Egyptian state railroads and is in this country on a tour of inspection with a view to picking up the latest improvements in railway equipment. Mr. Trevithick is under the presidency of Major Girouard, and it was largely on that gentleman's suggestion that he came over to examine the locomotives used on Canadian and American roads.

A Tidnish correspondent of the Charlottetown Patriot says: "Great excitement prevails here over a co-called boy prodigy at Shippegan, N. B., said to be a seventh son of a seventh son, and that he can cure all diseases by the simple laying on of hands. A great many people have gone from the country surrounding Shippegan with chronic or incurable diseases to receive his ministrations, and others are preparing to go. Very extravagant reports of his work are in circulation. He is only three years old."

Moncton Times: The wheat is a very superior crop in all parts of this province. Mr. Early Milton, one of the leading Coverdale farmers, exhibited some very fine specimens at the Times office yesterday. A single stock of the White Russian variety contained 56 kernels of grain, and the bunch ranged from 30 to 50. Some Colorado Bearded is less prolific, but the grain is very plump. The rust has not made its appearance and the crop will be a very profitable one.

The Marquis of Bute, the original of Disraeli's Lothair, is lying stricken with paralysis at one of his Scotch mansions. He is only 52 years old. His conversion to Catholicism was the beginning of a steady overflow from the Anglican communion, which still continues. He is immensely wealthy, his income from his Cardiff estate alone being estimated to be worth \$1,000,000 a year, but he is a disappointed man, never having come to the front in public life, despite his undoubted abilities, owing to his impracticable and dreamy character. His son, the Earl of Dumfries, will be one of England's wealthiest noblemen.



Result: Above are samples of "Soft Soap" or "Soap Paste" made with PEARLINE, and with two of the leading powders which are claimed to be "Same as" or "Good as" PEARLINE.

The bottle to the right contains a solid mass of pure, white "Soap Paste" or "Soft Soap," made with PEARLINE—thick enough to stand alone.

The bottle in the middle is one of "Same as" and contents is one-quarter poor, thin, mushy soap—balance (three-quarters) discolored water.

The bottle to the left is a poorer "Same as," and contains simply discolored water, with a sediment (not soapy) at bottom. The middle and left-hand bottles are fair samples of the many powders offered in place of PEARLINE. Try the experiment yourself—directions on back of each package.

Some powders are worthless, some inefficient, others dangerous. *Pearline is the standard.* The Millions of Packages of PEARLINE used each year proves

Pearline Best by Test

Note. The difference in price between *Pearline* and the most worthless Soap Powders is nominal. A year's supply would not equal the value of one ordinary garment ruined.



The Farm.

Marketing Fruit.

"A man is judged by the company he keeps." Fruit appears and sells better in a clean attractive package. Always choose a clean light basket, box, crate or barrel. It is a little thing, but it will pay.

The fruit should be picked when fully colored, and before it has become at all soft, and handled in the most careful manner; because every bruise will start fermentation, which will soon develop into decayed fruit.

Let the box or basket be neatly faced up with the same kind of fruit that the whole package contains, so that the grower can warrant it.

There is too much fruit found in the market that has been dishonestly packed. It may be a box of berries, basket of peaches or barrel of apples, yet it is too frequently the case that we find some choice fruit on top, and then the remainder of the package very poor, if not entirely worthless. The consumer feels swindled, and in that he is correct, whenever he buys such a package, no matter how cheaply he may have purchased it. Dishonest packing makes it more difficult for the dealer to sell good fruit, and the buyer more or less suspicious of every package.

If the grower would see to it that his fruit was carefully sorted and packed in the package the same, from top to bottom, the grower would receive better prices for all grades of fruit. For even small or inferior fruit does not look so badly when packed with the same or a uniform grade. The consumer, also, is not disappointed if he pays a low price for an inferior article. He expected little and frequently gets more than he thought he would.

Good, sound, honestly packed fruit will always secure the best prices, and the market is rarely supplied with this kind. Only a few days ago a Chicago man bought a basket of what appeared to be choice Red Astrakan apples. The top was very nice and beautifully colored, but the middle and bottom were hardly fit for any purpose. This is only one case out of thousands of daily occurrence; so frequent, in fact, that the buyer feels compelled to look each package through if he would know what he is getting. Of course, there are plenty of honest growers and packers, yet so much of the dishonestly packed stuff is on the market that it injures the sale of all and makes the consumer doubtful of every package he buys.

Apples, peaches, pears, etc., full of knots, worms and unfit for scarcely any use are packed and shipped into market, with the top and all exposed places in the package so well faced with good fruit "that if it were possible it would deceive the very elect."—Professor T. H. Jones in National Rural.

Selection of Seed Wheat.

It is common among corn raisers to maintain or improve a given variety by selection of the seed. Ears showing desirable characteristics are set aside and furnish seed for succeeding crop. Though not so convenient, this method can be applied with equal success to the selection of seed wheat. The Experiment Station of the Kansas State Agricultural College is endeavoring to breed up improved varieties of wheat. There is no reason why the simple method of selection should not be applied by the individual wheat raiser. We would advise the following procedure: Before harvesting, the grower should go into the wheat field and select a number of the most desirable heads. The basis of selection depends upon the wishes of the individual, but it is carried on as in the case of corn. Usually it will be upon the basis of yield and quality. In this case the heads selected should be large, well formed and with plump, uniform grains. The grain derived from these heads should be grown upon a plot of ground under the most favorable conditions. The grain gathered from this plot furnishes the seed for the third year. But before harvesting a selection of suitable heads should be made from this for the next seed plot. In this

way the seed is each year improved, or at least maintained at its present standard. The size of the seed plot depends upon the total area of wheat to be grown. Furthermore, the seed plot may be given much more careful treatment than is applicable to the field. It is best to have the seed plot within the main field, so as to be entirely surrounded by wheat. This lessens the loss from grasshoppers and other insects and gives the plants better protection.—(Prairie Farmer.

How Farmers May Help the Roads.

It is easily possible for farmers to keep the country roads in a much better condition than the most of them are at present. The individual can afford to do road mending on the same principle that he repairs fences and buildings. "It pays me." And a land owner ought to feel as much shame, even guilt, before the general public over a mudhole that can be drained, or over a choked up sluice along his premises as he ought over neglected cattle or a display of filth.

It is not necessary to wait for the road working season to come. The most profitable, common sense work can be put in a little at a time, if at the right time. Drainage is the beginning and the ending of the whole matter, if roads are to be roads and not sloughs. Watering troughs and hillside springs are common causes of standing water, yet it is a very simple matter to direct the water flowing from them in the way it should go. A stone, a loose board, a chunk of soil washed down against the end of a sluice may choke it up till it is worse than nothing. Five minutes' work would send the water rushing through its proper channel. It is not uncommon to see water following the wheel rut for rods, when a man with half an eye can also see that a mere cut through the ridge at the edge of the road would lead the water into the ditch, perhaps down a bank.

Dropping into a bad hole or soft place a few superfluous stones now and then to keep the water out would work a double headed blessing to all passing that way. Heaving out a few stubborn old stones from the track would work detriment to the blacksmith and wagon maker perhaps, but a big saving to the farmer. If all such patching were thus well kept up the yearly toll of public service would count more and more towards the good roads of which all are dreaming and talking. This view of the subject is no more than one feature of practical farming, intelligent economy, a mere looking out for number one, no matter how many others are also benefited.—(J. N. Phillips, in American Agriculturist.

Summer Sitting Rooms.

It makes the sitting room a more attractive room in summer to change its appearance by taking up the carpet and replacing it—if the floor is not hard wood with matting and rugs. This saves the carpet from wear and gives a more agreeable floor covering for summer, and one easily swept. Heavy hangings which are liable to attract moths, should be cleaned early in summer and laid away during the heated months in bags of cotton or some other moth preventative. Heavy upholstered furniture should be cleaned and covered with linen to protect it from the dust. Wicker and rattan chairs, and for the piazza rattan sofas or divans, should be used as much as possible. The only curtains allowable at the windows are sheer shades of muslin or silk. Where the piazza is ample, as all summer piazzas should be, it should be furnished with a 5 o'clock tea table chair, a divan, lounging places of various kinds, a reading table for books and newspapers and other desirable furniture. In that case it will take the place of the sitting room to a great degree. It is hardly necessary to say that such a piazza should be screened from the sun, and that the best screens are green vines. If these cannot be obtained, or before they grow to proper size for this purpose, the inexpensive curtains of split bamboo now generally sold are in every way suitable for the purpose. Bamboo and bead screens are excellent for doorways. Such a furnished piazza as the one we have described is a good place to light with a swinging lantern of gay glass. These lanterns may be found in attractive Turkish make or in less expensive domestic ware.

For Hard Use

It'll pay to paint things that have to stand hard out-of-door use—things like wagons, mowing machines, plows, all farm tools, big and little—But not with common paint. The one proper paint for the purpose—made to stand hard wear and the effects of hard weather—is

The SHERWIN-WILLIAMS WAGON and IMPLEMENT PAINT

Made for nothing but wagons, farm machines, and tools. The makers guarantee it, time and thousands of users have proved its great qualities.

For buggies and vehicles where the color and varnish gloss are wanted, get The Sherwin-Williams Buggy Paint. Write for "Paint Points"—a book for every one who uses paint—and color card of the special paint you want to see. Both free.

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For Sale by F. A. Young, 736 Main street, north

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Our Periodicals have a circulation of over 44,000,000. Last quarter showed a remarkable increase.

Quarterlies	Price	Monthlies	Price
Senior	4 cents	Baptist	7 cents
Advanced	3 "	Superintendent	7 "
Intermediate	3 "	Baptist	10 "
Primary	2 "	Teacher	10 "
per copy!		per quarter!	

Advanced Intermediate Primary Leaflets 1 cent each per copy! per quarter!

Picture Lessons 2 1/2 cents per set! per quarter!
Bible Lesson Pictures . . . 75 cents per quarter!

Illustrated Papers

	per quarter	per year
Young People (weekly)	13 cents	50 cents
Our Boys and Girls (weekly)	8 "	30 "
Our Little Ones (weekly)	6 1/2 "	25 "
Young Reader (semi-monthly)	4 "	16 "
" " (monthly)	2 "	8 "

(The above prices are all for clubs of five or more.)

The Colporteur (monthly), single copies, 10 cents per year; twenty or more copies, 5 cents each a year.

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1420 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

256 Washington St. BOSTON	177 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO	279 Elm St. DALLAS
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Individual Communion Service

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

"So quickly is one church after another added to those using the Individual Communion Cups, that until we stop to reckon the number, we do not realize what headway the reform has already made."
Henry M. King, D. D., of Providence, says: "The ordinance is a spiritual joy now to many who shrank from it before."
The outfit is not expensive.

Write us for full particulars and circulars
Everything from everywhere for everybody for the Sunday School and church.

Geo. H. Springer,
AGENT
256 and 258 Washington Street
and Tremont Temple,
BOSTON.

(Sample to be on exhibition at office of this paper)

HORTON ACADEMY, WOLFVILLE, N. S.

This well-known School re-opens September 6, 1899. 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.
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Board and Laundry \$2.00 per week.
Apply for Calendar to—
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in New Brunswick can claim the honor of starting so many young men on successful careers as the principal of the St. John Business College. Almost every clerical position here, worth having, is held by his graduates.—Daily Telegraph.

Catalogues containing terms, courses of study, etc., mailed to any address.



NOW IS THE TIME TO ENTER.
S. Kerr & Son

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

HARVEST EXCURSIONS TO THE Canadian Northwest.

On August 29 and September 12 the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will run two Harvest Excursions from points on their line in New Brunswick to all points in the Canadian Northwest. Tickets will be second class in each direction and good for return till October 28 and November 11, 1899, respectively. The return rates will be as follows:

To Winnipeg, Dolarino, Reston, Estevan, Binscarth, Moosomin, Cowan, Regina, Moose Jaw, Yorkton, Prince Albert, Calgary, Red Deer, Edmonton.	\$28.00 50.00 55.00 60.00
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As the above tickets will not be on sale from stations east of St. John, it will be necessary for any one wishing to take advantage of these cheap excursions to purchase local tickets to St. John, N. B., and repurchase there for the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

20 YEARS TORTURE.

A Belleville Lady, Whom Doctors Failed to Help, Cured at Last by Doan's Kidney Pills.

No one who has not suffered from kidney disease can imagine the terrible torture those endure who are the victims of some disorder of these delicate filters of the body. Mrs. Richard Rees, a well-known and highly respected lady of Belleville, Ont., had to bear the burden of kidney complaint for over 20 years and now Doan's Kidney Pills have cured her when all else failed.

Her husband made the following statement of her case: "For 20 years my wife has been a sufferer from pain in the back, sleeplessness and nervousness and general prostration. Nothing seemed to help her. Doctors and medicines all failed, until we got a ray of hope when we saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised as a positive cure. She began to take them and they helped her right away, and she is now better in every respect. We can heartily recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to all sufferers, for they seem to strike the right spot quickly, and their action is not only quick but it is permanent."

"I cannot say more in favor of these wonderful pills than that they saved my wife from lingering torture, which she had endured for 20 years past, and I sincerely trust that all sufferers will give Doan's Kidney Pills a fair trial."

LAXA-LIVER PILLS Cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache and dyspepsia. Every pill guaranteed perfect and to act without any griping, weakening or sickening effects. **aga. at all druggists.**

News Summary

During a thunder storm near Winnipeg three Galicians were killed by lightning.

The great Eastern Railway has been sold by the Sheriff at Sores for \$200,000 to Mr. Prefontaine of Montreal.

President McKinley has directed that a census of the people of Cuba be taken preliminary to the establishment of self-government.

The House of Representatives of New Zealand on Tuesday agreed to the resolutions authorizing the government of the colony to join in defraying the expenses of the proposed Pacific cable.

Yokohama experienced on the 15th inst. the greatest fire in its history. A densely populated square mile of the city was burned, the loss being sixteen lives and over a half million dollars in property.

A detachment of thirty of the 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers of Halifax, left for Boston Wednesday night. They will take part in Monday's labor procession. The detachment has permission to parade in uniform bearing arms.

The London, Ont., papers are discussing the purchase of the street railway property and its operation by the city as the best means of putting an end to the present unfortunate condition of affairs.

Capt. Fred LeBlanc, whose vessel arrived at Pubnico a day or two ago, rescued two fishermen belonging to a French barque and landed them at Pubnico. They were fishing at Quero and lost their bearings.

Field Marshal Wolseley, commander-in-chief of the British army, has been appointed honorary colonel Royal Canadian Regiment Infantry. Surgeon Lieut. Col. Nelson has been appointed director general of Canadian militia army medical services.

The policy holders in the defunct Massachusetts Benefit Life Association are receiving pitiable returns for the premiums paid into this association for life insurance. One Bridgetown holder of a \$2,000 policy on which he had paid about \$500 in premiums, gets a paltry \$18 as his share of the assets of the associations under the winding up proceedings.

While two Englishmen, Hill and Jones, were ascending the Dent Blanche, in Switzerland, their rope broke and Jones and three guides were precipitated down the mountain. The accident occurred at an altitude of 14,000 feet. While mountain climbing Wednesday Max Neumister, of Innsbruck, and Hermann Schultz, of Spandau, were killed. Dr. Cauro of Paris, was also killed Wednesday by a fall from a mountain precipice near Chamignoux.

Professor Robertson, commissioner of agriculture and dairying, left for the Maritime Provinces on Wednesday in connection with the establishment of chicken fattening stations and to arrange for the establishment of creameries in some parts of Nova Scotia. Arrangements will be made for carrying on chicken fattening stations at Sussex, Andover, Truro, Kentville, Charlottetown and Summerside. The fattened chickens are to be forwarded to Great Britain to further open up trade in fattened poultry from Canada.

Shelburne Budget: Geo. W. Bower, Thos. W. Bower and Lealie A. Harris, of Thos. H. Bower & Sons, Lower Ohio, had some fun with a moose in Moose Lake, on the Shelburne river, one day last week. The three men were near the lake engaged in making hay, when they espied his moosehip taking a bath. They pushed off two boats, rowed to him, a boat on each side, and tied a rope around his horns. The moose kept on swimming and towed them to the shore in quick order. The boys marked the animal's ears, and when shallow water was reached slipped the rope from off his horns, and it was not long before he was lost to view. They say they expect to see king moose next winter.

Outing for September is a delightful number, which carries a pleasant variety of outdoor sketches and beautiful illustrations. The contents include: "Sea Rivals for America's Cup," by Captain A. J. Kenealy; "Sport with Sharp-tail Grouse," by Dr. H. A. Scott; "A Bear Hunt in New Brunswick," by Frank H. Risteen; "The Golf Clubs of Long Island," by Charles Turner; "Ten Days' Outing in Indian Territory," by E. H. Hudson; "The Cruise of the Catboat Elsie," "Trolling," by H. G. Daniels; "A Gentleman Rider," by K-n Warfield; "Wheeling Through the San Joaquin," by Charles Howard Shinn; "Fishin' for Fiddlers," by Geo. V. Triplett; "Rail Shooting on the Maurice River Marshes," by B. W. Mitchell; "Paddle, Camp and Baby," by R. K. Wing; "Shooting in the Field," by Edward W. Sandys; "Lost in the Australian Bush," by Hy. Virstow, and the usual editorials, poems, records, etc.



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