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**Canada's Premier in England.** The speeches (delivered in London and elsewhere) of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Canada's Premier and representative at the Queen's Jubilee, have naturally attracted a good deal of attention on both sides the water. Not all Sir Wilfrid's recent utterances have escaped criticism here, but, we suppose, it will be admitted by most Canadians that, generally speaking, he has employed his eloquence with discretion, and that he has very worthily and effectively represented his country in connection with the grand events in which it has been his distinguished privilege to participate. Certainly the Canadian Premier has been treated with marked consideration by the Imperial authorities, and has been enthusiastically received by the people of the motherland. Among the speeches of Sir Wilfrid which have attracted most attention is that delivered at the Colonial Institute banquet, in replying to the toast of the evening, "The United Empire." The following sentences are from a report of the speech which has lately appeared in a Canadian newspaper:

"In the history of the world, they had read of great empires that had absorbed extensive territories, and embraced men of diverse places, tribes and nations. All those empires when compared at the present time with the British Empire for the extent of territory, sank into utter insignificance. There was, however, a more radical difference. All those empires were formed by conquest, and were maintained by force and violence. The British Empire had not been formed so much by conquest as it had been founded by colonization and the arts of peace. What made it so strong were freedom and justice—freedom and justice to all the races that now inhabited it. It was to the eternal credit of England that she always respected the religion of her subjects. Might he be allowed to speak freely, and to say that the respect shown for the religion of a new subject had not always been shown for their commerce. But that was in the past, and a new day had dawned. The concession of political rights was now generously and freely made, and nothing could have been more suggestive than what was shown them on the previous day at Aldershot, where they saw men of all the races of the earth wearing the British uniform. (Applause.) It had been said that we had reached a position that was too good to be true. The position was not to good to be true. It was simply the dawn of a better position. (Applause.) Speaking as a British subject, not of English blood, let him say that he claimed that the relations to-day between England and her colonies, satisfactory though they might be, were not the goal to which he looked. If he were permitted to reveal the goal of his aspirations, it was to see a Canadian of French descent sitting in the halls of Westminster. (Applause.) That might be, perhaps, an ambitious dream. Ambitious or not, it was the dream of his heart; and, if he were a young man, he should hope to see it realized. At the present time his ambition was a more limited and humble one, he having learnt the lesson of proceeding slowly. At the present time the only ambition he had—and one he would recommend to members of the Colonial Institute—was to obtain the renunciation of certain treaties which he looked upon as blots on the history of our colonial development. (Applause.) He was glad to see around that board representatives of the best half of the population of England. (Laughter and hear, hear.) If they had the sympathies of the best half of the people of

England he knew what the result would be. There were some colonies in which women voted. In Canada they did not vote, though they ruled all the same. (Laughter). He was quite sure that if they would be so kind as to give them their sympathy, they would reach their goal, because, ce que femme veut, Dieu le veut, [what woman wills, God wills.] (Applause.)"

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**South African Affairs in Parliament.** The presentation of the report of the South African committee in the House of Commons on Monday last was an occasion of very considerable interest, and the galleries were accordingly crowded with visitors. The report met with some sharp criticism from the Radical element in the House. Hon. Phillip James Stanhope, Radical member for Burnby, moved amid loud Radical cheers a resolution to the effect that the House regretted the inconclusive character of the report of the committee, more particularly its failure to recommend that specific steps be taken with regard to the admitted complicity of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and asking that Mr. Hawkesley, the attorney of Rhodes, be ordered to attend at the Bar of the House, and to produce the telegrams which he refused to show the committee. Mr. Stanhope, who has been described as a revolutionary Aristocrat, supported his resolution in a vigorous speech in which he attacked the Chartered Company, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Hon. Cecil Rhodes, and expressed a desire that the latter should be deprived of his membership in the Privy Council. Mr. Henry Labouchere in denouncing the conduct of Mr. Rhodes, compared the course he had pursued in South Africa to that of a Secretary of State in the United States, who, without the consent of his president, should organize a raid against Canada. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said the Government would have to consider whether or not Mr. Rhodes should remain in the Privy Council, but in dealing with him the character of his services generally must be considered. Sir William Harcourt, the Liberal leader, defended the committee and said he thought the report conclusive on all important points. He strongly defended Mr. Chamberlain, declared that his action at the time the raid occurred disproved all insinuations of complicity, and denounced the charges that the committee had plotted to suppress certain evidence as worthy only of contempt.

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**Chamberlain's Defence of Rhodes.** The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, who has incurred a good deal of criticism in connection with the Enquiry, embraced the opportunity which the discussion offered to make his defence. Mr. Chamberlain reminded the Opposition that it was due to their insistence that the committee had been appointed, and that he himself had been made a member of it. He had been in a position, he said, in which he felt like judge, witness and defendant, and he thought he deserved the sympathy of the House, from the fact that during the eighteen months of difficult South African negotiations he had been worried by constant irresponsible charges and suspicions, and he was glad he was able to speak at last as a free man. As to the telegrams, he said, he had nothing against their publication. Whatever they contained was no evidence against the Colonial office. He was convinced that while Cecil Rhodes's fault was as great as a politician and statesman could commit, there was nothing that affected his personal character as a man of honor. It was said he had deceived others. So also did Garibaldi, Cavour and other patriots. It was a

military necessity. Mr. Labouchere by bringing outrageous charges against Messrs. Rhodes, Beit and Harris, had abused the privileges of Parliament. The Government was not going to prosecute him nor to deprive him of his privy councillorship which had been conferred upon him for his great services. Mr. Chamberlain said he was glad to be able to state that the position of South Africa was better now than it had been at any time since the raid, and President Kruger was desirous to meet the government in a proper spirit. He believed that the time was not far distant when Rhodesia would have self-government.

It will, we fancy, appear to the ordinary intellect that, if the cabled despatches have reported Mr. Chamberlain fairly, his defence of Mr. Rhodes' personal honor is rather an extraordinary one. It would seem from this doctrine that a man may be guilty of the gravest sins as a statesman or a politician and still retain an immaculate character as a gentleman. He may make war upon a friendly power, without the consent and against the will of the Government to which he is amenable, and may practise all manner of deception that he may consider necessary to the success of his undertaking, but in all this he has done nothing to bring the slightest stain upon his personal character, or to injure his reputation in the esteem of gentlemen! People will naturally ask whether or not this indicates the standard to which Mr. Chamberlain also, as a statesman and a politician, aims to conform. How far the doctrine enunciated by Mr. Chamberlain finds acceptance in the political world we do not know, but perhaps we may now be able to understand how "Honorable Gentlemen" have been able to do a good many things which it seemed impossible that honorable gentlemen could do.

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**A Balloon Trip to the Pole.** So far as is known up to time of writing, the civilized world is without information as to the fate of Prof. Andree, who, on July 11th, set out from Dane's Island on a balloon expedition to the North Pole. Two men accompanied Prof. Andree on his novel and most perilous journey. These were Dr. Fraenkel, a meteorologist, and Mr. Strindberg, a general scientist. If any immensely important results of a scientific character were likely to be achieved, supposing the undertaking of Prof. Andree and his companions to be successful, one would be able to feel more enthusiasm about the matter. But it is hardly to be expected that the world's stock of scientific knowledge would be greatly enlarged if the balloon should be so miraculously fortunate as to sail across the Pole and return with its occupants safe and sound. These men would be able, it may be presumed, to determine the question—whether at the extreme polar region there is or is not an open sea; they would be able doubtless to relate some strange and probably most uncomfortable experiences, and they would have gained a world-wide reputation by achieving that which had hitherto baffled the wit and power of man. But it does not appear that any interest in which mankind is vitally concerned would be greatly served by the success of this expedition for which these three brave men have taken their lives in their hands. It must be regarded as contrary to any reasonable expectation that they will ever return. Mr. Andree put his faith in currents of air moving steadily toward the Pole. It is reported that, when the balloon set out from Dane's Island, it was being carried northward by such a current at a velocity of 22 miles an hour. But, admitting the existence of such air currents in the highest explored latitudes, meteorologists of high authority regard it as a most hazardous inference to conclude that these currents continue so invariable that a balloon might ride on them with safety to the Pole. And then, it is asked, supposing the aerial navigators to have found the conditions such as to admit of their reaching the extreme polar regions in their frail vessel, what reasonable hope can they have that they will find southward moving currents to carry them back again to the confines of the habitable earth.



### A Month's Ramble in the Territories.

Perhaps it is time, Mr. Editor, that I redeemed my promise to write to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, and having just returned from a month's ramble through the territories, I will attempt to do so.

When one has ridden from Halifax, N. S., to Banff, in the Rocky Mountains, and over the principal branch lines of the C. P. R., he finds that his notion of Canada, in one respect at least, has been very much enlarged. It is a great and goodly heritage that Canadians possess. Unless we shall prove utterly unworthy of such a possession there is undoubtedly a great and prosperous future for the people of this land. That the possibilities of the country are almost without limit could scarcely be denied by one having any adequate notion of its extent and its resources.

It is not my purpose, however, in this letter, to write of our material resources, but rather to say a word about the Baptist churches of the territories, and to make brief mention of some of the men I met in the far west. At Edmonton I was the guest of Pastor A. McDonald, a privilege and pleasure coveted by yourself, Mr. Editor, according to recent editorial utterances. Embrace the first opportunity to go there. Edmonton is a delightful place, and Pastor McDonald is a royal host. He knows all about the west. He came to Winnipeg 25 years ago a young man. He was the first Baptist missionary to settle in the west. He organized the first Baptist church in Winnipeg and was its pastor for the first ten years of its eventful history. Then yielding to the temptation of a call across the line, he was ten years pastor of one church there, but I fancy he must have felt all the while very much as did the Israelites in Babylon. He is now happily settled as pastor of the church in South Edmonton, and his brethren are glad to have him back, for no Baptist pastor in the west is so well known to the churches and none certainly is more beloved.

South Edmonton is a beautiful and growing town, nestling among the trees on the bank of the majestic Saskatchewan River, which is not unlike the beautiful St. John River. Bro. McDonald has a delightful and commodious home, which he and Mrs. McDonald can appreciate to the fullest extent. He works hard; is beloved by his people and is happy and hopeful in what he esteems the most blessed service to which man was ever called. Through the kindness of my host, and the speed of his ponies, I saw as much of the country as was possible in the three days I was there.

When I say that the pastor at North Edmonton is a graduate of Acadia College, a son of the late lamented David Freeman, and that, judging from all that I heard concerning him, the son is worthy of the sire, no more needs to be said to assure the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces that the church in that beautiful town is well and faithfully cared for. I did not see as much of Pastor Freeman as I would like to have seen, but heard on all sides good reports of his worth and his work.

The most of my time in the North was spent at Red Deer, at the home of my sister whom I had not seen for seven years, and of course I had a delightful time there. The leading citizens of this pretty little town are Nova Scotians. The Smith brothers, formerly of Maitland, N. S., and the sons of Revs. Leonard, Joseph and Thomas Gaetz. Most of these young men are prospering in their respective lines of business.

It was a pleasant surprise to me on boarding the train at this point for the return journey to meet the worthy editor of the St. John Daily Sun. I have no reason to doubt that he was glad to meet a bluenose and an old acquaintance so far away from the foggy city of the east. With no hint at patronizing, nor suggestion of condescension, he could make himself very companionable to the plain country parson, and so we had good fellowship until we reached Banff, in the Rockies, and drove to the magnificent hotel of the C. P. R. Co. for breakfast. But unfortunately for the parson, a light purse is just as inconvenient in the west as in the east, and the one that he had charge of had to be removed to a place making smaller demands upon it, and so we were parted, he to complete the journey to the coast and this scribe to take the next train for the east. I am sure your readers will readily excuse any attempt on my part at describing the Rockies. It is too large an undertaking at any time, especially on a hot July day. They must be seen to be appreciated, and the sight is well worth the journey.

Calgary was intended to be a large city and was laid out accordingly, but has materialized only in part. It is beautifully situated on a gently sloping plain between the Bow and the Elbow Rivers, which come together at the eastern end of the town. It has the finest buildings of any town west of Winnipeg. Many of its public buildings and business blocks being of stone. Our cause here is weaker than it was five years ago, owing to the fact of some of our strong men having moved from the town during the depression in business, which has been

felt very severely the past two or three years. But the outlook is brightening and the people are hopeful. The great activity in gold mining in the province just west of them, is having a good effect on this town. Pastor Creswell, who settled here a few months ago, is a graduate of McMaster University; a good preacher; an earnest and devoted worker and a man well qualified for the place and the work. He has already had encouraging success, having recently baptized ten persons and added others to the membership by letter, and the church after a long time of discouragement is now more hopeful and more active.

One hundred and eighty miles east of this is the beautiful and rapidly growing town of Medicine Hat. The population is about one thousand but will soon be much larger. It is the railway town of the west and is full of push and energy. It is to be the junction of the Crow's Nest road, which will add much to its importance and growth. The Baptist church here has suffered much through not having a pastor continuously. It has often been months at a time pastorless, being supplied by students in the summer months. It was my privilege to spend a Sabbath there and to preach the Word at both services. The young man who is spending the vacation with them is highly esteemed and is doing good work. The people would like to retain him but he will return to College in October and the Board at Winnipeg have their eye on a good man to take up the work at that time. This will, no doubt, be one of the important towns of the west in a very few years, and the Board will be wise enough to put a strong man there.

Two hundred and sixty miles east of this again is Moose Jaw, a town of about the same size. I had only forty-five minutes at this point and made diligent search in that time for Pastor Sweet, but without success. All that I could learn in regard to the state of the cause here was encouraging. Pastor Sweet has been settled only for a few months and is spoken of as a man of ability and devotion. Most of the Baptist churches here have suffered greatly from frequent changes in the pastorate, but in most of them there is a prospect now of greater permanence. Forty miles still eastward and we come to Regina, the capital city of the territories, with a population of about 2,000. The Baptist church here is a neat little brick building. The church is weak, but courageous and hopeful. A number have recently been added to the membership and the young man who has supplied for a few months has left for the far west and Rev. C. I. McLane, of Albert County, N. B., who did good work on the Barrington, N. S., field, a brother beloved, who came here in the spring for his health, and supplied at Brandon for a month and won the hearts of my people while acting as pastor in my absence, this devoted brother left here yesterday for Regina, where he will supply for a time at least. Under his faithful ministry the good work begun at Regina will be continued and we all pray that Bro. McLane's health—which has greatly improved since he came west—will soon warrant his permanent settlement as pastor. The Baptist cause in the territories is weak, but will not always be so. If all the Baptists of the east could visit this part of our great Dominion and see for themselves how bright is the future of the west, they would be more liberal I am sure, in their contribution to the work. The cause here needs help now, but the time is not far away when strong churches here will be reaching out the helping hand to the work in the far east. The churches of Manitoba and the territories have now undertaken to support one missionary family in India. Let the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces not overlook the fact that in building up the cause here they are thereby pressing forward the work of world-wide missions.

I am not writing of the churches in Manitoba but must mention the fact that I had the pleasure of spending 24 hours at Portage la Prairie. I need not tell Eastern Baptists who is the pastor in this town, for they have all heard Pastor H. H. Hall. He has done, and is doing, a grand work. The church home built through Bro. Hall's efforts is, with the exception of that of the First church in Winnipeg, the most beautiful and commodious Baptist church building west of Ontario. It is capable of seating 800 people and is in every way adapted for the work. The prayer meeting the evening I was there was largely attended and full of interest and power. Portage la Prairie, in common with most western towns, has recently lost many of its citizens as a result of the mad rush to the gold fields of the farther west. But the most of them will soon come back or, if not, others will come in to fill their places, for a town located as this is in the midst of great natural beauty, and in the centre of one of the best, if not the best, wheat growing sections of the province is bound to grow.

By Bro. Hall's generosity I had the privilege of a long drive through these great plains, covered with a most luxuriant growth of wheat. It is not possible to convey in writing any proper conception of the extent and

abundance of these fields of waving grain. We drove around a block six by twelve miles, and on either side as far as the eye could reach, one could see nothing but an almost unbroken wheat field, and one might go forty miles in any direction and drive the whole distance through the same pleasing scenery.

It is still a question in the east whether wheat growing in Manitoba is a profitable business. Let me cite one example of what has actually been done on this Portage plain: Thirteen years ago, a man with little or no means, took a homestead twelve miles from the town. He has now retired from business, built a beautiful residence in town and is living on the interest of his money, having handed the farm—now consisting of 640 acres—over to his sons. We took dinner at this beautiful farm house. Standing in the door way we looked out over a field of wheat consisting of 150 acres. This is by no means an isolated case, though of course there are many who do not succeed so well. It is not surprising that Bro. Hall, living in such a town and amid such surroundings, should seem to some good people in the east to be intemperately enthusiastic in his glowing description of the west.

But I fear, Mr. Editor, that your usually placid brow will be inclined to frown when you behold the length of this letter. At some future time, should I remain here, I will have something to say about the churches of Manitoba, in which the plucky little church I have the honor to serve, will be included.

I am often asked questions in regard to the climate. Well, most of the people who have been here for a time, think it about perfect, and it is, no doubt; to those to whom it is perfectly suited. For myself, it has not treated me very kindly. It has been playing all sorts of tricks upon the vocal apparatus and seems to enjoy the fun. It gets itself into the bronchial tubes and makes desperate efforts to create disorder, and has occasionally inflicted a mild form of asthma, and threatened I know not how many other evils. But I am constantly assured by those who are supposed to know that when once it becomes reconciled to the new comer it will smile upon him most benignly and apologize most humbly for having so rudely treated him at the first.

I hope these predictions will be fulfilled before a great while or I shall be disposed to betake myself again to where the briny breezes blow and the song of the sea bird is heard through the kindly fog. I see now a scornful smile upon the faces of the pastors along the Bay of Fundy coast at such an adjective as "kindly" being applied to the fog. But if these good brethren had to drive twenty or thirty miles over a treeless prairie, under a blazing July sun, they would begin to think of the cool fog of the Bay as one of the most delightful things in nature. But the west is in many ways a most inviting field of labor. There is much to encourage and inspire the worker in the vineyard; a field of large opportunity and one in which faithful service for Christ cannot fail to be fruitful in the most desirable results.

Boissevian, Man., July 20.

E. J. GRANT.

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### Baptist Convention of Manitoba and the Northwest.

Nearly two hundred delegates from the churches of Manitoba and the Northwest met in Convention at Brandon, June 15 to 17. The portions of their work, which will most interest Maritime Baptists are the report on "Future Policy" and the "Resolutions" passed. The former will show the work the Western Baptists propose to do, and the latter will reveal their attitude toward the great questions of today.

The Western Baptists are as yet a feeble folk, but like the cones they are building their house on solid rock. They are not making the mistake of building for the present because it is cheaper. They are rearing a structure that will be useful to coming generations of Baptists. As their stakes strengthen they enlarge their borders and lengthen their cords. Formerly, they undertook in foreign work the support of a lady missionary only; but this year the following clause of the future policy report was unanimously adopted:

9. That we ask the Sisters to undertake as an auxiliary of the Foreign Mission Board of Ontario and Quebec the support of Mr. and Mrs. Davis as our missionaries to India on the understanding that Miss Priest's salary be assumed by the Foreign Mission Board.

This is an advance which entails the raising of seven hundred extra dollars. Perhaps I ought to explain that here in the West the women act as the Foreign Mission Board. All foreign work is committed to them and they carry out the wishes of Convention. The churches understand that all appeals for this work come through the Women's Convention. This saves the salary of a financial agent and gives unity to the foreign work. Clause eleven of the report opens all the churches to them. It reads as below:

11. That at least one collection be taken yearly by the churches to aid the ladies in their Foreign Mission undertaking—the date of such collection or collections being fixed by them.

The women also carry on Scandinavian, Indian and Church Edifice work. In fact, to borrow a phrase from Mr. Diarmid, "the women are simply in it" out here. It will strike Maritime Baptists as a little odd when they learn that in the conducting of the religious paper, the women are the financial managers, and the men are

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simply editors. By this arrangement success is assured. The primeval method proved a failure out here.

The N. W. Baptists very highly appreciate the help they receive from their Eastern brethren, and are very anxious not to have the raising of that help in any way interfere with the general work of the churches. Steps are also being taken to avoid the double appeal to which the Provinces were subjected last year. The following clauses bear on these subjects:

2. That we, at the suggestion of the Manitoba and Northwest committee in Ontario, with whom an appeal for aid from our brethren in British Columbia lies, open correspondence with our Western brethren, with a view to co-operation in mission work to the extent of united supervision of the field and a joint appeal to the East for finances.

3. That we instruct our Board to correspond with the Young People's Societies of the Maritime Provinces, many of whom have expressed a readiness to send out and support an evangelist in the Northwest, to the effect that such action would meet with favor, and that we urge immediate action in the matter, provided that there is no objection to this on the ground of the general policy of their own Convention.

The feeling is strong in the West that Baptists will never take their God-ordained place in this great land without a good denominational paper and a first-class college. The college is yet a thing of the future, but the paper materialized. At this Convention clause eight reads thus:

8. That the Northwest Baptist be published by the denomination and that the Board appoint a business manager.

I give two other clauses of the report showing the extension and systematization of the work.

3. Resolved, that this convention desires to recognize and appreciate the continued interest of our Eastern brethren in our work in Manitoba and the Northwest.

4. That we continue the past policy of extending the work among the Foreign population settling within the bounds of the convention.

5. That the Board be instructed to fix a minimum gross amount which may be reasonably expected from the churches of the Convention and that for the collection of the same each church be notified of what, after due consideration, should be expected from it.

The following resolution will also be of interest to Maritime Baptists:

6. Resolved, that this convention reaffirm the position we have ever held as a denomination in opposition to the principle of the union of church and state in every form, whether it be the practical control of state institutions by denominational authorities (as in the case of the provincial university), the support of the denominational institutions by the state (as in the case of Indian industrial schools), the exemption of church property from taxation or the assumption of church work by the state in any measure or in any form (as in the attempt to give religious instruction in state schools).

7. Whereas, the traffic in strong drink is universally recognized as one of the greatest, if not the greatest evil that affects the civilized world at the present time, and whereas, the Dominion Government only has power to deal effectually with the matter, and whereas, the people have been for years demanding the prohibition of the evil, a demand that was sufficiently strong and influential to secure from the present administration while yet in opposition, a promise that if returned to power they would submit the question to a vote of the electors; and whereas, it has been stated in many papers supposed to be in the confidence of the government that the question of direct taxation is to be attached to the submitted plebiscite; therefore be it resolved that this convention is strongly of opinion that the plebiscite as a simple, single issue of prohibition or no prohibition should be submitted to the electorate, but that whatever way the question comes before us at the polls, we pledge ourselves to vote for prohibition.

The person who attends convention in the West for the first time will be specially impressed with three things, namely: 1st. The cordial welcome the West can give to its new men. 2nd. The prominent place woman occupies among Western Baptists. 3rd. The unbounded faith of our Western brethren. Although there are but seven self-supporting churches in the convention, yet they are advancing in all directions having faith in God, faith in the Eastern Provinces, and limitless faith in the West. Past history encourages such faith. One is not long in this Western land before he begins to feel that the great opportunity for Baptists on this continent is Canada, west of Ontario.

Dr. Rand's Address.

At the Closing of the Normal School, Truro.

In his introductory remarks after attending in complimentary word to the work of Principal Calkin as an educationist in this Province, and especially as Principal of the Normal School, Dr. Rand referred to the Superintendent of Education, as the right man in the right place, who seemed to have been trained specially to supplement the work of his predecessors. We copy the closing portion of the address from the report in the Truro Weekly Sun.

"Principal Calkin has asked me to address a few words to the students before me. I can assure you that my

sympathies, young ladies and gentlemen, are quick in your interest. After a life wholly devoted to educational interests in our beloved Canada, I may without presumption say that I know something of the glorious service to which you are giving yourselves, and of the conditions under which that service will be most fruitful. Dr. Brown ("Subsecivoe" Brown) laid down four qualifications of a physician and they are no less qualifications of every earnest student who is to bring something to pass: "Capax"—an open, roomy soul. "Perspicax"—sense, alertness, immediate vision, a seeing soul. "Sagax"—right-reason, wisdom, the power of knowing the worth of what is seen, and choosing, or selecting it—a judicial soul; and, lastly, "Efficax"—the power to turn the other three to account, mental nearness, the will and the way, effectualness, in short, an executive soul. These are central and abiding qualifications for life service of high quality. Their possession means conscious and prolonged self-culture. There is no educational truth needing stronger or more frequent emphasis than this. All education is self education. Its possibility in a large sense, is the one open door into effectual being and doing. And this is pre-eminently true and important in the things of the spirit—the life elements which bulk as character. It is of this realm, this kingdom, I would speak an earnest and significant word. Moral law is an abstraction. It can have reality and authority only as it is embodied in life. The ethical and spiritual concrete is character. When moral law is thus incarnated, it wears the purple, and its authority is revered as supreme by rational beings, whether children or men. Each of us is a builder of his own character, and it is by far the greatest work we shall ever do in this world. To accept the teaching of Mr. Herbert Spencer, and Rousseau before him, that the discipline of natural consequences is sufficient for this work, is never to enter the realm of the truly moral at all, but to surrender our selfhood to the dominion of physical law, and deny the "Father of our Spirits." To accept the teaching uttered so widely, and with such a voice of authority and finality today, that selfhood, personality, character, are the well-nigh passive product of heredity and environment, is to shut the door of hope forever. That teaching has in it no seed-corn of virtue, come from whose lips it may.

"Unless above himself, he can erect himself, How mean a thing is man."

Heredity and environment do not necessarily make us what we are. "Our wills are free—they are the mind in liberty. "Our wills are ours to make them God's." Your will is imperial, and goes behind heredity. We can scarcely set bounds to its power, when guided by accepted principles. Spiritual law is the final law of the natural world. Everywhere heaven casts its shadows upon earth, says a Greek philosopher, for the laws below are sisters of the laws above. The highest moral freedom is found in subjection to law, as the freest civil government is found where all just laws are most completely obeyed. Obedience is the great condition of moral development—it is to character what exercise is to the intellectual and physical—it is exercise in the spiritual realm. A completely fashioned, rightly motivated will is the greatest of all products of self-education. It includes and makes possible, all other vital products.

May I repeat it? It is what we do ourselves, that educates us. The training of the will through life-endeavor is the great opportunity. One must moralize as well as mentalize oneself. The danger, the reef on which so many wrecks are made, is this—one assents, but does not do. I repeat it with all emphasis,—obedience is the basis, the ground condition, of all ethical and spiritual building. Education may be very practically regarded as working against the chance influences of life. Will is educated, and character formed by effort, not by acquisition. The consciousness of effort, the outputting of overcoming energy, develops and fashions the will, and counts for character. It is steady, energetic use, in accordance with settled principles, that makes the will quality of mind. Through habit, there is woven a plexus which shall serve as the very web of character.

The education of the conscience—I say one's own conscience—(I say "education" advisedly) is central in character-making. The power to feel ethical emotions in view of right is to be sacredly cherished. Find out the right, day in and day out, choose the right, do the right—these are the great imperatives of the soul and cannot be disregarded, save under penalty of utter loss and defeat. Conscience is the supreme imperative. But the possession of a conscience does not make one virtuous, anymore than a theory of morals makes one moral. The habitual doing of what one believes to be right, energizes the moral faculty and gives it life issue. Acting conscientiously educates conscience, obedience to its dictates is the condition of its becoming the controlling energy in the life. It is, you see, out and out a process of self-education. The late Matthew Arnold declared conduct to be three-fourths of life. Yes, it is the whole of life, for all life worth of the name is noted in the nature of "the Father of the spirits of all flesh," the infinitely perfect archetype of all rational being. His revealed nature is our supreme rule of right. Utilitarianism, reinforced

to-day by evolutionary ethics, has in it no power sufficient to save either the individual or society from moral degeneracy. So I believe and so I speak. The fostering of a profound reverence for our own conscience, and the determining of all questions of action in obedience to its authority, are matters of self-education of ever-growing moment. Each one needs to be enamored of moral excellence, and to fix the eye on the sunlit summits of character exhibited in the life of that Divine One who was made flesh and dwelt among us, and who has made it possible for us, despite every contrary teaching of the philosophy of the hour, boldly to say:

"So close is glory to our dust,  
So near is God to man,  
When duty whispers low 'Thou must,'  
The youth replies 'I can.'"

Young ladies and gentlemen, your lives have fallen in hopeful and stirring times. Canada is feeling more and more that she has a great part to play in the future of our Empire—the Diamond Jubilee, of whose noble sovereign is being celebrated with loud acclaim around the globe. If it shall be that our Canadian children are taught not only by precept but by earnest living example, "to reverence their conscience as their king," Canada will make a contribution to the life of the Empire and the world, of priceless value. I am profoundly impressed that if the teachers of our land are men and women of sterling life quality, whose characters are pure and whose conduct is ethically high and noble, history will record that the schools over which they preside, and in which they labor, have been a heaven-ordained means for the upbuilding and safe-guarding of the National life."

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A Solution of a New Testament Difficulty Worth Knowing.

While in India an educated Hindu, a B. A. of an English University, put me to silence before a company of Hindu College students. He simply quoted Math. 12:40, and asked me to reconcile these words of Jesus with the commonly accepted view held by Christendom concerning the day of the crucifixion and the day of the resurrection. It would be no use for me to tell that cynical company that Jesus meant "parts of 3 days and 2 nights," and so I did not do so. The only thing I could do I did, simply ignored the question and turned the conversation to other topics. The chagrin I felt, however, at the situation rankles yet, and I resolved, if there was a solution to the problem in the earth, I would find it. My friend, Dr. A. J. Frost, of San Bernardino, showed me that a careful study of the Scripture furnished the solution, satisfactory, ample and mathematically exact. If the Ingersoll-instructed Hindu had also quoted Mark 16:1 and Luke 23:56, he could have shown another insuperable difficulty in the way of believing that our Lord was crucified on Friday and rose on Sunday. The clew to the maze lies in 4 points, viz. 1. The Jewish day began and ended at sunset; 2. The 15th of the month, or the day following the day (14th), on which the Passover was slain, was the Passover Sabbath; 3. The Greek noun opse; 4. The Greek verb "agon." The first fact of these 4 is familiar to everybody. The second is made plain by a study of Ex. 12:14; Lev. 23:1, 2, 6, 21, John 19:31. By referring to the Greek text of Math. 28:1, we find that the women came to the sepulchre in the opse, and found that Jesus had already arisen. Now the opse is the evening twilight. In the "evening twilight" of the Jewish Sabbath, Saturday, Jesus came forth from the grave. Now look up the Greek verb in Luke 24:21, last clause, "Beside all this, today is the third day since these things were done." The verb "is" is not translated from the Greek verb "to be," but from the verb "agon," which means literally: 1. To lead off," 2. "To lead on."

Let us now translate this clause literally applying the primary meaning of the verb. "Beside all this, today leads off the third day since these things were done." In all Greek figures the 4th would "lead off" the 3rd, so that Sunday was the 4th day since the crucifixion. Jesus was crucified on the 14th and buried at sunset of that day, to fulfil the type, Ex. 12:3, 6. Counting back 4 days from Sunday and we have crucifixion day, the 14th, on Wednesday; Thursday, the 15th is the "High day," the Passover Sabbath. Sometime between Thursday at sundown and Friday at sundown the women bought the spices, and rested over the weekly Sabbath, Saturday, came that evening in the opse and found the empty tomb. Jesus was in the grave from Wednesday evening at sunset till Saturday evening at sunset, 3 days and 3 nights. The words "In 3 days," "after 3 days," and "the third day," used by Jesus in Math. 26:61, 27:63; Mark 14:58; 15:29; 8:31; John 2:19; Math. 16:21; 17:23; 20:19; 27:64; Mark 9:31; 10:34; Luke 9:22; 18:33; 24:7, 46; 13:32; 24:21; and by Paul in 1 Cor. 15:4, all harmonize when we see that the event took place at that period that was exactly the turning-point between the 3rd and 4th day. By a thoughtful consideration of Ex. 12:6 marginal reading, we find the Scripture exactly fulfilled, in that Jesus partook of the Passover 19 hours at least before the Pharases did, John 19:14; 18:28. If the Pascal lamb was to be killed "between the two evenings," how exactly Jesus fulfilled the type! After the 14th had begun at sunset Tuesday, Jesus ate the Passover with His disciples in the upper room, was captured in the garden about daylight Wednesday, was hurried through the buffeting and trial scenes, crucified, and died about 3 o'clock, the hour of the evening sacrifice, and buried about sunset. I sometimes wish I could go back to Vianagram for the express purpose of giving my Hindu critic another demonstration of the fact that the Bible is the most exactly correct book in the world, and is its own interpreter. M. B. SHAW, Fallbrook, Cal., June 28.



## Messenger and Visitor

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### Dr. Andrews' Resignation.

The resignation of Dr. Andrews, President of Brown University, is on many accounts to be regretted. He is a scholar of wide reputation and distinguished ability. It scarcely seems possible that his place can be filled by a man equally eminent and able. Dr. Andrews has resigned because in regard to one subject his opinions and teachings were not satisfactory to the governing body of the University. That subject is the silver question. Dr. Andrews is charged with heresy, not in a religious but an economic sense. He is understood to be a silverite, advocating the free coinage of silver at a ration of 16 ounces of silver to one of gold. The members of the corporation, it appears are unanimous in regarding this as a heresy. It was represented to Dr. Andrews that his position on this subject was working financial injury to the University, that gifts and legacies, which would otherwise have come to it, have been lost, and that because of the president's teachings on the Currency question Brown must fail in future to receive adequate financial support. It was not we believe suggested that Dr. Andrews should be asked to change his views on this subject, but it was thought that, in deference to the interests of the University, he might forbear to give public utterance to them. These representations were made to President Andrews by a committee of the Corporation; consisting of Chancellor Goddard, Judge Durfee and Judge Wayland, with the result that Dr. Andrews' resignation was at once presented, to take effect September first, the prompt action on his part being taken on the ground that, to comply with the request of the Corporation would involve the surrender of that reasonable liberty of utterance which his predecessors, his colleagues in the faculty and himself have hitherto enjoyed, "and in the absence of which the most ample endowment for an educational institution would have but little worth."

There is a fine opportunity for discussion as to the rights and wrongs of this matter. Has the president of Brown a right to proclaim what so large a portion of its constituency regard as a dangerous, economic heresy, involving dishonest relations between debtor and creditor, and serious peril to the country? The New York Examiner, while disclaiming any sympathy with President Andrews' views on the Currency question, maintains his right to proclaim these views, vigorously censures the Corporation for their narrowness, and says that their action in this matter "is fair notice to all the world that the expression of private opinion on public questions by the faculty of Brown is henceforth to be subject to scrutiny by the Corporation."

It is not clear to us that the Examiner's position is well taken. It is not the mere expression of private opinion, but the open and aggressive promulgation of it, that the Corporation has scrutinized. There is somewhere, we suppose, a limit to the distance a college president may go in the promulgation of unpopular views, and still sufficiently retain the confidence of the people on whom the institution depends for support to justify him in remaining in that position or to justify the corporation in retaining him in it. But if he feels moved to promulgate doctrine, touching important public interests, which is not only unpopular, but is generally regarded, both by the trustees and by the supporters of the college generally, as extremely unsound and injurious, it scarcely seems reasonable to expect that those who are entrusted with the interests of the institution should feel no concern and utter no protest in the matter. If the coinage of free silver would be fraught with the perils to the country that the Examiner and all

other Eastern Baptist newspapers have taught, we can hardly wonder that both the corporation and the people should think that there were very serious objections to having such doctrine openly and persistently advocated by the president of Brown University. It seems, however, to be considered on all sides that, in other respects, the resignation of President Andrews is greatly to be regretted, since under his able administration Brown has enjoyed a very large measure of prosperity. The hope is expressed in some quarters that he will withdraw his resignation, but, considering the circumstances, that is not probable.

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### Things Present and Things to Come.

In the Bible lesson for next Sunday our attention is called to Christian duties which belong to this world, and to expectations which are to be realized in the world to come. The common duties of the present and the glory which is to be revealed, both have their place in lives that are held in the holy fellowship of Jesus Christ. In the Christian's life nothing is common or unclean. His relation to his own body, to his family, to his brethren in the church, to the world, all are illuminated and ennobled because of his relationship to Christ his Lord. All duties, however humble or common-place, are steps in the stairs whereby he climbs into larger and closer fellowship with God. All things are his, whether life or death, things present or thing to come, all are his, for he is Christ's and Christ is God's.

The first exhortation of the lesson commends the exercise of brotherly love. Not because the Christians of Thessalonica were especially lacking in this grace. On the contrary they abounded in it and their love was exercised toward all the brethren of Macedonia. But Paul would have them abound in it more and more. It was a grace which was in no danger of being cultivated to excess. And this is quite as true of our Nineteenth Century Christians, as it was in Paul's day. If Paul should come into some of our modern churches and observe what is the apparent character of the relationship, existing between many of their members, is it not likely that he would feel moved to make some pretty plain remarks upon the subject and to commend with a good deal of emphasis the Christian grace of brotherly love? The brotherly love of Christian communities was a new thing in the world in Paul's day. The heathen observed these people, of diverse character and position in life, united in bonds of common and strong affection, and they were astonished, saying wonderingly to one another, "See how these Christians love one another." It was a beautiful thing, this manifestation of brotherly love in the early Christian communities. It has always been a beautiful thing, it is so still, wherever it is manifested; and it is only when men all-round the world shall clasp hands in brotherly Christian love that the dark and terrible things shall be banished, the horrors of slavery, war and cruel oppression shall be put away and the sin-scarred and blood-stained earth, renewed and cleansed, shall be clothed in beauty and peace. It is a potent thing, this Christian grace of brotherly love. It has not only strongly united Christian churches in the strong bonds of holy fellowship and common interest and thus made great Christian endeavors and enterprises possible, but it has also by so uniting communities, bound people together in national and international bonds of union and this exercised incalculable influence in the affairs of nations and of continents.

From both of Paul's letters to the Thessalonians it would appear that the people of that church were looking eagerly for the return of the Lord, and were much exercised as to the time or season of His coming. This attitude toward the future and the appearance of their Lord was right, but the apostle seems to have felt that there was a danger that they should be so absorbed in this expectation as to make them careless of the common, though important, duties of the present. While they cherished this hope of the coming of the Lord and watched for His appearing, Paul would have them each one pursue quietly his own proper business, laboring with his

hands, providing for his own needs and those dependent upon him. No doubt if Paul were in the world today he would give similar advice to those who are more anxious to determine the times and seasons which are known only to God, than they are to perform the daily duties which belong to God's children. The world owes a great deal to those Christians who have taken Paul's advice to the Thessalonians, and have quietly addressed themselves to their own proper business in the fear of God. Trust in God, honest industry, and the faithful performance of daily duties are fundamental Christian virtues of which the world cannot have too much. Paul says that the day of the Lord comes as a thief in the night, and unfortunately, as it seems to us, the lesson stops at that point; for Paul goes on to show that that day cannot come as a thief in the night to a Christian who is living such a life as a believer in Christ should live, for the Christian is a child of the day and therefore no terrors of the night can surprise or affright him. It is related of John Wesley that when asked, what he would do if he knew that the day upon which he was entering was his last on earth, he replied, "I would do just as I have planned to do, I would complete the work I have undertaken to accomplish through the day, and then commend my soul to God." Happy is the man who is so constantly living in the light that no thief of the night can disturb him.

The last five verses of the fourth chapter are written by the apostle for the instruction and comfort of his brethren at Thessalonica concerning a subject which appears to have been to them a source of some doubts and difficulties. Their questioning was concerning those of their number who had died in the faith of Christ. What was their condition and their prospects; should they continue in the shadowy unexplored realm of the dead, or should they return to share in the triumph of those who should be alive when the Lord should appear? In reply there are given to the Thessalonians and to the Christian world of every age, these comforting assurances:—Death does not involve a final separation between the living and the departed. The Christian dead have but fallen asleep in Christ, they are safe in His keeping. Those who remain until the coming of the Lord shall not precede or have advantage over those who have died. For the dead in Christ shall rise first; then the living shall experience the transformation which shall fit them for the Kingdom which flesh and blood cannot inherit, and so shall they all be forever with the Lord. Well might Paul offer these words for the comfort of his brethren. They are words with which believers, as they have waited through the long centuries, have ever comforted each other in the presence of death.

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### Editorial Notes.

—Our Maritime Convention, which the Main Street church, with the assistance of the other Baptist churches of St. John, has undertaken to entertain is now near at hand. Intending delegates and those interested in the appointment of delegates should read the communication of Pastor Gordon, which appears elsewhere in this paper.

—July 25th marked the completion of fifty-eight years of married life for Mr. Gladstone and the gracious woman who through all those years has been to him so true and so real a helper. Many visitors joined in the family rejoicings at Hawarden, and scores of the townspeople saluted the venerable couple on their way to church. Both are in excellent health, it is said. Mr. Gladstone walked with as much vigor as at any time during the last ten years, shaking hands energetically and conversing with great animation.

—On our second page will be found a report, from the pen of Rev. W. C. Vincent, of some of the more important proceedings of the Baptist Convention of the Northwest, held some weeks ago at Brandon. Our readers will be interested also in the letter of Rev. E. J. Grant, in which he describes something of what he has seen—with especial reference to Baptist churches and pastors—in the great prairie country of the Northwest. We are sorry to hear that Bro. G. is not enjoying the best of health, but can assure

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him that we shall have a good supply of sea breeze and fog awaiting him on his return to the Maritime country.

—“Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, the indefatigable advocate of the education of youth concerning the effects of alcohol, may well be pleased,” says the Congregationalist, “with the result of her three months hard-campaign in Illinois. She succeeded at last in securing the passage of a law requiring in the public schools the study of physiological temperance. This puts the great State of Illinois in line with forty other states of the Union which have taken similar action. Mrs. Hunt is the happy possessor of the pens with which the governors of these various states signed the laws which she has been so instrumental in carrying through the legislative assemblies. She also brings back to her Boston home a letter of warm appreciation of her services in Illinois, signed by the president of the Senate, the Speaker of the House and the chairman of the committee on education.”

—The Chattanooga B. Y. P. U. Convention fell considerably short of the expectation of the leaders in respect to numbers in attendance, but in other respects was full of interest, so that the general secretary, Dr. Chivers, says “the review brings almost unmixed satisfaction.” It is very probable indeed that the interest of the Convention was the greater, and its results the more valuable just because the number in attendance was not so great and the Convention so unwieldy as in some previous years. It is said to be under consideration to hold in future several annual conventions, each one representing a certain portion of the continent, with a general convention meeting biennially or less frequently. This would doubtless be a move in the right direction. A few great conventions—so great that the thousand of delegates could not get into any one building, or be addressed as a whole by any one speaker—may be pardoned as a matter of effervescence, but the really valuable interests which the Unions and the Christian Endavor Societies have in hand can be far better promoted through the means of less unwieldy, and, perhaps we may be permitted to say, somewhat more serious and decorous assemblies than some of those which have been held during the few past years.

—That portion of the United States known as “the South” has undergone important changes as a result of the war and the consequent liberation of the negroes. The new South is more and more becoming a manufacturing country. With raw cotton at its doors and with labor costing probably not more than half as much as in New England, it is evident that for some branches of cotton manufacture the South has superior advantages. So far, we believe, colored operatives have been employed in the South to but a very limited extent. The average uneducated negro has not the adaptability necessary for lines of work in which skill or quick intelligence is required, and the indomitable race prejudice prevents the mingling of white and negro operatives in the same factory. But thousands of more or less educated negroes—young men and women—are now coming forth every year from the public schools and denominational seminaries of the South, and it is not unreasonable to expect that among these will be found the ability and intelligence necessary for managing and operating factories entirely by negro labor. At Concord, North Carolina, for instance, Scotia Seminary, supported by the Presbyterian Freedman’s Aid Society, has 600 girls enrolled. In the same town lives an enterprising colored man, named Warren Coleman. This man was born a slave and had “as little home training as Mrs. Stowe’s Topsy,” we are told. But by honest thrift and industry he has accumulated property to the value of \$200,000. He has now undertaken an enterprise under the name of “The Coleman Manufacturing Company” which is said to be most ambitious so far undertaken by the colored people of the South. There are nine cotton mills in Concord under the control of white men and employing only white labor. The owners of these mills have encouraged Mr. Coleridge, assuring him of their sympathy and their assistance if it is needed.

Colored men have subscribed capital to the amount of \$50,000. A site just outside the town, consisting of 100 acres has been purchased and the Southern railway has laid down a side track to the place. The building of the factory is now going forward and will be completed as soon as possible. Common domestic and sheeting will be manufactured, and from 300 to 400 colored operatives will be employed. This enterprise deservedly attracts much attention, and it is gratifying to know meets with warm approval from the white people of the State. Governor Russell has written to Mr. Coleman: “I heartily approve of your movement to establish a cotton factory for colored employees in this State. This is a great progressive step and if properly carried out will result in great good to your people.”

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Assistant Pastors.

Amherst church some years ago made a valuable practical move by employing an assistant minister. Instead of dividing the ground and the members, thereby forming two or three churches, liable sometimes to pull apart or even antagonize, wisdom was given them to secure a young man. The aid and practical lessons which that youthful pastor received from the older and experienced leader have done him more good than a whole year at a Theological Seminary: Your readers can readily see many benefits coming to the young minister and also to the senior; as well as to the church members young and aged, and to the general community. Young peoples’ work and meetings are exceedingly valuable and encouraging and are made the more so by the presence and co-operation of the chief Pastor, while the regular prayer or other church meeting will be quite as good if our younger brother should preside. The out-lying stations thus retain the wisdom experience and sympathy, which through the regular pastor have been theirs and in addition the extra services and visitations of the assistant, while the centre has the two workmen whenever press of labor is upon them.

Our church of England friends by their system of Rector and Curate have long possessed this common sense business arrangement. The Methodist brethren make their Probationers assistants to pastors with large circuits and thus give their young ministers a grind in work and study for three years which in many instances has proved a good substitute for training in a Theological school. I believe Brother McDonald, (our Amherst pastor) is better fitted for pastoral toil and success today than he would be if never an assistant minister. The talks and lessons of Bro. Steele and the sympathy and advice of the elders will do him good all the rest of his life, and his churches also. And the thought comes to me, why shouldn’t a number of our churches with out-stations,—Windsor, Wolfville, Canard, Bridgetown, Digby, Truro, Sackville, Moncton, Fredericton etc., adopt this method for their own good and training of our pastor. I can see, perhaps they can also; that many of our present 200 pastors within our convention would have been less tried under some circumstances and more successful through their career, if they could have been assistant pastors a few of the early years of their ministry.

Perhaps my publishing this monograph will draw the practical attention of the active business men and women not forgetting the B. Y. P. U. of our churches to this phase of church life and progress. How delightful it would be for the officers to say to a hard worked pastor, “We have decided to pay for an assistant and you can select your young aid who will get good as well as do good; and then after two or three years of his service and training we will let him go out to do full work and we will get you another assistant.” With such good planning a pastor becomes the more valuable as he grows older, like the Apostle John and others; and never reaches the deadline till called upon to go up higher.

Halifax, July 24th.

J. PARSONS.

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The Maritime Convention.

As many of the readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR are aware, the Maritime Convention is to meet August 21-25 with Main Street Baptist church, St. John, N. B.

As pastor, allow me to say that this church did not extend an invitation to the Convention to meet with us, because we felt quite equal to the task of entertaining the delegates as we would desire, but in view of there being no other invitation we have acceded to the request of the President and Secretary of the Convention to put our house at the disposal of the body and do our

best, assisted by the other churches of the city, to entertain the delegates of the churches.

It is more difficult to do this in a city than it would be in the country by a much smaller number of families. Owing to high rents few have more rooms than the actual need of their families calls for, besides many of the friends to whom we would naturally look for help in entertaining are, during the months of July and August, with their families absent from the city.

We will, however, do all we possibly can to provide comfortable and free entertainment for the delegates of the churches. We will also make arrangements with good private boarding houses and convenient hotels for those who would prefer to pay their own way. Will those who purpose attending please forward their names and preference to Mr. A. W. Gay, church clerk, 97 Main St., St. John, before August 12th, in order that provision may be made for them. It will save the committee much trouble and possible expense if no one forwards his name who is not reasonably certain of attending.

It may not be considered improper for me to suggest to churches and young peoples’ societies, when appointing delegates, that, so far as it is possible, the same persons be appointed to represent the B. Y. P. U. at their meeting on the 19th and the churches at the Convention sessions from the 21st to 25th, in this way keeping the number of delegates within reasonable compass.

Brethren of the churches, when you are appointing delegates to represent your church bear in mind that no less than half a million dollars are involved in the business transacted at our Convention. In view of this fact send such men and women only, as you would be willing to entrust with the joint management of this amount were your own bread and butter involved in their deliberations and decisions. Do not overlook the fact that as a denomination we have come to a crisis in our Home and Foreign Missionary as well as in our Educational work, and need the calmest deliberation, the wisest counsel and most matured judgment of our most consecrated and judicious brethren.

As you love the Lord Jesus Christ, desire the prosperity of His cause, the perpetuity and expansion of our interests, as a denomination, send delegates, but send only such as are both qualified and willing to give reasonable time, serious attention and earnest thought to all the questions that may come before the body.

Our Convention is not a picnic excursion with a dash of religion thrown in. It is a body of earnest men and women meeting to devise ways and means by which our denomination can more efficiently aid in extending the Kingdom of Jesus Christ upon earth.

J. A. GORDON.

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Convention.

Editor of MESSENGER AND VISITOR,

DEAR BROTHER:—I write a note in re of the coming Convention to be held in the Main Street church, St. John. To entertain the Convention is no light burden at the best of times; but in August, and with the city nearly deserted for the quiet nooks of the country, I do not see how it can be done. I write to hint to Bro. Gordon the advisability of securing quiet home-like boarding places, if possible say at the rate of one dollar per day; and then would urge the intending delegates to request such places be held for them. The churches ought to see to it that their delegates’ expenses are paid. There will always be some on small salaries who can not afford the extra outlay of “board” in addition to “travelling expenses,” for these I presume free entertainment can be arranged, but for the majority let the burden not rest upon a few hard-worked men and women in the church where the meetings are held. Hoping this hint will be heeded,

I am yours truly,

PASTOR.

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That Indebtedness.

DEAR EDITOR:—At each of our New Brunswick Associations in their late meetings, resolutions in re of the Indebtedness of the St. Martins Seminary were passed and without dissenting voices. There were expressions of sympathy for the burdened and a wonderful unanimity of feeling in respect to paying off the debt.

Will our brethren, the pastors and delegates kindly act at once in this regard. I shall, in the near future, begin, with your permission, the reporting in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR the amounts received. It is exceedingly desirable that at least the \$3000 of which I have before written be in my hands at the earliest possible date. If our constituency would, the amount could be sent within the next week, thereby relieving one too long burdened, restoring confidence and taking from our record what must be regarded as a blot until removed. Act at once brethren.

G. O. GATES, Sec’y.

St. John, July 30.



## \* \* \* The Story Page. \* \* \*

### Polly's Religion.

There can be little doubt that if the people of Ball's Ferry had been asked to decide which was the most pious family in their midst, they would unanimously have named the Demmings. They had long ago been the nucleus about which the Presbyterian church had gathered. Squire Demming's pew faced that of the pastor, and no matter how stormy the weather, there was his venerable white head in its place, and Mother Demming's placid old face beside it. Grace and Isabella, the unmarried sisters, and Joe, filled the pew. Any visiting clergymen might preach what they chose, the Demmings listened with the same calm, devout pleasure. It never occurred to them to dispute any opinion promulgated by a minister of their Church. It was "all good," like the Bible. There was no room for choice in either.

Life to the Demmings was like a long summer day until Joe brought his wife home. None of the family had ever seen her. They only knew she was one of the Anstruthers of Kentucky.

"There are Anstruthers in the United Presbyterian Church," said Grace. "I hope Mary belongs to our membership."

"Oh, yes, certainly," said Joe eagerly. He was just starting to be married and he was very anxious that they all should love Polly in advance.

"Does she sing in the choir?" asked Isabella.

"I think not. But she has one of the sweetest voices—a low contralto. And you ought to hear her laugh, Belle—the merriest ring! Oh, she'll bring new life into this house!"

"But I hope she is ready to take a leading place in the church," said Grace, after he had gone. "Joe will some day fill father's place, and his description of her does not give me the idea of an energetically religious woman."

"Well, hope for the best," said Isabella. She was very busy making an imitation stained-glass window for the Sunday school room and was anxious to finish it before Mary arrived.

"Uncle Ben must be kept in his own room when she comes, and Tom can be sent to the country for a month's visit," Grace said, her delicate cheek flushing painfully.

For there were two skeletons in the Demming household. The squire's brother Ben, who was a paralytic old soldier and a most cross-grained, profane old fellow, occupied one wing of the mansion. He had a man to nurse and read to him, for his oaths were intolerable to his nieces. Tom was their brother, younger than Joe. Tom Demming had disappeared for three years after he left college, and came back a haggard, dissipated loafer. Nobody in Ball's Ferry knew what he had done in that gap of time, but it was certain that he was under the ban—a marked man. The family treated him with gloomy patience. They had taken up their cross and bore it; but it was heavy, and he knew that they found it heavy. Tom was never seen by visitors at the table or in the parlor. At dusk he would skulk out to join some of his comrades at the village grog-shops, and occasionally, but not often, was brought home intoxicated.

Joe's wife disappointed them all. She was a plump, merry little girl, nothing more. "A very pleasant little heathen!" sighed Grace, after two days had passed. "I named some of the best books of religious fiction, but she had never heard of them; and she did not know much about our Foreign Missions."

Good Mrs. Demming was uneasy at this, and that evening turned the conversation on doctrinal subjects. Polly grew red.

"I'm afraid," she said, "I am not clear in my ideas concerning these difficult points. The truth is, after mother's death, I had the charge of my four brothers, and I had so little time—"

"You will have more time now," said Isabella. "I will mark out a course of doctrinal reading for you."

But Mary made slow progress with the course of reading. As time passed and she settled down into her place in the household, she proved to be a very busy little woman. She had a positive talent for finding work, took her share of the family mending, tossed up dainty little desserts, and helped Joe with his accounts. When Joe had gone to his office, she took tremendous walks, advised Mother Demming about her fancy work, or copied the squire's papers for him.

"What a clerical hand you write!" said Grace one day. "I often wish that mine were not so delicate when father writes over those papers. But as for mother's embroidery, women ought to give up that useless work when their eyes are failing."

"It does not seem useless to me," said Polly, gently. "She thinks you all value it."

"Where can Mary go on those interminable walks?" said Isabella one morning to her father. "You should

warm her about Black Lane. She might wander into it and bring home typhoid fever."

"You ought to report that lane as a nuisance, father," said his wife. "It is a perfect sink of filth and vice."

"It is a disgrace to Ball's Ferry that such wretches can find harbor in it!" added Isabella. "They ought to have been driven beyond the borough limits!"

"Well, well, my dear, it doesn't do to be too energetic," said the squire. "They are poor creatures—runaway slaves before the war. They never had a chance."

He was roused, however, to mention Black Lane at a meeting of the town burgesses that day.

"Something ought to be done or we will have typhus among us," he said.

"Something has been done," said Judge Paule. "I came through the lane this morning and hardly knew it. There has been a general draining and cleaning; the dung-hills are gone; the cabins are white-washed the women—some of them—had actually washed their faces."

"What has happened?" asked the squire.

"I heard the sound of children's voices singing in one of the cabins, and the men told me it was 'Miss Mary's class.' Some good woman has been at work, I suspect."

"Miss Mary?" The squire's face grew red; his eyes flashed; but he said nothing more.

Going home he met Polly coming to meet him. He looked at her with the eye of a judge. "Are you the good Samaritan? Have you been in Black Lane, my dear?"

She blushed, laughed and stammered, "O, that was the most natural thing in the world, father. You know I was brought up among colored people. I know how to manage them. It was only a ditch dug here and there a few panes of glass and bushels of lime. They are good, affectionate creatures, and so anxious to learn." The matter was driven out of the squire's mind before he reached the house, for he saw Tom skulking round the stable door. He had returned that day, and a dull weight of misery fell at the sight on his father's heart. Tom did not enter the house until late in the evening, when the family were gathered about the lamp. He came into the room with a swagger, unshaven, his boots reeking of the stable. "On purpose to mortify us," thought Grace bitterly.

"I came to see Joe's fine lady wife," he said in a loud voice; unless he's ashamed to introduce his scapegrace brother."

"Mary is not here," said Mother Demming. "Where is she, Grace?"

"In Uncle Ben's room. She reads the New York papers to him every day now. They play backgammon together, and they have one of those silly books of Artemus Ward's. I heard him laughing and swearing harder than ever, so he must be pleased. I wonder she can stand it."

"It is hard to understand her," said Isabella dryly. "Mary is not as careful as to her associations as she should be."

Tom had been listening eagerly. "Enough said," he brought out with a thump of his fist on the table. "If Joe's wife can take thought of that lonely old man up there, there's better stuff in her than I expected. I'll go up and make her acquaintance."

For several days afterwards Tom's voice was heard joining in the jokes and laughter that came out of Uncle Ben's room.

"Mary seems to have enchanted them both," said Grace; "Tom is clean and shaven to-day and looks like a human being."

Perhaps she treats him like a human being," said Joe. But even he was startled when Mary came down that evening dressed for a walk, and nodding brightly to Tom asked him to go with her. "Finish your book, Joe; Brother Tom will be my escort."

Tom followed her slouching to the gate. He stopped there. Shame, defiance, misery looked out of his eyes. "See here, Mrs. Demming, I reckon you don't know who I am or you wouldn't have asked me to go with you."

Polly's tender, steady eyes, met his. "Yes, I know." "D'ye ye know I'm a thief? I was in jail in Pittsburg for a year."

Polly drew her breath hard. A prayer to God for help, help, went up from her heart in that second of time. She held out both her hands. "Yes, Joe told me. But that is all over now—all over. You have begun anew again, Brother Tom, Come!"

She put her hand in his arm as they walked down the street. He did not speak to her until they came back; then he stopped her again at the gate. "My sisters never have been seen with me in public since I came back. I'll never forget this of you, Mary, never!"

A month later the squire said to his wife. "Did you know Mary is going over her mathematics with Tom? Regularly coaching him. That little girl has the clearest head for figures I ever knew. But what can be her object?"

Mrs. Demming cleared her voice before she could speak. "She has applied to some friends of hers in Kentucky to give Tom a situation. Father I think there may be a chance for the boy. He wants to begin his life all over again among strangers."

"God help him!" muttered the squire. He surprised Polly when he met her the next time by taking her into his arms and kissing her with tears in his eyes.

In the spring Tom went to Kentucky and began his new life. He has not broken down in it yet.

It was in the spring too that Uncle Ben began to fail. The old man was so fond of Polly that she gave up most of her time to him, so much of it indeed that Joe complained.

"Don't say a word, dear," she said; "he has such a little while to stay. Let me do what I can."

"I say, Polly, was that the Bible you were reading today?"

"Yes. He asks for it often."

Joe began to whistle and choked it down into a sigh. Uncle Ben had been such a godless reprobate in his youth that it never occurred to any of the Demmings that there was any way to reach his soul. He lived until late in the summer. The Sunday before his death he sent for Mr. Floyd and talked with him for a long time.

When the young minister came out of the the dying room he was pale. He had been much moved.

"I will give him the sacrament tomorrow," he said to Squire Demming.

"You think he is worthy of it?"

"If sincere repentance and trust in Christ can make any of us worthy, he is. He asked that 'little Polly' should take it with him. 'She has done this for me,' he said. 'It's her work.'"

The girls overheard the conversation. They sat gravely silent after the minister was gone.

"I do not understand Polly," said Grace at last. She never seemed to be a religious person."

"Perhaps," said the squire; "we have not clearly understood what religion is, and how it should show itself in our daily life."—[Rebecca Harding Davis, in the Christian Observer.

### Prof. Henry Drummond.

BY IRA D. SANKEY.

I'm not ashamed to own my Lord,  
Or to defend his cause,  
Maintain the glory of his Cross  
And honor all his laws

Thus sang Henry Drummond as he lay upon his dying bed, the last Sabbath, he was to spend on earth. His life-long friend, Dr. Hugh Barbour, in whose father's home I was entertained in Edinburgh in 1873-4, was staying a few days with him at Tunbridge Wells, England, and with the desire of comforting his friend during the slowly moving hours of that last Sabbath evening, he took his seat at the piano and began to sing softly some of the professor's favorite hymns. Nothing seemed to arouse the attention of the weary sufferer until the doctor struck the chords of the good old Psalm tune, "Martyrdom," and began singing the hymn—doubtless taught Drummond by his godly father and mother in his childhood, at Stirling:

I'm not ashamed to own my Lord.

Then, lifting up his pale and emaciated hand, he began singing the grand old hymn with Dr. Barbour, beating the time through to the end.

When they had finished the last verse he said: "Ah, Hugh, there is nothing to beat that." To my mind this was a splendid confession of his faith in the everlasting verities of the gospel, and a grand doxology with which to close his Christlike life.

It is often the case, that in such an hour as this, when the pomp and glory of this world are fading away from man's mortal vision, and he begins to search diligently for solid footing as he enters the "valley of the shadow," then the real faith that is in him often finds expression in some sweet psalm or hymn, such as

O God, our help in ages past,  
Our hope for years to come,  
Our shelter from the stormy blast,  
And our eternal home,

which Drummond also sang that Sabbath day upon his bed of pain. Happy and blest are they who can thus sing as they near the pearly gates.

It is not generally known that Mr. Moody was the first to discover Henry Drummond. When we began our work in Edinburgh, twenty-three years ago, Drummond was then a young university student there, and soon became greatly interested in the meetings. He was one of the first to suggest the holding of special meetings for young men, and soon became one of Mr. Moody's most efficient helpers in that branch of the work.

Mr. Drummond's young friend, James Stalker, now one the leading ministers of Scotland, was also one of

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The Young People.

EDITORS, REV. E. E. DALRY, A. H. CHIPMAN. Kindly address all communications for this department to A. H. Chipman, St. John.

Prayer Meeting Topics for August.

C. E. Topic.—The comfort that comes from the Bible, Isa. 12: 1-6. B. Y. P. U. Topic.—The power of the tongue, James 3: 2-10.

B. Y. P. U. Daily Bible Readings.

(Baptist Union.) Monday, August 9.—Proverbs 17: 17-28. Not upright in life, (vs. 20). Compare Prov. 26: 21. Tuesday, August 10.—Proverbs 18: 1-12. A strong tower for the upright, (vs. 10). Compare Ps. 144: 2. Wednesday, August 11.—Proverbs 18: 13-24. The friendly life, (vs. 24). Compare Prov. 17: 17. Thursday, August 12.—Proverbs 19: 1-15. Integrity and poverty, (vs. 1). Compare Prov. 28: 6. Friday, August 13.—Proverbs 19: 16-29. Benevolent and liberal, (vs. 17). Compare Heb. 6: 10. Saturday, August 14.—Proverbs 20: 1-17. Things for the upright to avoid. Compare Micah 6: 10-13.

Prayer Meeting Topic For August 8th.

"The Power of the Tongue." James 3: 2-10.

(NOTES BY REV. H. S. SHAW.)

The Christian life should be a rapid progress towards perfection. At conversion Jesus captures the heart and will and starts their possessor towards heaven. Now God's word tells us that "without holiness no man shall see God," so that in order to enter the golden city whose founder is God, a vast transformation must take place in the human heart. The process of transformation is called sanctification, and its end the "Christ-life," as it is so often called today.

Now one of the most prominent features of the Christ-life, as it appeared to his followers, was Jesus' perfect mastery of Himself. So necessary to the Christian life does this virtue appear to the apostle Paul that he places it last and highest among the fruits of the spirit, Gal. 5: 22, R. V. margin. No member of the body is in greater need of control than the tongue. By common consent it possesses vast powers, there seemingly being no limit to what it is able to accomplish. Oratory has always been held in high esteem because of the immense influence it is able to exert. Mark Anthony by his speech over the dead body of Julius Caesar, turned all Rome against the conspirators, Brutus and Cassius. Demosthenes by his celebrated orations roused all Greece to resist the mischievous aggressions of Philip of Macedonia. The daily talk of Jesus with a few common people set in motion an army which is destined to be victorious over every foe.

Now the greater the power the larger the possibility for evil, and hence the greater the need of its being under proper control. Electricity is the most powerful agent known, but unless it were possible to confine it within its proper limits, it would wreck the car and kill its occupants. Its very power constitutes its chief danger, because the tongue possesses such vast energies, makes it a most dangerous weapon. How many churches have had their usefulness totally destroyed by the presence among its members of a few "loose-tongued" mortals? Many a pastor is in constant dread of a few old gossipers, whose only pastime consists in retailing at second hand the love scandal of the neighborhood. What injury to the faith has the pen of Voltaire, Paine and all their tribe from Celsus to Ingersoll done. "The tongue is a fire, the world of iniquity, among our members is the tongue which defileth the whole body, and is set on fire by hell," James 3: 6. There is certainly no greater evil in the world than an uncontrolled tongue. "Hold your tongues," members of the B. Y. P. U. when it would say evil of your neighbor or God.

But the very fact of the tongue's immense power makes it also a grand possibility for good. It was the strong, clear utterances of Abraham Lincoln, Wendell Phillips and others which won the day for individual liberty and abolished slavery, quite as much as the well generated armies which poured South to crush the skillful Lee. As a general rule, most political and social reforms are today brought about by pen and speech. The nations are depending less and less upon the force of arms, and more and more upon the skill of diplomacy, to effect their purposes. In the realm of sacred oratory an ever increasing influence is being felt. Never in the history of the world were so many voices being consecrated to noble ends. In no field is it possible to do so much good as in the ministry. What a grand work such men as Mr. Moody, Mr. Meyer and hosts of other talented men are doing. The young man or young woman who is willing

to devote his time and energies to God, will never be in want of something to do, for the world is patiently waiting the coming of those who can tell them of a higher life and how to obtain it. Anyone who has the gift of speech is sure of an attentive hearing, besides the satisfaction of knowing that he may exert under the blessing of God an ever increasing influence for good.

What an incentive to consecrate one's tongue to the service of God. If you are slow of speech remember Moses. All that is required is a complete surrender to the Holy Spirit, and a willingness to be used for God. Saved to serve.

B. Y. P. U. Notes.

The special B. Y. P. U. number of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR is due August 11. It promises to be interesting and valuable.

Associational Unions now number six. The New Brunswick Western should join and complete the list.

Reports have been expected from the N. S. Eastern and N. B. Eastern Associational Unions. The first named "began again," under encouraging circumstances, at New Glasgow. The latter was organized at the Albert meetings. There is abundant opportunity for each of these Unions to do good work. We trust that next summer their sessions, planned and arranged beforehand, may be the inspiration and help that it is their privilege and duty to be.

And now comes the meeting of the year—the Maritime Convention. St. John expects to see Unioners in large numbers. All who come will be well cared for. Let them have credentials, in every case, from their respective Unions. Let them know where they are sent and for what purpose. Let them come to the first session, and attend each session, of the Convention. To be the representative of a body of people, young or old, is a serious matter. They expect their delegate to keep his eyes and his ears and his heart open, that he may carry back to them words of cheer and of help. "A good time," "a delightful trip," "such a happy crowd,"—these expressions are all right, in their place, but we should remember that the work we have in hand is serious, sober work. To it we should come with frequent prayer that the Lord may be glorified and His kingdom strengthened through our coming together. This is the object of our meeting.

Of Chatanooga and San Francisco and Toronto columns could now be written. At each of these cities have recently gathered many thousands of the army of young Christians. Baptist Young Peoples Union, Christian Endeavor, Epworth League, a mighty host, have met in yearly Convention and have again returned to their homes. Each of these gatherings has been in numbers less than in some former years. Each has proved itself to be perhaps the most profitable Convention yet held. We have a full report of the Chatanooga Convention but we want to save it for our special number. It is so good that it will not soon become ancient history, of which our competent reporter has fears. It is unfortunate that no official representative from the Maritime Provinces, nor one delegate so far as we know, was present at this great Convention. Would it not be well for the Convention to send at least one representative to Buffalo next year?

Notice.

The Queens County, N. S., B. Y. P. U. rally will hold its semi-annual meeting at Brooklyn, August 9. All of the Unions and churches are requested to send delegates. First session 9 p. m. E. K. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

Delegates to our Maritime Convention in St. John may purchase tickets as early as July 17th, under conditions named in Notice column, by Mr. J. J. Wallace.

Halifax District Union.

The Baptist Young Peoples District Union of Halifax County held its annual meeting in the North Baptist church, Halifax, on Friday evening, July 23. A short time was spent in praise, prayer and testimony, after which the routine business was taken up. Reports from local Unions showed that good work in various ways had been done. The District Union has six Unions in its embrace, with a membership of about 360 active and 70 associate. Reports from officers of District Union made apparent the fact that Young Peoples Union work has a prominent place in the hearts of Haligonian Baptists. Officers elected for current year were: President, H. G. Whidden; 1st Vice-Pres., J. R. Johnson; 2nd Vice-Pres., Miss M. Hall; Treasurer, Pearl Soules; Secretary, Miss S. L. Norton. A year of progress in the Master's work is looked for. SARA L. NORTON, Sec.

the most active and helpful students who took part in the work. So successful were they that Mr. Moody invited both of these young men to accompany him for the purpose of looking after the young men who attended our meetings in large numbers, but whom it was difficult to get into the inquiry meetings. Mr. Stalker was unable to leave his work in the university, but Drummond accepted the call, and for several years labored with us all over Great Britain. A more competent and successful worker never went into an enquiry meeting, and thousands in the old country to-day can point to Henry Drummond as one who first led them to Christ.

At the close of our last campaign in Scotland, in which Mr. Drummond had taken no active part, I was resting awhile in Edinburgh, and one day chanced to take up an American newspaper in which I found what purported to be an extract from some of Prof. Drummond's writings. I was pleased with the article, and at once cut it out and sent it to the professor in Glasgow, asking him if these were his own words, and if so, where they could be found, as they had a ring of orthodoxy about them that pleased me very much.

The next day I received the following letter, together with the printed "cutting," which I believe will be read with much interest by his many friends in this country.

On his last visit to America in 1893, I showed him, while in my house, this letter and the "extract," and asked him if he had any objection to the publication of the same if occasion should arise. After reading them over he replied: "Certainly not, you have my hearty permission to use them in any way you may think best."

And now that he has passed into the "Silent Land," and we shall not hear again his cheery voice or see his kindly face, I feel that his friends in this country will be glad to get this closer look into the heart of one of the most Christlike of men.

EXTRACT.

"The power to set the heart right, to renew the springs of action, comes from Christ. The sense of the infinite worth of the single soul, and the recoverableness of a man at his worst, are the gifts of Christ.

"The freedom from guilt, the forgiveness of sins come from Christ's cross; the hope of immortality springs from Christ's grave. Personal conversion means for life a personal religion, a personal trust in God, a personal debt to Christ, a personal dedication to his cause. These, brought about how you will, are supreme things to aim at, supreme losses if they are missed.

PROFESSOR DRUMMOND.

LETTER.

3 PARK CIRCUS, GLASGOW, April 3, 1892.

My Dear Mr. Sankey:—Would that all, calling themselves by the sacred name of Christian, had your charity; knew the meaning—as you and Mr. Moody do, of "judge not," and afford a man at least a frank trial before convicting him.

These are my words, and there has never been an hour when the thoughts which they represent were not among my deepest convictions. Nor, so far as I know, have I ever given anyone ground to believe otherwise, nor is there any one of my writings where these same ideas will not be found either expressed or understood.

If you ask me why I do not write whole books on these themes, I reply that I believe one's only excuse for writing a book is, that he has something to say that is not being said.

These things are being said. Hundreds of books, and millions of tracts are saying them afresh every month and year. I therefore feel no call to enter literature on that ground. My message lies among the forgotten truths, the false emphasis, and the wrong accent. To every man his work.

Let me thank you most heartily for your kindness in writing. The way to spoil souls, to make them hard and bitter and revengeful is to treat them as many treat me. If I have escaped this terrible fate it is because there are others like yourself who "think no evil."

But tell your friends that they know not what they do, or what solemn interest they imperil when they judge. Yours very sincerely, HENRY DRUMMOND.

The words quoted are from "The Program of Christianity"—the last thing I have written. Page 43-45. I hope you will kindly accept the copy I am sending you along with this. H. D.

I feel it a great honor to have been associated with him in the Master's work and shall ever remember him as one of the most perfect gentlemen I ever knew, and I heartily agree with the statement made by one of his own family, in a letter just received from Stirling, "If ever a man lived Christ on this earth it was Henry.—"Men."

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If any foreign substance is swallowed which is sharp, a needle, for instance, do not give an emetic, but confine the diet to mashed potatoes for two days.

The more freely bedding can be exposed to the sun and air, the better, but exposure to the sun should not include the pillows or feather beds. The oily quality of the feathers is acted upon by exposure to a hot sun, producing a strong, offensive and unhealthy odor—in direct opposition to the results which it is intended to obtain. But there should be frequent exposure to the air, and the more persistently this is carried out the more healthful will be the bed.



## W. B. M. U.

MOTTO FOR THE YEAR:

"We are laborers together with God."

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

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### PRAYER TOPIC FOR AUGUST.

For our Convention and the W. B. M. U. annual meeting, that a special blessing may be given to all present and wisdom to guide all its affairs.

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The annual meeting of W. B. M. U. will be held at Sackville, N. B., on Tuesday and Wednesday, August 17 and 18. It is expected the meetings this year will be of more than usual interest. Let us have a large representation from our W. M. A. S. Come praying, come prepared to give and receive a great blessing. All wishing to attend these meetings at Sackville will please send their name and address to Mrs. Willard Estabrook, Middle Sackville, N. B., stating on what train and at what time they expect to arrive. All delegates will be welcome to the executive meeting on Tuesday at 3 p. m. The first public meeting will be held on Tuesday evening at 7.30. The arrangement on Railway and Steamboats may be seen on page 9 of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

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### Outline of Programme for Annual Meeting of W. B. M. U. held at Sackville, N. B., August 17 and 18.

Tuesday, 3 p. m.—Executive Meeting; 7.30—Opening Exercises, Enrollment of Delegates, Appointing Committees, Secretaries' Report, Treasurers' Report, President's Address, Greetings from other Societies, Home Mission Report, Address on Grande Ligne and Northwest (by request).

Wednesday, 9.30 a. m.—Special Prayer Service for our Missionaries; 10 a. m.—Provincial Secretaries Reports, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island; 11 a. m.—County Secretaries Meeting; 2.30 p. m.—Praise Service; 3 p. m.—Report on Literature, Mission Band Meeting, Reports from Band Delegates, Address on Mission Band work, Map Exercise; 4 p. m.—Chalk talk on the Constitution, Reports from Delegates, Election of Officers; 7.30 p. m.—Paper on Systematic Giving, Addresses from Missionaries and others; 9.30 p. m.—Unfinished Business, Consecration Service.

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The meeting of the W. B. M. U. in connection with the Eastern Association was held in the Methodist church at Albert on the afternoon of the 17th inst. The meeting was presided over by the Provincial Secretary Mrs. M. S. Cox, and was opened by singing "Rock of Ages." This was followed by the reading of the scripture lesson viz.—The 96th Psalm, after which two of the sisters led in prayer. The meeting was then opened by a few remarks from the leader relative to the work of the afternoon: Reports from the different societies were then called for.

In Albert Co. there are fourteen societies. The following reported by delegate:—Albert, Harvey, Alma, Germantown, Hopewell Hill, Hopewell Cape, Surrey Valley, Hillsboro, Salem, Dawson Set. and Elgin; Riverside, Caledonia and Baltimore did not report. In Westmorland there are eleven societies. The following reported by delegate:—Moncton, Salisbury, Petitcodiac, Forest Glen, Dorchester, Upper Dorchester and Pt. deBute, Sackville, Steeves Mt. and Lewisville, reported by letter. No report from Port Elgin; Havelock and Lime Hill, also reported by delegate. No report from New Castle and McLaughlin Road. In all twenty societies reported by delegate; three by letter, while six did not report at all.

The exercises were pleasantly varied by singing and the reading of papers. Of the latter there were three. The first being a paper entitled "Why we have Aid Societies" written by Miss Janie Tingley from Pt. deBute society and read by Miss Brownell. The paper was an excellent one and in the highest degree interesting.

Miss Minnie Colpitts, Secretary for Albert Co., then read an original paper on Mission Band work. Miss Colpitts pointed out the great importance of training the young to lives of Christian usefulness and placing before them a high ideal. In Mission Band work she recommended the use of maps, charts, pictures, etc., so as to make the work both familiar and interesting to the children and give them a clear idea of what there was to do and how much of it was being done.

A paper was also read by Miss Clarke, Secretary for Westmorland County, entitled "Our duty concerning missions."

The leader of the meeting then called upon Mr. Manning, Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board, for a few remarks. He urged all who possibly could do so to attend the convention of the W. B. M. U., to be held at Sackville in August. Mrs. Cox then spoke a few earnest words urging all to increased activity as the need was so

## Foreign Missions.

great and the per cent of Mission workers in our churches was so small. A collection was then taken and the meeting dismissed by prayer from the leader. The attendance was good and the reports from many of the societies encouraging.

FLORA CLARKE, Sec'y.

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While attending the last annual meeting of the W. B. M. U. in Berwick, and listening to the arrangements regarding the column in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, I realized for the first time how much thought and care that column implied, and I fully resolved to be more helpful in the months to come, by sending occasionally some report of our work, to help fill an empty space.

But we are a very quiet little society here in Bedeque and though we work faithfully and steadily on from month to month, we never seem to do anything worth reporting, anything that would be either helpful or suggestive to others if reported, so I have kept silent.

This, however, is the twenty fifth year of our existence as a society and surely an organization that is a quarter of a century old ought to have something to say concerning its twenty-fifth birthday.

We have for some years past held an annual "Thank-offering Service" in June; for in this little Island of ours, where for months we are buried in snow and ice, we feel much more in the spirit of thanksgiving in June than in November. But this year we made of our usual Thank-offering service, a twenty-fifth anniversary celebration as well.

The meeting was held in the church on Sunday evening June 27th, our President, Mrs. Joseph Schurman, one of the charter members of the society, occupying the chair. The pastor and one of our Vice Presidents also had seats on the platform.

A short history of the Society had been prepared and was listened to with much interest, especially by the older members, who could recall all the events alluded to, and the changes that the years had wrought. A sketch, too, of the work of the W. B. M. U., as a whole, since its inception in 1870, was read, the story of its rise and progress, what it has accomplished at home and abroad, briefly told, and the truth forcibly impressed that this work is not dependant on the impulse or benevolence of the few who are able to do much, but rather on the regular, persistent efforts of the many who can do but little, and who do it faithfully, as to the Lord.

A very interesting feature of the meeting was the reading of messages from absent members, ones who have gone out from us to unite in the same work with Societies elsewhere. These sisters had all been corresponded with and their greetings and words of cheer and remembrance came as the warm clasp of hands across the years and leagues that lie between us today. After the reading of those messages all joined in singing to the air of "Auld Lang Syne" "Hail sweetest dearest tie that binds," and we almost felt as if their voices mingled with ours in the song. But, perhaps, the most impressive part of the service was that in which reference was made to those who have entered into rest. Mention was made of them, every one, by our vice President, who closed her remarks by reading in a tender voice that sweet little poem "He giveth His beloved sleep." As she finished reading, the choir sang softly, "Some sweet day by and by—we shall gather friend with friend, some sweet day by and by." Toward the close of the service a collection was taken up, and the thank-offering envelopes, which had been distributed through the congregation early in June, were opened. Many of the messages sent with the offerings though brief were expressive and appropriate, and the reading of these was not the least interesting part of the program. The collection and offerings amounted to almost \$18, which has since been increased to \$25. Thinking that we could in no way more fittingly celebrate our twenty-fifth anniversary than by making our President a life member of the W. B. M. U., we have forwarded this sum to Mrs. Smith for that purpose, with the understanding that it is to be used for Home Mission work.

Of the forty sisters in our church, thirty are members of our W. M. A. Society. We have contributed \$30 toward Foreign Missions; \$26 to Home Missions and \$10 toward the famine fund, \$66 in all. This is our record for the last year of the quarter of a century now ended. In looking back over the past its seasons of apparent prosperity, or the reverse, sometimes

"We see that the days of our failures  
Were the days when we learned God best,  
While the days that we thought successful  
Were often the emptiest."

We are not always able to estimate results; nor are we wise to mark out or forecast the way before us; yet we are looking hopefully forward believing,

"That the future holds larger blessing,  
Than the past has been able to prove,  
And the scope of the years shall widen  
To the boundless measure of love."

L. MCK. WARREN, Sec'y.

## Foreign Mission Board.

### Special Contributions to Foreign Missions.

Y. M. C. A. of Ac. Union, support of R. E. Gullison \$64.42; Bridgewater, M. B., \$6; North Sydney church S. S., \$8; Wm. A. Keirstead, support of R. E. Gullison, \$5; Milton, Queens Co. Junior Union, \$2.15; Port Elgin, S. S. \$3; Upper Newcastle (per W. V. H., \$2.10; 1st Chipman, \$6; 2nd Chipman, \$20; Carleton, \$3.82; Grand Lake 2nd, \$9.01; Grand Lake 1st, \$2.32; Upper Gagetown, \$2; Jemseg, \$5.17; Mill Cove, \$8.77; Narrows, \$5.35; Cambridge 1st, \$7.25; Lower Cambridge, \$4; Lower Wickham, \$3; Upper Wickman, \$3.32; 2nd Johnston, \$3.12; 1st Johnston, \$6.63; 1st Springfield, \$9.09; 2nd Springfield, \$3.39; 3rd Springfield \$2.64; Kars, \$3.37; Collina, (95c.); Waterford Sewing Circle, per Mrs. J. C. McNeill, \$1; map, .25c.; David Shaw, trust per Dr. Sawyer \$103.50; Rev. H. N. Parry, sup. of R. E. Gullison \$5; A. D. Yerxa, \$1; Y. M. C. A. Ac. Sem. sup. of two girls in Bimil, \$24.25; Miss Marshall Saunders, sup. Bible Woman, \$21; R. Giffin, \$25; The Misses Philip in memory of their late father, sup. of Nat. Pr., \$50; Rev. Z. L. Pash, sup. of R. E. Gullison, \$5; a friend, sup. of Miss G. and Miss N. \$2; Mrs. A. E. Kilburn, \$1; G. A. Wilson sup. of L. D. M., \$5; per S. C., \$5; Mrs. A. T. Dykeman, \$5; Rev. M. Addison, \$5; Lower Aylesford church, \$31.50; Mr. Chas. Wilton, \$2.50; support of R. E. Gullison, Billtown S. S., \$35; sup. of Nat. Teacher in Viziana-gram, John Moser, \$5; Miss Ella Bleakney, \$7.25; Total, \$540.15; Before reported \$293.25; Total to July 24th, \$2833.40.

J. W. MANNING,

Sec'y. Treas., F. M. B.

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### For Famine Fund.

Oak Bay, Coll. by Mabel V. Morrell, \$5; Mrs. Benj. Palmer, \$1; Mrs. Rainsworth, \$1; Mrs. Huntington, \$1; Mrs. Leander Palmer, .50c.; Mrs. Grant Parker, .50c. Fred and Aggie Coonan, \$1. Total \$10. Before reported, \$2445.70; Total to July 24, \$2455.70.

J. W. MANNING,

Sec'y. Treas., F. M. B.

## A Good Appetite

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

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"The Royal"—50 vols.—\$16.50 net.

"Primary Class, No. 2"—50 vols.—\$8.00 net.

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"Primary Class No. 1"—50 vols.—\$8.00 net.

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ard.

Missions.

R. E. Gullison  
Sydney church  
R. E. Gullison,  
.15; Port Elgin,  
H., \$2.10; 1st  
Carleton, \$3.85;  
1st, \$2.32;  
7; Mill Cove,  
\$.75; Lower  
\$.3; Upper  
12; 1st Johns-  
Brinsford, \$3.39;  
Collins, .95cta.;  
C. McNeill, \$1;  
Sawyer \$103.50;  
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Philip in mem-  
\$.50; Rev. Z. L.  
d, sup. of Miss  
\$.1; G. A. Wilson  
A. T. Dykeman,  
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leakney, \$.75;  
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Treas., F. M. B.

\$.5; Mrs. Benj.  
Huntington, \$1;  
nt Parker, 50cts.  
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ONALD,  
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**The Northern Zone.**  
However it may be on the Atlantic coast there is no doubt that on the Pacific slope everything seems to improve as you go northward. The timber of Washington and Oregon is better than that of California, and there is more of it, and both quantity and quality are improved in British Columbia. The same largely applies to agricultural and pastoral lands. California and Oregon have no coal, while Washington has it in plenty, and British Columbia possesses even larger measures than Washington, and which are also of a better grade. Mexico has silver mines; those of California and Nevada are silver and gold, as are those in the northern tier of States—Montana, Idaho and Washington. But the mines of British Columbia have more wealth than those of any of those States, and are far richer than California's ever were, although the development of the richest of them has scarcely been fully commenced. Even richer, according to the reports which are now filling the newspapers, are the mines of the Yukon, away up within the Arctic Circle, indicating that the further north one goes the richer are the mineral deposits. Wheat, it is well known, attains its best at the most northern limit of its production; and gold, which frosts do not injure, seems to act somewhat on the same principle. It doesn't follow, though, that should Andree actually discover the pole it will be found implanted in a vast unadulterated auriferous bed, but we are getting so accustomed to having the best things that are going nowadays that it wouldn't be a matter of great surprise were it so, if Canada should happen to have reached that far towards the top of the earth. As it is, our own North-West has the richest and broadest wheat fields and best ranching lands and most marvellous gold areas—for the capital of the Klondyke is at Regina—and if Governor Mackintosh's sway extends to the North Pole, and the region there should be proportionately as rich as it is where the Arctic Circle begins, Canadians can pardonably pride themselves that if they don't own the earth they at least possess the best part of it.—Montreal Star.

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"The Sabbath is for man," says the Interior (Pres.) of Chicago, "and it is for the best part of him, the only part that will endure. It is most reasonable, therefore, to ask him to observe it. It is intended wholly for his happiness. In wasting it he is wasting himself. We invite him to church because there he can get the most out of the Sabbath for himself. Whatever tends to the virtues of the home, of the family, of the community, to the rest of the body and refreshment of the soul, that is lawful for the Sabbath. The Sabbath takes account in time of the verities of eternity. It is the sign and signal of immortality, the promise of God, of immortal life, and the acceptance of that promise on the part of man. The Christian should be thoughtful and circumspect in regard to the Sabbath. It is not to be caricatured as it was by the Puritans into a prison-day, a

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Will restore gray hair to its youthful color and beauty—will thicken the growth of the hair—will prevent baldness, cure dandruff, and all scalp diseases. A fine dressing. The best hair restorer made.  
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day' of punishment—'which things, indeed, have a show of wisdom in will worship and humility and severity to the body, but are not of any value as against the indulgence of the flesh.' This is only to create disrespect for the Sabbath and to provoke defiance of the most reasonable and most beneficent law itself. But, on the other hand, the Christian may not do what to him would be blameless if by doing it he may seem to encourage the general spirit of Sabbath-breaking."

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"We asked, says the N. W. Christian Advocate (Meth.) of Chicago, if bicycling does not increase Sabbath-breaking, and if the wheel does not therefore, deserve discouragement. There is no room for doubt that the wheel encourages Sabbath-breaking—upon the wheel. Good roads also increase Sabbath-breaking. Horses in their day led to Sabbath-breaking. Good fishing does so. Yatching does so. The chief trouble, however, is in the man or woman who misuses the horse, the wheel, the yacht, the fishhook, or good roads. One may as well discourage a fish diet or the making of good country or city roads as to open a campaign against the special instruments that facilitate Sabbath-breaking. There is no more immoral steel or rubber about a bicycle in use on Sunday than on Monday. A war upon the wheel as a wheel is sure to expose the warrior to ridicule. Such a campaign is useless. The only route to reform is through the intelligence and conscience of riders. It is easy to see that some men on wheels on Sunday may be in a better state of mind or soul or morals than some others who go about on foot. The sole test is in the intent and spirit of the rider. Every person can judge for himself, but is not a final and authoritative tribunal for others. Some people abstain from walking out on Sunday lest they should seem to identify themselves with others who 'do their own pleasure' on God's day. The Bible contains a prohibition for those who 'go with the multitude to do evil.' If a Christian man has a legitimate errand of mercy on Sunday he is as much entitled to ride on the wheel as he is to walk."

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Hon. George H. Reid, premier of New South Wales, being asked in Toronto the other day his opinion in regard to the denouncing of the German treaty, said: "That is no more than I expected. It will come as no surprise to any of the colonial premiers who took part in the recent conference with Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. We had no understanding then you know. The matter was fully discussed, and all were in thorough accord with the principle that nothing should stand in the way of bringing the parts of the empire into closer relation. In Great Britain's denunciation of the zolverein it is not the unexpected which has happened. Canada's tariff was protectionist, he said, but he could understand Mr. Laurier's motives in this. There must be some regard for vested rights."

Dr. Bayard, of St. John, who last week completed sixty years of valuable service as a member of the medical profession, through which he has won wealth and honor, has received the congratulations of many friends. Dr. Bayard is still active in his profession having retained his physical and mental powers to an extraordinary degree considering his advanced years.

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Notices.  
The Shelburne County Quarterly meeting will hold its next regular session with the church at Wood's Harbor, Aug. 10-11-12; as these are to be the annual meetings, they will continue through three days. The programme is especially interesting. It includes the first session of the Shelburne County Sunday School Convention. As we are sure to have a glorious time, let every one try to be present. Don't forget the collections.  
ADDISON F. BROWNE, Sec'y.

There will be, D. V., a meeting of the Board of Governors of Acadia University, on Wednesday the 14th inst. at 8 o'clock p. m. in the vestry of the Main St. Baptist Church, St. John, N. B. By order of the Board. S. B. KEMPTON, Sec'y. Board. Dartmouth, July 31st.

Will all who have any intention of going to Northfield, Mass., to attend the Moody Bible Conference in August next, report at once to me, you will probably obtain valuable information as to special rates etc.  
Box 115, Digby. B. H. THOMAS.

The annual meeting of the Maritime Baptist Publishing company, will be held at their office 85 Germain street, St. John N. B., on Monday morning Aug. 23rd at 9 o'clock. B. A. STAMERS, Sec'y  
P. S. The Directors of the company will meet at 85 Germain St. Saturday morning Aug. 21st, at 9 o'clock.

The Queens County, N. S., Quarterly Meeting, will convene with the Brooklyn church on Monday and Tuesday Aug. 9th and 10th. All churches in the county are hereby requested to send delegates.  
F. M. CHRISTOPHER, Sec'y.

All who are interested in the general Conference for Christian workers at Northfield Mass., from July 29th to Aug. 16th, will please note that the International Steamship Company will give a 30 day limit excursion return ticket on their line between St. John and Boston, for \$5. Purchasers will inform the Purser that they intend going to Northfield Conference. The Dominion Atlantic Railway will charge one first class fare on their line and will return delegates free, providing 10 delegates go, otherwise 1/2 return fare will be charged. The party should take the St. Croix on Thursday July 29th or Tuesday Aug. 2nd from St. John to Boston direct. The writer expects to go on Tuesday Aug. 2nd. Entire expenses guaranteed to be under \$25. Let there be a large party.  
B. H. THOMAS.  
Northfield, Mass.

The Convention—Travelling Arrangements.  
The Railway and Steamboat lines will carry delegates to the Baptist Convention to be held at St. John, N. B., 20th to 25th August, at one first class fare, as follows: Steamer Cann, Churchill Line, Steamer City of St. John, Steamer Alpha, N. B. and P. E. I. Railway, Salisbury and Harvey Railway, Cumberland Railway and Coal Co., Central Railway of N. B. Canada Coal and Railway Co., Star Line, Elgin and Havelock Railway; full local fare to be paid going and return free on presentation of a certificate of attendance, signed by the secretary to the ticket agent or purser. The Canadian Eastern Railway will issue return tickets from 17th to 20th, on Charlottetown Steam Navigation steamers; ask for a delegates ticket and get their certificate which you will present to the purser on your return.  
The Intercolonial Railway, Canadian Pacific Railway, Shore Line Railway, Dominion Atlantic Railway, Prince Edward Island Railway and Central Railway of N. S., will provide standard certificates to delegates at the starting station, which must be filled in by the ticket agent delegate and secretary to present to the ticket agent for a ticket to return.  
The Canadian Pacific Railway will return delegates at one third fare, the other lines free. Certificates for all lines good until 28th August.  
The same arrangements will apply to the meeting of the Womens Baptist Missionary Union at Sackville N. B. on the 18th and 19th August. Certificates to be good for return until 21st August. J. J. WALLACE, Chairman Com. Trans., of Arrangements. Moncton, N. B., July 15th.



**Do You Use It?**  
It's the best thing for the hair under all circumstances. Just as no man by taking thought can add an inch to his stature, so no preparation can make hair. The utmost that can be done is to promote conditions favorable to growth. This is done by Ayer's Hair Vigor. It removes dandruff, cleanses the scalp, nourishes the soil in which the hair grows, and, just as a desert will blossom under rain, so bald heads grow hair, when the roots are nourished. But the roots must be there. If you wish your hair to retain its normal color, or if you wish to restore the lost tint of gray or faded hair use Ayer's Hair Vigor.

**The Newton**  
**Theological Institution,**  
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WE TAKE PLEASURE in informing the public that we have the agency for the above mentioned Organs, which have been so long and favorably known.  
It is an acknowledged fact that the TONE and ACTION of the Doherty Organs are superior to any manufactured in the Dominion, while the mechanical part is as near perfection as possible, and the appearance pleasing beyond description. Catalogues sent free on application. Terms and Prices are sure to suit. Church Organs a Specialty.  
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**The Old and the Young  
ARE ALIKE CURED BY THE USE OF  
GATES' FAMILY MEDICINES.**

AVONDALE, Plouffe Co., January 14, 1896.  
Messrs. C. Gates, Sons & Co.  
Dear Sirs,—This is to certify that my father had an attack of the La Grippe, about four years ago. The doctor was called and said he could do nothing for him as he was so old, being then 84, but when there is life there is hope, and having your Bitters and Syrup in the house, we began to give them to him, when he got better, and after about three months was entirely recovered. He is now in his 95th year and is well and hearty. Your CERTAIN CHECK speedily cured a neighbor woman of Cholera-morbus. My grandchild, about two months old, was taken with Diarrhoea and was taking doctor's medicine for some weeks, but it continued getting worse and it became chronic, so that the child got to look like an old person; it was plain to be seen his little life was fast ebbing away. Now I had your CERTAIN CHECK in the house but not at that time being acquainted with its use I was for some days afraid to give it to a child so young and weak. I was convinced if the child did not get immediate relief it would die, so I told its mother to put 2 or 3 drops of the CERTAIN CHECK in its bottle (as it drank from the bottle) and in about 24 hours it was noticed the child was a little better, this was continued for about a week when it was all right, and is today a healthy child. I am, Gentlemen,  
Yours very truly,  
DAVID MURRAY.  
Sworn before me this 15th day of January, 1896.  
ANGUS McDONALD, J. P.

**WHISTON & FRAZEE'S.**

TEACHERS who would like, during the summer vacation, to extend their knowledge of Book-keeping, or learn Shorthand or Typewriting, or both, are hereby notified that we will, beginning July 5th, give a six weeks' course covering these branches. Write for particulars to—  
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95 Barrington St., Halifax, N. S.

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is pure palatable  
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**WOODILL'S  
GERMAN  
BAKING  
POWDER.**

It saves TIME, TROUBLE and  
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**Settees for Sale.**

About fifty, in Black Walnut and Ash,  
with Iron Frames. R. of them have re-  
versible backs. They seat six or seven  
adults and are now in good repair. These  
Settees are suitable for a Church, Vestry or  
Public Hall.

Will sell in whole or in part.

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St. John, N. B.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. BEST  
HAVE FURNISHED \$3,000.00 WALLETS  
CHURCH SCHOOLS & OTHER. PUREST BEST  
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WEST-TRAY N.Y. BELMONT  
CHIMES, ETC. CATALOGUE'S PRICES FREE

**The Home.**

If you Want to be Loved.

- Don't find fault.
- Don't believe all the evil you hear.
- Don't jeer at everybody's religious be-  
liefs.
- Don't be rude to your inferiors in social  
position.
- Don't repeat gossip, even if it does inter-  
est a crowd.
- Don't underrate anything because you  
don't possess it.
- Don't go untidy on the plea that every-  
body knows you.
- Don't contradict people, even if you are  
sure you are right.—Christian Uplook.

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**Keep It Like a Man.**

In the earliest days of the temperance  
movement a boy attended one of the meet-  
ings. He heard the earnest words and  
felt stirred to place himself in the line of  
duty and in the place of safety. When he  
and the boys about him were asked to sign  
the pledge, he wrote his name on the  
paper, and hastened home to tell his  
mother. Her answer was, "Keep it like a  
man." And he kept it. "Willie," went  
far from home to the new world so full of  
temptation to young men. The words of  
his mother followed him, "Keep it like a  
man," and he was strong to resist tempta-  
tion. He is an old man now, esteemed  
and honored, and the words of the dear  
mother are still with him, "Keep it like a  
man." Happy is the young man who has  
a mother to stand by him and encourage  
him in every good resolution and effort.—  
United Presbyterian.

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**The College Girl Graduate.**

Whatever her necessities or ambitions,  
let her not forget that first of all she was  
designed by God to be a woman, to live  
her life in true womanliness, so that she  
may be an inspiration, a strength, a bless-  
ing, not necessarily to a world, but, what  
is infinitely better, to those within her im-  
mediate reach whose lives are touched by  
hers. Very few lives are free—free to go  
and come, travel, read, study,  
write, think, paint and sing at will. In  
the lives of most women these gifts are an  
aside in life, as it were, and under-breath.  
Most of us are beset with loving calls of  
toll, care, responsibility and quiet duties,  
which we must recognize, heed and obey.  
We must love our mothers more than our  
Greek. If the instinct of daughter, sister,  
wife or mother dies out of a college-bred  
woman, even in the course of a most brilli-  
ant career, the world will forget to love  
her: it will scorn her, and justly. If she  
does not make her surroundings homelike  
wherever she is, whether she be teacher,  
artist, musician, writer, daughter at home,  
or a mother in the household, and if she  
herself is not cheery and loving, dainty in  
dress, gentle in manner, and beautiful in  
soul, as every true woman ought to be, the  
world will feel that the one thing needful  
is lacking: vivid, tender womanliness, for  
which no knowledge, however profound,  
can ever compensate. It is better for a  
woman to fill a simple human part loving-  
ly, better to be sympathetic in trouble, and  
to whisper a comforting message into but  
one grieving ear, than that she should  
make a path to Egypt and lecture to thou-  
sands on ancient Thebes.—Edward W. Bok.

\*\*\*

**Don't Reprove at Bedtime.**

To send children happy to bed should be  
one of the mother's most ordinary tasks.

**Coleman's SALT**  
CELEBRATED  
DAIRY, HOUSEHOLD  
AND FARM  
PROMPT SHIPMENT GUARANTEED  
CANADA SALT ASSOCIATION  
CLINTON, ONT.

No little one should dread the bedtime  
hour, nor fear the dark, nor be allowed to  
go to rest under a sense of disgrace or  
alienation from household love. Whatever  
the child's daytime naughtiness may have  
been, at night fall he should be forgiven,  
and go to rest with the mother's kiss on  
his lips and her tender voice in his ears.

Hardly anything can be worse for a  
young child than to be scolded or punish-  
ed at bedtime. The mother does well to  
be a little blind at some things, remember-  
ing that a good deal of childish culpability  
is superficial only, and washes off almost  
as easy as does the dirt which the evening  
bath removes from the skin.

The main thing with children is to have  
them well started with good principles,  
which they will carry through life. Obedi-  
ence, truth, unselfishness, purity, are essen-  
tials, and these can all be lovingly culti-  
vated, and will flourish in the right home  
atmosphere.

When the nursery brood is undressed  
and in bed, the lights turned low, the  
room quiet for the night, the mother, or  
nurse, or elder sister, or the kind auntie,  
who is still found in some fortunate houses,  
should have a little fund of stories on  
which to draw for the small listeners' pleasure  
before they embark on the train for  
dreamland.

Imagination is very active in little chil-  
dren, and occasionally one meets a mother  
who does not understand the child's world,  
having forgotten her own early days and  
their illusions, or who is afraid that fancy  
and its imageries will lead her child into  
deceit. While the most exact and rigid  
truthfulness should be practiced in our  
dealings with children, and they them-  
selves should be taught to shun equivoca-  
tion and every form of lying; still we need  
not fear to let imagination give them  
pleasure.

They early learn to discriminate between  
the false and the true—or, perhaps, it  
would be better to say that they learn to  
find the truth wrapped up in the husk of  
the story. The same stories, with varia-  
tions, have in all ages and climes been  
taught and told to children, and they have  
their origin in the needs and the heart of  
the race. Children thrive on stories, and  
are the better able to grasp other literature  
if early fed on these.—Philadelphia Times.

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**Dainty Desserts for Hot July Days.**

What to have for dessert during the hot  
summer months is oftentimes a perplexity  
and conundrum to the overtaxed house-  
wife. It should be something light and  
easily digested, as well as daintily served.  
Below are given a number of appetizing  
dishes which have been tested and found  
good.

**Rice Pudding**—Half a cup of rice, one  
pint of milk, one cupful of sugar, half a  
teaspoonful of salt, one quart of cream,  
whipped; soak half a box of gelatine two  
hours in half a cup of cold water. Wash  
the rice thoroughly and boil in one cupful  
of cold water. Add one pint of milk and  
cook in a double boiler. After it has  
cooked an hour add the sugar, salt and  
gelatine, place in a pan of chopped ice or  
ice-water, and beat until cold with an egg  
beater, then add the whipped cream and  
pour in a mould. Serve on a fancy platter  
with strawberries laid round the edge.

**Lemon Sponge**.—Pour cold water over  
one-fourth box of gelatine, and let it soak  
until soft, then pour over it half a pint of  
boiling water, and half a pound of granu-  
lated sugar. Add the juice of one lemon  
and a half, strain and set away to cool.  
When thick stir in the whites of two eggs  
just as they come from the shell, beat with  
an egg beater very rapidly until it is very  
white. This will usually require beating  
at least fifteen minutes. Pour in a mould  
and place in the ice box until ready to  
serve.



and K. D. C. PILLS,  
the Great Twin Rem-  
edies for Indigestion and  
Dyspepsia. Free sample  
to any address. K. D. C.  
Company, Ltd., New  
Glasgow, N. S., and 127  
State St., Boston, Mass.

**CANADA'S  
INTERNATIONAL  
EXHIBITION,  
St. John, N. B.,  
14th-24th September, 1897.**

**OVER \$12,000 IN PRIZES**  
For Live Stock and Farm and Dairy Products.  
Competition open to the World.

**Very Cheap Excursion Rates on All Rail-  
ways and Steamers.** Rates and Dates  
announced later.

**Special Arrangements are made for the  
Cheap transport of Exhibits.**

The C. P. Railway will carry Exhibits  
from New Brunswick points at regular  
rates and refund all freight charges when  
goods or stock are returned unsold, thus  
carrying Exhibits practically free.

A special new Poultry Building is in  
course of erection, and Amusement Hall  
will be enlarged and improved.

In addition to Industrial, Agricultural and  
Live Stock Exhibits, five or more nights of  
HAND & CO.'S Magnificent Fire Works,  
and an hourly programme of Special High  
Class Dramatic Effect will be given in  
Amusement Hall, making together the best  
and cleanest special attractions ever  
brought before the people of the Maritime  
Provinces.

A trip to the Sea Shore, a visit to Cana-  
da's Winter Port, and a stay in the cleanest  
and healthiest city in Canada, can be com-  
bined with a visit to the International  
Exhibition, at the very Low Rates to be  
later advertised.

**Arrange Now to Come to Saint John.**  
Entry Forms will be forwarded to every  
one who applies personally or by letter to—

**Chas. A. Everett,**  
Manager and Secretary,  
St. John, N. B.

**S. S. LIBRARIES.**

Published by The Am. Rep. Pub. Society,  
latest and best books, in sets. It will pay  
superintendents to send to me for descriptive  
circulars and prices.

**T. H. HALL, St. John.**

**Acadia Seminary,  
Wolfville, N. S.,**

Opens SEPTEMBER FIRST, 1897, with Miss  
Adelaide F. Tru, M. A., as Principal and eight  
Resident Teachers.

The Literary or Collegiate Course is very  
thorough and prepares for University Matricu-  
lation at the end of the third year, and the  
diploma given at the completion of the course  
entitles the pupil to enter on the second year  
of the B. A. Course in Acadia University.  
Pupils can enter on any year of the Course  
for which they are fitted or may take selected  
studies.

All the advantages of the Collegiate Course,  
including Board, Tuition, etc., are furnished  
for \$15.  
Music, Art, Elocution, Stenography and  
Type Writing are extras.  
For Calendar apply to—

**A. Cohoon,**  
Sec'y Ex. Com.

**Horton Academy,  
Wolfville, N. S.**

This well known School re-opens Septem-  
ber 1st, 1897. Its courses of study—prepare  
boys and young men for College, for license to  
teach, for business and for mechanical pur-  
suits.  
The ACADEMY HOME, well furnished, pro-  
vides at moderate cost comfortable residence  
for the students. Several Teachers reside in  
the Home, promoting quietness and diligence  
in study, and assisting the boys in their work.  
The MANUAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT,  
with increased equipment and Courses in  
Carpentry, Wood Turning, Iron Work and  
Drawing, offers special inducements to those  
looking toward engineering or mechanics.  
The SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE admits  
Academy Students to all its advantages free of  
charge.

Location beautiful and healthful.  
Teachers of culture and experience.  
A family school.  
Board and Laundry \$2.00 per week.  
Apply for Calendar to

**L. B. OAKES, Principal.**

Adapted  
Lesson VII.—  
ABSTAINING

[Read

For none of

14, 7.  
I. KNOW  
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The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Adapted from Hurlbut's Notes.

Third Quarter.

Lesson VII.—Aug. 15. 1 Cor. 8, 1-13. ABSTAINING FOR THE SAKE OF OTHERS.

[Read chapters 8, 9 and 10.] GOLDEN TEXT.

For none of us liveth to himself. Rom. 14, 7.

I. KNOWLEDGE. VERSES 1-6.

1. WE KNOW THAT WE ALL HAVE KNOWLEDGE—As Christians we may be supposed to know that an idol is nothing, and that meat offered to it is in no sense sacred. KNOWLEDGE PUFFETH UP—Mere knowledge, without the Christian spirit, fills with pride of opinion and leads astray. CHARITY—Deep, dominating love to God and our fellow-men. EDIFETH—Literally, "builds up."

2. IF ANY MAN THINK THAT HE KNOWETH ANYTHING—If he be self-conceited. HE KNOWETH NOTHING YET AS HE OUGHT—He who has not learned the wisdom of the heart which cometh from love knows not the alphabet of Christian experience. The heart will learn faster than the intellect can.

3. LOVE GOD, . . . KNOWN OF HIM—He who loves God and enjoys communion with him will have guidance from God. "He that loveth not knoweth not God." No high attainments in knowledge can otherwise be made. We cannot really know any friend until we love him; knowledge grows with love.

4. THEREFORE—Paul's "therefore" are always important; this is to show that in the subject before us we are to seek for the guidance, not only of knowledge, but also of love. WE KNOW—Here is what "we know;" in verse 9 we shall see to what conclusions love leads us. AN IDOL IS NOTHING—That is, the person or divinity represented by the image has no real existence, and hence has no power in any way to make better or worse. Thus in one sentence the intelligent Christian sets aside the entire system of worship which held control over the human race. NONE OTHER GOD BUT ONE—This was the fundamental doctrine which made Judaism immeasurably superior to every heathen religion.

5. THOUGH THERE BE—In the opinion of men, not in reality. THAT ARE CALLED GODS—"So-called gods;" with a shade of contempt for such conceptions. IN HEAVEN—As the sun, moon and stars, deified; or Jupiter and his court, supposed to live above the sky. OR IN EARTH—The ancients deified the powers of nature; and their fancy peopled every brook and tree with its own gods.

6. TO US THERE IS BUT ONE GOD—Paul keeps this truth in view in order that his advice to abstain from the idol meats may not be construed into a recognition of idol worship. THE FATHER—Our Father, the loving source of our being, and the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ. The expression brings out prominently the contrast between the standpoints of the heathen and the Christian; for the heathen had no divine father in this sense. WE IN HIM—"We unto him." Created for his glory and living for his service. ONE LORD JESUS CHRIST—The sense would be plainer if "Jesus Christ" were in parenthesis: We have one Lord (Jesus Christ) in contrast with the many lords of heathendom. WE BY HIM—Redeemed by him; glorified through him; a doctrine which Paul always triumphantly proclaimed.

II. LIBERTY. VERSES 7-9.

7. NOT IN EVERY MAN THAT KNOWLEDGE—There were some disciples not entirely freed from their heathen conceptions. SOME WITH CONSCIENCE OF THE IDOL—Feelings whenever they looked at the statue that a sort of demon leered back at them and shouted, "This is my meat, killed at my altar; eat it, and you honor me." EAT IT AS A THING OFFERED—While the Christian who has never been an idolater eats it as meat only. CONSCIENCE BEING WEAK—Not strong enough to grasp firmly the great truth that an idol is nothing, but able to see that the worship of idols is a sin. IS DEFILED—They have violated their conscience and done wrong, and have thus taken a step backward toward idolatry.

8. BUT MEAT COMMENDETH US NOT—In itself, eating meat or abstaining from it cannot make us either better or worse. NEITHER, IF WE EAT, ARE WE THE BETTER—We do not get nearer to God by eating.

9. BUT TAKE HEED—Beware how you use your Christian liberty. It has its limits. We are bound to respect the scruples of the conscientious though perhaps weak or unenlightened man. BROMEC A STUMBLING-BLOCK—By tempting others to act contrary to their own conscience.

III. SELF-DENIAL. VERSES 10-13.

10. IF ANY MAN—Whether the "weak brother" scarcely freed from the shackles of idolatry, or the heathen inquiring after light. SEE THEM—The enlightened Christian, to whom the meat is only meat and an idol is nothing. IN THE IDOL'S TEMPLE—Where the feasts were generally held and attended by thousands of people. BE EMBOLDENED—Literally, "be built up," the same word translated "edifeth" in verse 1. There we saw how love builds up a right character; here we see how knowledge without love builds up a wrong one. TO EAT THOSE THINGS—The weak disciple might say, "If it is right for him it is right for me."

11. THROUGH THY KNOWLEDGE—For by the higher knowledge of the enlightened disciple the weaker one is led astray. BROTHER PERISH—That is, he is placed in the way which will lead to his perishing. Tendencies are sure to realize themselves in facts sooner or later. FOR WHOM CHRIST DIED—Christ was willing to die for that soul, weak as he is; but his fellow-Christian will let him perish rather than abridge his own unimportant rights.

12. YE SIN SO AGAINST THE BRETHREN—By leading them into sin you violate the law of love to your brethren, and thus sin against them. How contemptible would he be who would strike an invalid! But a weak Christian is an invalid Christian; and a moral offense done to that soul is like the wound of a weapon. YE SIN AGAINST CHRIST—In what way this is done is shown in the previous clauses. It thwarts the ends of the Saviour's death.

13. WHEREFORE—Summing up the whole argument. IF MEAT—Not the idol meat only, but any kind of food. MAKE MY BROTHER TO OFFEND—"To stumble;" that is, to do wrong. I WILL—See how delicately Paul presents this duty, not as theirs, but as his own. "You may use your liberty if you will, but I, for my part, will abstain." EAT NO FLESH—The true basis of the doctrine of total abstinence.

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The Cabbage-Root Maggot.

The white maggot in cabbage roots is the larva of a two-winged fly which closely resembles the common house-fly except that it is smaller. The flies appear in April and early May and lay eggs at the base of newly set cabbage plants. These eggs hatch in about a week. The maggots begin work in the young roots and finally the stem. In two or three weeks the maggots are full grown and proceed to pupate. After some days the next brood of flies emerges. There are about three such broods.

The best treatment to avoid this maggot is to put cabbage in ground where turnips, radishes, or cabbage were not grown the previous year. There is no satisfactory remedy to destroy the maggots and save the cabbage, but the best is the use of carbon bisulphide. Inject a teaspoonful just under the plant when the maggots are first discovered in May. It would not be safe to replant the same ground with cabbage either this or next season.

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THROUGH PEACE TO LIGHT.

I do not ask, O Lord, that life may be A pleasant road; I do not ask that Thou wouldst take from me Aught of its load; I do not ask that flowers should always spring Beneath my feet; I know too well the poison and the sting Of things too sweet. For one thing only, Lord, dear Lord, I plead— Lead me aright; Tho' strength should falter, and tho' the heart should bleed, Through Peace to Light. I do not ask, O Lord, that Thou shouldst shed Full radiance here; Give but a ray of peace, that I may tread Without a fear. I do not ask my cross to understand, My way to see— Better in darkness just to feel Thy hand And follow Thee. Joy is like restless day, but peace divine Like quiet night; Lead me, O Lord, till perfect day shall shine, Through Peace to Light. —Adelaide Procter.

A Fashionable and Money-saving Work.

Home dyeing is now one of the true homearts, a work that is artistic, an occupation that has become pleasant and fashionable. People in easy circumstances who give their attention to the work of home dyeing also find it a most profitable recreation.

This increased interest in dyeing work, and the great success that attends it comes from the use of the celebrated Diamond Dyes that are so easy to use, so true to color, so pure and brilliant, so fast and un fading.

A costly wood or silk dress that has become spotted or faded can in a very short space of time be made equal to new. No garments or materials need be thrown away or sold to the second hand dealer because of lost or dingy colors. An outlay of from ten to twenty cents for Diamond Dyes will recreate every piece and save many dollars.

If you have not yet begun the easy work of home dyeing, let us assure you that you miss a pleasure and lose of money as well. Look up your faded and discolored garments at once, and use the Diamond Dyes; you will be surprised with your success.

An Important Letter.

The following letter speaks for itself. Its value lies in the fact that it was entirely unsolicited and the lady who writes speaks from her experience of taking Myrtle's Liquid Malt Extract, the only true Malt Extract on the market:

St. John, West End, N. B., June 12, 1897.

MESSRS. DAVIES & LAWRENCE CO., LTD.:

Dear Sirs,—I have been taking Myrtle's Liquid Malt Extract for some time and have now taken seven bottles and at present weigh more than I ever did in my life. It is also excellent for baby, as the one or two days I have not taken it he did not have milk enough, but always when I am taking it has plenty and is just as strong and well as can be. Myrtle's Malt Extract has been so good for us both that I thought I must write and tell you of it. Three people whom I have told of it are now taking it and are highly pleased with it. I thought at first I would not be able to take it, as my digestion is rather weak, and the alcoholic preparations distressed me. Now I take a wine glass full of Myrtle's in a glass of water and it helps instead of injures my digestion. As the preparation has done me so much good I thought I would let you know this fact.

MRS. CHARLES H. OLIVE.

202 Duke Street.



Pain Cured in an Instant.

Let Radway's Ready Relief Be Used on the first indication of Pain or Uneasiness; if Threatened with Disease or Sickness, the Cure will be made Before the Family Doctor can reach the House.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes.

CRIPPLED BY RHEUMATISM.

April 10, 1897. Dr. Radway & Co.: I have been a sufferer from Rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your Ready Relief. Yours truly, W. C. BARKER, Engineer at A. Montelone's Boot and Shoe Factory, 983 Julia St., New Orleans, La.

A CURE FOR ALL Summer Complaints.

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel saturated with the Ready Relief placed over the stomach and bowels will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure. Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in a half tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency, and all internal pain. Malaria and Its Various Forms Cured and Prevented.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French brands or bitters as a stimulant. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 7 St. Helen Street, Montreal, Can.



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

ALWAYS RELIABLE. PURELY VEGETABLE. Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Biliousness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation.

ALSO 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, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in 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 the above-named disorders. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists or sent by Mail. Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., 7 St. Helen Street, Montreal, Can., for Book of Advice.



A Pure White Soap

Made of the Finest Grade of Vegetable Oils. Best For Toilet and Bath

Saint Croix Soap Company, 27 and 29 King Street, St. John.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON,

27 and 29 King Street, St. John.

Dry Goods, Millinery, Carpets, House Furnishings, Cloths and Tailors' Trimmings.

Wholesale and Retail. MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON and ALLISON.

IN CASH! \$18,000 GRAND \$18,000

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

HALIFAX

Sept. 28 to Oct. 1, 1897.

The Largest Amount Ever Offered in Prizes at any Exhibition in the Maritime Provinces.

In addition to the Grand Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition special attractions have been arranged for every day and night.

The Spectacular Siege of Sabastopol every evening—the most gorgeous and realistic effects ever produced in Canada.

An unequalled Half Mile Track for Speed Competition. Exhibits carried at an exceeding low rate. Very Cheap Excursion Tickets on all Railways and Steamboats.

Full particulars later. Apply for Prize List, Entry Forms and all information to—

JOHN E. WOOD, Secy., Halifax, N. S.



From the Churches.

**FIRST CHURCH HALIFAX.**—The pastor is taking his vacation in August. During his absence the pulpit will be supplied by Dr. Keirstead. The prayer meetings in the month of July have been unusually good.

**GLENCOR, N. B.**—The weather being disagreeable on Sunday 25th, on the following Monday afternoon Rev. F. D. Davidson baptized Mr. and Mrs. Robert McConnell, Mrs. Roderick McKay, Mrs. Wm. Woodcock, Mrs. Alex. Fraser, Mrs. Wm. Nedeau, Eliza MacDonald, Robert MacDonald, Clarence McLaggan. H. B. SLOAT, Lic.

**WEST END, HALIFAX, N. S.**—The work in this church moves steadily forward. On Sunday evening, July 18th, we had the privilege of burying in baptism Miss Sadie Clarke. The power of the Holy Spirit is felt in our midst, sinners are enquiring the way of life and before very long we trust that many souls may come into the light. We are thoroughly convinced that this church is of God's planting. We have had many things to discourage us, but even in the darkest hour God has stood by us. As we look back over the months that have passed since our settlement here in November, 1895, we can see how good our Great Shepherd has been. While there has been no great awakening yet a quiet work of grace has been going on. So far nineteen persons have been received into our fellowship. These new members are doing what they can for Christ and his church, and the same may be said of the older members. All are united in love and peace. What the future has in store for us is known only to God, but this we do know, "that His word shall not return unto him void." Brethren pray for us. G. A. LAWSON.

Wolfville Notes.

A number of distinguished men have lately visited Wolfville. Among them are Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D. D., of New York, and Rev. Henry M. King, D. D., of Providence Rhode Island. Dr. King is pastor of the First Providence church. They will visit Cape Breton.

Rev. E. R. Curry, Pastor of the 1st Baptist church, in Jackson, Michigan, called here on his way to his old home in Windsor. He took his B. A. from Acadia, and then pursued theological studies at Morgan Park, he has been a very successful pastor in the West, he is in his seventh year of the present pastorate. The church has a membership of about 600 and all its departments of service are well sustained. The church recently received a donation of ten thousand dollars mission work. Mr. Curry's wife is a daughter of Bro. C. F. Clinch, of Clinch's Mills, N. B.

Rev. W. B. Wallace, of Utica, N. Y., a son of Rev. Isa. Wallace, preached here with much acceptance on the 25 inst.

Pastors Please Note.

DEAR EDITOR,—The communication sent by our Conference to the churches at home was signed by all the missionaries on the field, but in the process of printing the names of Bro. and Sister Churchhill were left out. This was not observed by me until after copies had been sent to all the pastors. H. Y. CORRY.

Parlakimidi, India, June 26.

Personal.

Rev. Isa. Wallace wishes us to say that he has removed to Lawrencetown, N. S., and desires his correspondence addressed accordingly.

Rev. J. W. Carpenter having received and accepted a call to the Canterbury group of Baptist churches, wishes all correspondence and papers addressed to him, Canterbury Station, York Co., N. B.

Rev. H. G. Mellick who for several years past has performed with ability and faithfulness the arduous duties connected with the general superintendency of Missions in the Northwest, has accepted a call to the

pastorate of the church in Emerson, Ma., and is already settled on his new field of labor.

News of the death, chronicled in our obituary column this week, of Mr. F. Bert Saunders, son of Rev. J. H. Saunders, will be received with deep regret by his many friends. The deceased was for several years connected with this office as bookkeeper and assistant to his father in the business department. He discharged his duties with ability and his genial and obliging disposition won him many friends. Bro. Saunders and his family have the heartfelt sympathy of many friends in their sad affliction.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST MISSION FUND.

Money Collected by H. H. Hall in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. Reported through Rev. A. Cohoon.

FOR MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

Upper Canard, \$107.67; Windsor church, N. S., \$68.64; Palmouth church, N. S., \$19.95; Kentville church, C. F. Eaton, \$1; Gaspareaux church, coll. \$4.30; Port Hawksbury, coll. \$2.76; W. P. Mills, \$1; P. A. Grant, (P. Mulgrave), \$1—\$4.76; Halifax, 1st church, envelope collection from R. N. Beckwith, \$15.64, cash from pledges through R. N. Beckwith, \$64.10, (the names were not given to me)—\$79.74; Halifax, Tabernacle church, received per Rev. A. Cohoon from collections and subscriptions of Tabernacle church and S. S., \$62.55, (acknowledged in MESSENGER AND VISITOR before by Bro. Cohoon); North Sydney, received from treasurer, \$11.50, from Rev. D. G. McDonald, \$27.35 (no names given)—\$38.85; Sydney, received from C. H. Harrington, \$20, collection, \$8.42—\$28.42; Canso church, coll. from treasurer, \$9.08, subscription, 35c.—\$9.43; Truro, Immanuel, \$6; Truro, Prince St., \$41.50; Antigonish church, \$37.50; Brookfield church, \$38.83; West Onslow church, Belmont Section, \$59.85; Great Village church, \$16.73; Bass River church, N. S., \$15.18; Acadia Mines church, \$12.76; DeBert church, \$19.78; Torbrook church, collection, \$3.96; Wilnot church, \$6; Nictaux church, \$48.75; Middleton church, \$25.13; Lawrencetown church, \$7.60; Paradise church, \$16.52; Clarence, \$11.83; Port William, \$5; Williamston Branch of Lawrencetown church, \$2; Wolfville church and Y. M. C. A., \$48.93; Rosaway, Digby Co., quarterly meeting, \$4.36; St. Mary's Bay church, \$7.69; Digby church, \$17.49; Bear River, \$30.22; Temple church, Yarmouth, \$24.50; Zion church, Yarmouth, \$36.74; Hebron church, \$37.40; Yarmouth West church, at Cheoquin; \$9.14; Overton Branch of Yarmouth West, coll., \$3.67; Ohio church, \$11.35; North Temple, Ohio, Samuel Patten, 50c.; Arcadia church, \$7.33; 1st Cambridge church, Grafton Branch, 75c.; Morristown church collection, \$5.06; Western branch of Berwick, \$1.74; Berwick church, \$10.81; Berwick, Somerset Branch, \$4.13; Melvern Square church, \$17.56; Aylesford church, \$19.97; North Kingston church, \$10.28; Bridgetown church, \$8.45; Oxford church, \$5.95; Amherst church, \$45.72; Salem branch of Amherst church, \$19.90; Amherst Point, branch of Amherst church, \$17.05; Clementsvalle church, \$19.25; Pleasantville church, Lunenburg Co., \$2; Fourche church, C. B., \$5.20; Hampton church, \$3.45; Tanook church, \$11; New Harbor church, \$3.34; Indian Harbor church, \$1.50; Round Hill church, D. Whitman, \$1; Bill Town church, W. C. Bill, \$2, X, 10c.—\$2.10; Kentville church, C. F. Eaton, \$1; Hillsdale Union S. S., \$1.15; Scotch Village S. S., \$2.18; Scotch Village church, \$9.80; Newport church, \$2; Ashdale, Hants Co., quarterly meeting collection, \$7.25; Rawdon church, Judson Mason, \$1; Miss Gray of India, \$1; Rev. Mr. Gates, U. S., \$2; Mr. Jones, U. S., \$1. Total, \$1,274.88.

N. B.—Any errors that may be discovered will be corrected. H. H. H.

The above is sent to the press as received from Rev. H. H. Hall. All the sums reported have been credited to the several churches to which they belong to the best of my knowledge and information given. Other sums sent direct to me have been before reported in MESSENGER AND VISITOR and are not repeated in the above.

A. COHOON, Treas. Dem. Funds. Wolfville, July 24.

[As received at this office, the above list of moneys contributed to the North West Mission funds included the contributions

per individuals as well as by churches. To print the whole would demand a page or more of the paper. The acknowledgment given will probably be regarded as sufficient. Any contributor to the funds may examine the full list which will be found at this office, if he wishes further assurance that his contribution has been properly acknowledged.]

EDITOR MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

Latest from India.

**SIMLA, Aug. 1.**—Maulvi Sidayat Rasool, who was recently arrested at Lucknow, on a charge of insulting Queen Victoria and the British government at a meeting of Mohammedans, called to congratulate the sultan on his victories over Greece, on which occasion Maulvi told the assembly that "But for the sultan's forbearance the old woman's ribs would have been broken years ago," has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

The government offered to accept sureties for his good behaviour in lieu of imprisonment, but he could not produce them.

In consequence of the rapid spread of the revolt from 12,000 to 15,000 natives now being under arms, the government has ordered the reserve brigade to assemble under the command of Col. Woodhouse.

The British regiments will await events at Rawalpindi and the native regiments at Marden. The staff will remain for the time at Nowahera.

Port Chakdara is strong enough to resist any attack and it had a good supply of ammunition. The only fear is that the garrison may become exhausted by constant fighting.

The tribesmen are sending forward fresh relays continually. The reconnoitering column yesterday found the enemy in great force, blocking the road to Chakdara. During the fighting a hundred of the enemy were killed and the British had 14 wounded.

The enemy followed up the retiring column and attacked the camp in a half-hearted manner, being easily repulsed by the garrison.

Gen. Blood with every available man will start tomorrow for the relief of Chakdara and the garrison has been notified of his intention by heliograph. Heavy fighting is expected at Amandara.

T. H. Hall sells, Munsey, Cosmopolitan, McClure, Century, Scribner, Harper and all other leading magazines. His location is old and well known, Cor. Germain and King, St. John.

In McClure's Magazine for September will be reproduced a superb life-cast of the face of Henry Clay, made by John H. I. Browere in 1825, when Clay was forty-eight years old. It is probably the most real and vivid likeness of Clay in existence, and it has never been published. In the same number of McClure's will be reproduced the only portrait ever painted of Mrs. Henry Clay. It also has never been published. Notes by Mr. Charles Henry Hart will relate the history of the portraits and the circumstances under which they were produced.

The August issue of "Table Talk," outside of its usual useful and entertaining departments, such as "The New Bill of Fare," "Housekeepers Inquiries," "Seasonable Menus and Recipes," and "Fashion Notes," assumes quite the air of camping life, giving an article on "Cooking in Camp" by Cornelia C. Bedford, and a sketch entitled "Memory of Camp Life on the Plain" by Mrs. Grinnell. It also contains the story of "Strange Plants and Fruits as Food," by Ethel Ramsey, and other seasonal and interesting matter. A sample copy will be forwarded, free, to any of our readers who send their name and address to Table Talk Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

The jubilee stamps will add close upon a quarter of a million dollars to the revenue of the country. The Postmaster General has decided to authorize the issue of partial sets in order to meet the demands from all quarters for souvenirs. Every accounting post office in Canada will be supplied with partial sets from a half cent up to 50 cents and from a half cent up to \$1.00. The issue of these partial sets will probably begin some day next week, perhaps on Wednesday. The demand for complete sets has been very large, about 9,000 sets having already been issued. A very handsome portfolio enclosing a complete set of the stamps is to be forwarded to the Duke of Norfolk, Postmaster General of England.



Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness, Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York

A secret commission has been sent abroad by the department of agriculture at Washington to investigate the possibility of Siberia as the wheat growing rival of the western States.

Severe storms have prevailed throughout Catalonia, Spain. Out of 130,000 hectares of vineyards scarcely 5,000 have escaped. In the districts of Ragoga and Gerona at least 80,000 hectares of vineyards have been seriously damaged.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt Wednesday at Pontedera, Italy, and other places in the Arno valley. Many buildings were wrecked, and a large number of persons are reported to have been injured.

Li Hung Tao, grand councillor and member of the Taungli Yamen of China, is dead. He was a believer in a strong anti-foreign policy, and was the chief opponent of Li Hung Chang, who will probably be promoted.

The demand of the German ambassador at Constantinople, Baron Saurma De Jeltsch, that a provision be inserted in the peace treaty between Greece and Turkey for a European control of Greek finances meets with disfavor among the other ambassadors. Even the Turks oppose the project.

A treaty was signed on June 15 by the representatives of the five central American states or republics of Guatemala, Costa Rico, Nicaragua, Honduras and San Salvador. This treaty will go into effect on Sept. 15, if ratified by that time. The union is named the republic of Central America, and the countries forming it will now take the name of states.

The British ship Tasmania, of Glasgow, Captain Grahm, from Calcutta, ran upon sunken rocks, off Cape Maria, at the northern extremity of New Zealand, Friday morning and sank immediately. Six of the crew were drowned. The Tasmania was a four masted iron ship, built in 1886, and registered 2,083 tons.

Let's Buy at Gilmour's—Why?

You have the largest selection in the City of Fashionable and desirable cloths to choose from; all garments will be cut by experienced cutters and made by skilled tailors; you are assured of fit and satisfaction because we stand back of every garment that goes out of the store—if anything turns out wrong we want the opportunity to make it right. We do not profess never to make a mistake, but we spare no pains to come as near perfection as possible. The prices are always fair; we try rather to see how much value we can give than how much we can make out of you. A great many have found it profitable to buy here and we think you will.

A. GILMOUR, Tailor. St. John. 68 King Street.

MARRIAGE.

TAYLOR-BACON.—At 1st church, July 28th, Taylor and Cora Matilda Descon Charles B.

MORRILL-SILLIKER.—Springfield, Lot 8, F. Rev. Henry Carter, J. Silliker, both of O'Leary.

HOOPER-McEWEN.—July 28, by Rev. C. Hooper, pastor of Kingsville, Ohio, to Kingsville, P. B.

WHITE-CLYBURN.—Mr. Edward H. MacCountry Harbor, July 28, Snelling, Michael White Cllyburn, both of County.

McGRATH-SUTHERLAND.—Mr. Edward Roads, Country Harbour, W. A. Snelling, Daniel Sutherland, both of St. N. S.

BRIGGS-DAY.—At Creek meeting house Baptist church, July Wright, assisted by R. A. and Rev. J. W. Briggs and Flossie M. man, Queens Co., N. B.

PORTER-McDONALD.—parsonage, Swampscott Rev. L. A. Palmer, Melrose, Mass., former S. and Viola Beatrice, E. MacDonald, of Moulton.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL.—At Hill consumption, Mrs. I. daughter of Mrs. Anthony, 30th year of her age. number of years was a full member of our church strong trust in her Savior.

EDGETT.—At Hopeville of paralysis, Capt. Solomon of St. John, in the 60th For many years Mr. Ed of the Baptist church in his sympathies were with Adventists.

McBAY.—At Greenview Fred L. McBay, in the 2 He was the youngest son of that place, and was who knew him. Fred professed Christ, but on sought and found the trusting in Jesus. His of pain, which he bore. The funeral took place Brown's Flats conducted A. Bonnell, assisted by Mr. Bonnell preached found in the 50th Psalm verses.

SAUNDERS.—At Yarmouth, 26th, of heart failure after Fred Saunders, son of R aged 30 years. Mr. Saunders years connected with the VISITOR office as book-ness department, and St. John. He had no fession of religion, but gave the comforting friends that his trust was Saviour, so that those sorrow not as those without.

GINN.—Rev. C. H. Henderson, publication of the following the obituary notice of 1 fished in the MESSENGER July 14; Some ten years privilege to become acquainted brother and family weeks after my first visit came the first preaching sion field that had a territory of 90 miles. I appreciate Elisha did his little row was to me like an oasis in ly when the father and r they were led to walk in truth. I will not soon forget that dear father had to his childhood teaching might he came to my room. He said, "I'm afraid I peace came to his of resting on his infant said, "I believe to follow more acceptable." On November, 1889. He said, "This is one of the my life I did not know that my wife was going to will be in communion to come a very active member liberal supporter



MARRIAGES.

TAYLOR-BACON.—At the Falmouth Baptist church, July 28th, Deacon William O. Taylor and Cora Maud, daughter of the late Deacon Charles Bacon.

MORRILL-SILLIKER.—At the parsonage, Springfield, Lot 8, P. E. T., on July 20, by Rev. Henry Carter, John Morrill to Bella Silliker, both of O'Leary.

HOOPER-McEWEN.—At Marie, P. E. I., July 28, by Rev. C. W. Corey, Rev. A. E. Hooper, pastor of the Baptist church of Kingsville, Ohio, to Clemmie C. McEwen, of Greenwich, P. E. I.

WHITE-CLYBURN.—At the residence of Mr. Edward H. Mason, Cross Roads, Country Harbor, July 21st, by Rev. W. A. Snelling, Michael White to Mrs. Minnie Clyburn, both of Country Harbor.

MCGRATH-SUTHERLAND.—At the residence of Mr. Edward H. Mason, Cross Roads, Country Harbor, July 21st, by Rev. W. A. Snelling, Daniel McGrath to Mary Sutherland, both of St. Mary's, Guys Co., N. S.

BRIGGS-DAY.—At the Lower Salmon Creek meeting house of the 2nd Chipman Baptist church, July 28, by Rev. F. C. Wright, assisted by Rev. W. E. McIntyre, B. A., and Rev. J. W. S. Young, Levi H. Briggs and Flossie M. Day, both of Chipman, Queens Co., N. B.

PORTER-MACDONALD.—At the Baptist parsonage, Swampscott, Mass., July 28, by Rev. L. A. Palmer, John P. Porter, of Melrose, Mass., formerly of Falmouth, N. S., and Viola Beatrice, daughter of Thomas E. MacDonald, of Mount Dennison, N. S.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL.—At Hillsboro, July 23rd, of consumption, Mrs. Robert Campbell, daughter of Mrs. Anthony Steeves, in the 30th year of her age. This sister for a number of years was a faithful and consistent member of our church. She died in strong trust in her Saviour.

EDGEETT.—At Hopewell Cape, July 23rd, of paralysis, Capt. Solomon Edgett, formerly of St. John, in the 69th year of his age. For many years Mr. Edgett was a member of the Baptist church in Hopewell. Of late his sympathies were with the Seventh-day Adventists.

McBAY.—At Greenwich Hill, July 20th, Fred L. McBay, in the 21st year of his age. He was the youngest son of John McBay of that place, and was well liked by all who knew him. Fred had never openly professed Christ, but on his death-bed he sought and found the Saviour, and died trusting in Jesus. His last days were full of pain, which he bore without a murmur. The funeral took place on Thursday at Brown's Flats conducted by the Rev. H. A. Bonnell, assisted by S. W. Schurman. Mr. Bonnell preached from the words found in the 50th Psalm, 14th and 15th verses.

SAUNDERS.—At Yarmouth, N. S., July 26th, of heart failure after a brief illness, F. Bert Saunders, son of Rev. J. H. Saunders, aged 30 years. Mr. Saunders was for some years connected with the MESSENGER AND VISITOR office as book-keeper in the business department, and was well known in St. John. He had not made a public profession of religion, but before his death gave the comforting assurance to his friends that his trust was in Christ as his Saviour, so that those who mourn for him sorrow not as those without hope.

GINN.—Rev. C. Henderson requests the publication of the following in addition to the obituary notice of Deacon Ginn published in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR of July 14: Some ten years ago it was my privilege to become acquainted with this dear brother and family, and in a few weeks after my first visit their home became the first preaching station on a mission field that had a terminus the distance of 90 miles. I appreciated that home as Elisha did his little room at Shunem. It was to me like an oasis in a desert, especially when the father and mother and daughter were led to walk in the light of God's truth. I will not soon forget the struggle that dear father had to overcome some of his childhood teachings. Twice in one night he came to my room beseeching help. He said, "I'm afraid I'm lost." When peace came to his mind he spoke of resting on his infant baptism, but soon said, "I believe to follow Christ would be more acceptable." He was baptized November, 1889. On that morning he said, "This is one of the happiest days of my life. I did not know until last night that my wife was going with me. Now we will be in communion together." He became a very active member in church work, a liberal supporter of every good

cause, much devoted to his Bible and the family altar. He took a deep interest in reading the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, especially the news from the churches. When we decided to build a house of worship, Brother Ginn was the foremost man. He led the subscription list and gave an acre of land for church purposes. He rejoiced in the Lord as the work went on and gave Him all the glory. About two months ago I made him my last visit and had once more the joy of mingling our prayers at the throne of grace. He was then quite strong for a man of 74 years. I pray God to comfort the widow, who has passed her three score and ten, and the dear family that remains in that homestead, whose kindness I have appreciated more than tongue can express.

As a High Churchman Sees Us.

To the Editor of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR:

DEAR SIR,—The Literary Digest of June 5, 1897, lately by mere accident came under my notice, and while I was much pleased with its contents I was amused with the following, which was very properly placed under the head of "A Call for more superciliousness." "As a matter of fact, could anything be more utterly contemptible than the great American sects? We do not refer to respectable religions like the Presbyterian and the Lutheran, the fruit of the travail of the sixteenth century, but such low, time-serving, ignorant superstitions as the Baptist church, the Methodist Episcopal church and the like. In the east these parvenu folk do not dare raise their heads, or if they do, they are laughed at for their pains. But no doubt in the west it is different, and quite possibly there, a Baptist minister or a Methodist minister may consider himself of an equality with a Church clergyman. Should this be the case, a little 'arrogance' and 'superciliousness' would be very useful and highly commendable. Those who boast that they derive their office from the people should be made to know, if not feel, that they are removed by an infinite chasm from those who derive their mysterious powers from above and are the viceregerents of heaven.

"Of course in matters non-eclesiastical there should be Christian politeness shown to every one according to his position in life, but in such matters dissenting ministers should be made to feel their inferiority. All we mean is that people should be kept in proper place, and surely the proper place of a priest of the church is very different from that of a minister of any sect.

"There is another fact well worthy of note, the strength of the church is usually in proportion to the culture and refinement of the population. We do not mean that it is all exclusively among the rich and highly educated that the church makes their converts, but that in a state of society where people know their true position in life, whether it be great or small, where the doctrine of the catechism is a reality, that all must order themselves lowly and reverently to all their betters; just in these communities the church is strong. And where Yankee spread-eagleism prevails, there the church is found only among the few people who have been educated elsewhere among more favourable circumstances. In view of these facts we maintain that, so far as this church being in fault for too much hauteur and exclusiveness, she has in too many instances been ready to lower her standard."

The extract is from a speech of the High Church, Rev. Arthur Ritchie, rector of St. Ignatius' Protestant Episcopal church in New York city published in the paper he edits.—The Catholic Champion. He seems to have forgotten the history of his church, the outcome, as it was, of the sensuality of Henry VIII. Had Henry never seen the beautiful Anne Boleyn, there never would have been an Episcopal church in England. While I respect the Church of England as represented today by ministers noted for their erudition and piety, I am compelled to class such men as the (Rev?) Arthur Ritchie with those whose promptings in the reign of Henry VIII flooded England with the blood of martyrs. I am glad he was born in the nineteenth century, when the fagot, the stake and the ax have ceased to be the arguments of such bigots.

Yours truly, CHAS. E. KNAPP.

Dorchester, July 30.

Desultory fighting continued throughout Wednesday at Malakand, the tribesman driving in the pickets, of whom

Great Reduction In Summer Dress Goods.

We are making great preparation for Fall Business and soon there will be a shuffling to find room for the new goods. The goods that are here now have got to go regardless of their first cost. At 25c. yd. there are some Beautiful Fancy Goods in the Newest Colorings. At 45c. yd. there are Silk and Wool Mixture, Plain Wool Fabrics, Fancy Chiverette, and many other attractive lines. At 60c. there are Costume Lengths that were as high as \$1.10 a yard.

Send for Samples at once if you want an excellent dress at half its worth.

Fred A. Dykeman & Co., 97 King Street, St. John, N. B.

thirteen Sepoys were killed and forty-nine wounded. The Punjab infantry, in a succession of brilliant charges, drove back great masses of the tribesman, killing ninety. Later on the enemy returned with reinforcements and renewed the attack with new determination charging right up to the breastworks. They were repulsed, however, at all points.

The scaffolding of the bridge at Schwarzenberg, Austria, on which were a number of workmen, fell on Friday and ten of the men were swept away and drowned.

As a result of the efforts of John Redmond, M. P., it is probable the government will soon release the remaining prisoners, Wilson, Burton, Dalton, Flanagan and Featherstone, now undergoing penal servitude for life in Portland prison. It is thought the forthcoming visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Ireland will be signalized by the release of all Irish political prisoners.

FREE MASONRY IN N. B.

From A. D. 1784 to A. D. 1894, by William Franklin Bunting, Past Grand Master, Past Grand Secretary, Past Master, Past Principal, Z. Past Eminent Commander, Representative of the Grand Lodges of Missouri, Utah, Oregon, etc.

A volume of 430 pages royal octavo, bound in garter blue full cloth, with emblematical cover and embellished with seventeen full page half tone illustrations, comprising a history of St. John's Lodge of St. John from 1802 to 1894, particulars of the old Provincial Grand Lodge (Atholl or Anlesta) of Nova Scotia, a synopsis of all Craft Lodges, Royal Arch Chapters, Knight Templar Encampments, Royal and Select Master's Councils, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Bodies, etc., organized or existing in New Brunswick from 1784 to 1894, together with descriptions of the principal halls occupied by the Craft in St. John, and other matters of interest to Free Masons. This work should be a valuable acquisition to any library. Sent postpaid to any address on receipt of price, \$2.00.

Address PATERSON & CO. MASONIC TEMPLE, St. John, N. B.



Extension Tables Walnut or Oak Finish. Prices start at \$4.50.

F. A. JONES, 16 and 18 King Street. BEDROOM SUITS, \$11.00.

A. KINSELLA, FREESTONE, GRANITE, MARBLE WORKS. Wholesale and Retail. (next I.C.R. Station) St. John, N.B.

Having on hand a large stock of Monuments, Tablets, Gravestones, Baptismal Fonts, Mantel and Plumbers' Slabs, will fill orders received before May 1st, 1897, at Greatly Reduced Prices. He guarantees satisfaction with his work, and delivers and sets up free of charge. (mar243m)

Advertisement for 'CHILD'S PLAY ON WASH DAY WITH SURPRISE SOAP' featuring an illustration of a woman washing clothes in a tub.

Don't work: let SURPRISE SOAP do the labor for you. It's the way to wash clothes (without boiling or scalding), gives the sweetest, cleanest clothes with the least work. Follow the directions on the wrapper.



## Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, in somnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. L. Hood, Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

# Hood's Pills

gestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, in somnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. L. Hood, Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

We hear a great deal about purifying the blood. The way to purify it is to enrich it. Blood is not a simple fluid like water. It is made up of minute bodies and when these are deficient, the blood lacks the life-giving principle. Scott's Emulsion is not a mere blood purifier. It actually increases the number of the red corpuscles in the blood and changes unhealthy action into health.

If you want to learn more of it we have a book, which tells the story in simple words.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

## Intercolonial Railway.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 21st June, 1897, the Trains of this Railway will run Daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

### TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN:

Express for Campbellton, Pugwash, Picton and Halifax.....	7.00
Express for Halifax.....	12.25
Accommodation for Moncton, Point du Chene and Springhill Junction.....	12.40
Express for Sussex.....	18.85
Express for Bothesay.....	18.90
Express for Quebec, Montreal, Halifax and Sydney.....	22.30

Buffet Sleeping Cars for Montreal, Levis, St. John and Halifax will be attached to trains leaving St. John at 22.30 o'clock and Halifax at 20.00 o'clock.

### TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN:

Accommodation from Sydney, Halifax and Moncton (Monday excepted).....	6.05
Express from Montreal and Quebec (Monday excepted).....	7.15
Express from Sussex.....	8.20
Accommodation from Point du Chene.....	12.40
Express from Halifax.....	16.00
Express from Bothesay.....	18.80
Express from Campbellton, Picton and Camp- bellton.....	18.90
Express from Bothesay.....	22.30

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are heated by steam from the locomotive, and those between Halifax and Montreal, via Levis are lighted by electricity.

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER,  
General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B.  
10th June, 1897.

## Messenger and Visitor

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

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

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

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

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

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

## News Summary.

President McKinley is having a vacation. He has gone to Lake Champlain.

A big strike of petroleum was made on the 21st inst. in Galt township, Gaspe. The flow is at the rate of 5,760 barrels a day.

At Tuesday's meeting of the Lambeth conference a resolution was passed recognizing the adoption of the title of archbishop in the provinces of Canada.

Fire at Yonkers, N. Y. Tuesday evening, destroyed two large factory buildings. The loss will probably reach half a million dollars, and eight hundred people are thrown out of employment.

The most important and largest gathering of the heads of labor organization of America ever held is now in session in Wheeling, W. Pa. The purpose of the conference is to aid in a speedy and successful termination of the great coal strike.

Noble C. Earle, a travelling man for a New York Pharmaceutical house, took a train at Rockland, Me., Tuesday morning for Portland, Me. In his pocket was a wallet containing \$1,000 in negotiable bonds and \$50 in money. When he arrived in Portland it was missing.

Secretary Long has decided to send the battleship Indiana to Halifax to be docked and cleaned and scraped. The navy department believe that it would be decidedly risky in the present unsatisfactory condition of the approaches to the dock at Port Royal, S. C., to send the vessel there.

Some members of the Grand Army of the Republic in New York are actively engaged in promoting a movement for the change of the observance of Memorial day from May 30 to the last Sunday in May. Although an act of Congress will be necessary to effect the change, the Grand Army veterans believe it can be brought about.

In committee of supply Tuesday Hon. Mr. Goschen announced a supplementary naval estimate of £500,000, which he said was necessitated by rapid additions to foreign navies. Four very fast armored cruisers of 11,850 tons each are to be built. In addition to these £600,000 will be spent for new torpedo boat destroyers.

The armor producing companies having declined to furnish the Navy department the armor needed for the three battleships now building at the price of \$300 per ton fixed by Congress, Secretary Long has taken the second step in the line marked out by Congress and has called upon the shipbuilding companies themselves to submit propositions for procuring and fitting the armor. If the shipbuilders decline Secretary Long will proceed one step further and appoint a Board of officers to carry out the direction of Congress and frame a plan for the establishment of a government armor plant.

In an interview with the Associated Press correspondent, L. M. Turner, who spent eleven years in Alaska and the Arctic regions in the employ of the government, said: "It is about time to call a halt on this mad rush to the Klondyke gold fields. Hundreds of men are going as far as they can, relying on others to help them. That help will be meagre enough and scores will certainly endure hardships that death alone will relieve. The transportation companies cannot possibly accommodate the number going by way of St. Michaels. The small river steamers will not afford room for one-third of the number going by that route. The provisions will have to be furnished by the transportation companies and two-thirds of the passengers will board at St. Michaels or along the Yukon, and they will not see Dawson City until next spring. Many of those who go by way of Dyea will be compelled to winter at the head waters of the Yukon."

The government's policy respecting the Yukon district was announced Tuesday. Two officers from the Victoria, B. C., customs house will be despatched to a point near Lake Tagish, where all goods sent inland by the Taya route can be intercepted at that point; also a stronger mounted police post will be erected. It is intended to bring the total strength of the Yukon police up to 100 officers and men, there being twenty now in the district. Plans for the mail service contemplate regular monthly trips between Taya and Fort Selkirk on the Yukon river, a distance of 400 miles. Along this route it is proposed to establish small police posts fifty miles apart. It was also determined to test the feasibility of connecting Dawson City with Taya by means of a telegraph line. The government has decided to charge a royalty of ten per cent. upon the output of all claims yielding \$500 and under monthly to each claim, and a royalty of twenty per cent. upon each claim yielding over that amount per month.

The editor of the American Monthly Review of Reviews, in his department entitled "The Progress of the World," discusses harvest and trade prospects, the new tariff, the coal strike, American annexation policies, our diplomacy on the seal question, Japan and Hawaii, British interests in Canada, European politics, and many other timely topics. In connection with matter on the Klondyke gold fields an excellent map of Alaska is published. In the same department appear interesting views of important British colonial capitals.

Last Thursday evening Magee Allen had a narrow escape while out for a run. While passing a team the handle bar of his wheel suddenly became loose, consequently the wheel was beyond the control of the rider and collided with the carriage. The frightened horse made still faster time. The bicycle was thrown over the heads of those in the carriage, while the bicyclist was caught in one of the wheels of the vehicle and went around several times before the horse could be stopped. The young man's nose was broken, as also was an artery in his head, from which the blood flowed freely. He was very weak from loss of blood when a medical man arrived on the scene. Young Allen is now doing well.—Sackville Post.

There is a good deal of interest in Nova Scotia over the new steamship service between Boston and Yarmouth. The Dominion Atlantic Railway Company is going to be a strong competitor of the Yarmouth Steamship Company and a war of rates is looked for. The new boat Prince Edward, belonging to the D. A. R., is expected to go on route about August 1st. She is 268 feet long, 33 feet beam and 18 feet deep and is guaranteed a speed of over 18 knots an hour. Her engines are of the triple expansion type, driving twin screws and taking steam from two large double ended boilers with forced draught. She is handsomely fitted throughout, with accommodations for a large number of both cabin and steerage passengers, is lighted throughout by electricity and has artificial ventilation. She is also provided with special gear for quick handling of cargo, and has all the latest appliances for the comfort of passengers.

Brander Matthews recently sent a copy of Rudyard Kipling's "Many Inventions" to its author with a request that he should write something on the flyleaf. There happened to be four flyleaves, and Kipling wrote a new poem on each of them.

## A City Man's Wail.

There Are Thousands Like Him in Canada.

"To be candid and truthful, I am miserable, used up, nervous, and can't sleep these days; I feel as if life was not worth living. I have tried country air, and have strictly followed my doctor's advice, yet here I am, fast wearing away."

This confession, made by a resident of one of our largest Canadian cities, truly represents the condition of thousands of men and woman, old and young, at this time of the year.

It is almost certain that such weakly and broken down men and women have not yet heard the joyful news that Paine's Celery Compound is the great life renewer and builder, the medicine that makes the weak strong, that gives vim and true activity to languid and despondent, that makes the blood pure and red, that gives digestive vigor and sweet refreshing sleep.

Are you dear reader, amongst the afflicted ones? Are you, pining in misery and suffering and full of dread and fears? If so, let us point you to the only medicine that can meet your case without a fear of failure. It is Paine's Celery Compound, nature's medicine for the tired and worn out body and unstrung nerves. The virtues of this medicine strike right at the seat of the trouble, quickly bringing health and happiness. It has a marvellous record of cures, a fast and enduring fame won by rescues and life saving. Will you test its efficacy? You must if you desire health and robustness as well as extended years.

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Do you have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back? Do you feel dull and sleepy? Does your mouth have a bad taste, especially in the morning? Is your appetite poor? Is there a feeling like a heavy load upon the stomach? Sometimes a faint, all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach, which food does not satisfy? Are your eyes sunken? Do your hands and feet become cold and clammy? Is there a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly? Are the whites of your eyes tinged with yellow? Is your urine scanty and high colored? Does it deposit a sediment after standing? If you suffer from any of these symptoms Use

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PRICE 25 CENTS. FIVE BOXES \$1.00.

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That is, without money. I will put you in the way of earning your way through my college and any literary school or into a business or profession.

A young man with a thorough knowledge of business has a better chance than without it. 3 to 4 months of earnest work is enough. You can learn shorthand by mail during spare time, as many have. Ask for a lesson, free?

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TRURO, N. S.

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THAT'S HOW MRS. A. WILSON, TORONTO, DESIGNATES KOOTENAY CURE.

It's a good thing for people getting up in years to know of some remedy they can rely on that will be their "Standby" in the hour of sickness, and when disease overtakes them.

Mrs. Wilson is a lady 68 years of age, residing at 125 John St. Like many another person, advanced in life, an attack of Grippe, which she had five years ago, left her in a bad condition. She tells, under oath, that she had the doctor attend her, but found her kidneys were badly affected, and the cords of her neck had grown stiff. While in this condition she began taking Ryckman's Kootenay Cure, and she declares that she never had any thing before that seemed to hit the right place. She says it has cured her, and is now her standby. It has toned up her constitution, given her a relish for food, and made her feel better in every way.

Full particulars of this and hundreds of other cases sent free by addressing The S. S. Ryckman Medicine Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont. Chart book free on application.

Unlike falls, the supply rains are pel them voirs, tan quired on demons of water ity of a wind, and a depth, i those who their cost usefulness have not long ago. It must tion of the there must give pressu have at lea floe propen sure which be conduct by a ditch furrow down tween the r Windmills ating the flo quantity acc will bring in from below t does not dep ply on hand, ulation as th more loss on is more comp be free on th ity to thus in some farms, but the low with what is them within maintain that of a farm upo for the purpos for mitigating ter than none, engine offer th blem. There is a fo short lengths o the soil at a dep the plough, ke surface as pos connected wit tiles need not b manently, but i of their remova For instance, a ries marked off and placed tiles four inches belo plants in the ro plants. When with runners middle of each r to carry off the surface during p but enabled him dry weather cam and the weeds g easy matter to ta them down for a an acre of straw crop of choice fru prices and which outfit in two Record. When to Se The best time in out strawberries is then been properly ners which alway has fruited quickl be as quickly tra much better for the old plants, whic to be procured for a strawberry plant th



The Farm.

Irrigation.

Unlike those sections where rain seldom falls, the farmers of the East need only supply their farms during periods when rains are not frequent, which does not compel them to construct large storage reservoirs, tanks of sufficient capacity being required only, and on some farms it has been demonstrated that more than a full supply of water can be thus obtained.

It must be admitted that the conformation of the land is to be considered, and there must consequently be some height to give pressure to the water. It must also have at least a slight decline in order to flow properly; but the tank can give pressure which is the main point. Water may be conducted along the heads of the rows by a ditch made with a plough, and a small furrow down the middle of the space between the rows permits the water to flow.

There is a form of irrigation by which short lengths of drain-tile are arranged in the soil at a depth only sufficient to escape the plough, keeping the tile as near the surface as possible, the drain-tile being connected with the water supply. The tiles need not be placed in the ground permanently, but in a manner so as to permit of their removal to any location desired.

When to Set Out Strawberries.

The best time in the whole year to set out strawberries is in July. If the soil has then been properly enriched, the new runners which always start when the plant has fruited quickly start out, and should be as quickly transplanted. They are much better for producing a crop than are the old plants, which are the only ones to be procured for spring planting.

winter has more or less dead roots on it. These not only do not help its growth, but they are a positive detriment to the future vigor of the vine. The otherwise unexplainable running out of old varieties and their becoming less and less productive is, we think, due to the presence of these decaying roots, which sap the vitality of the vine.

Horse Breeding.

There is one very disquieting side to the resumption of breeding horses on the part of farmers, and that is that for the last five years farmers have been selling their best animals, and they were the only ones that brought any kind of prices. The natural consequences have followed, and to-day many a farmer has the worst lot of scrub stock in the way of horse flesh that could fall to the lot of any country.

Good mares can be used for the farm work just as well as geldings, and those who have made a practice of using mares would not have geldings, as they claim that the mares are not only of higher intelligence, but can stand more work. The mares to be selected should be at least 15, 3, and 16 hands would be all the better.

Alfred A. Taylor, of Margaree, says:—"One bottle MINARD'S LINIMENT cured a swelling of the gambie joint, and saved a horse worth \$140.00. Thos. W. Payne, of Bathurst, saved the life of a valuable horse that the Vet had given up, with a few bottles of MINARD'S LINIMENT."

OGILVIE'S Hungarian Flour.

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No other Flour will make as much bread to the barrel. Bakers make 150 two-pound loaves from one barrel of Ogilvie's Hungarian. THE PRICE is now so near that of Ontario flours, that you would lose money by buying any other. IT ABSORBS more water than any other known flour; therefore, the bread will keep moist longer. HUNGARIAN is made from No. 1 Hard Manitoba Wheat (acknowledged the best in the world), and scientifically milled by the latest improved methods.

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Has More Worries than the Public are  
Aware Of—Nervous Exhaustion the  
Frequent Outcome.

There is more worry connected with the routine life of the average clergyman than most people imagine. His duties are multifarious, and it is little wonder that he frequently becomes the victim of nervous exhaustion, insomnia, etc. In this condition Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act more speedily upon the nervous system than any other medicine, and promptly restore the user to a normal state of health. Rev. Wm. Clarke, a rising young Methodist minister stationed at Orono, Ont., says:—"I have derived great benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I found that when I attempted to study I would become drowsy and could not apply myself to my work. My digestion was very bad, and my nervous system seemed to be out of gear. At first I paid but little attention to the matter, but found myself growing worse. At this time I was stationed at Fort Stewart, Ont., and was boarding at the home of a storekeeper, who advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I decided to do so, and thanks to this medicine I am again restored to good health. Under these circumstances I feel it my duty to say a good word for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapping bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

### Wanted.

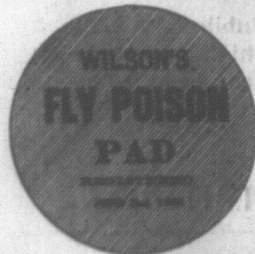
Old brass, Androns brass candlesticks, old pieces mahogany furniture, brass trays and snuffers, Grandfather tall clocks, old coin, and postage stamps on the envelopes before 1870, old china. Address—  
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### News Summary.

There were thirty-two failures in the Dominion this week, compared with thirty-seven in the corresponding week last year.

Dr. Smith, superintendent of the Dominion Lazaretto at Tracadie, N. B., is visiting the Icelandic settlements on Lake Winnipeg in quest of leprosy cases.

It is said in Montreal that at the expiration of his term in November Sir Adolphe Chapleau will take up his permanent residence in Paris.

During a thunder storm Saturday evening lightning struck the house of Gilbert Brown, Newburg Junction, Carleton Co., demolishing one of the flues and partially unroofing the building.

The lunatic Beveridge, who killed Bain, another inmate of the Annapolis county asylum, on the morning of the 9th instant, has been arrested and taken to Annapolis jail charged with murder.

Hon. A. G. Blair and David Russell, of St. John, and others, gave notice of application for incorporation by letters patent as the Canadian Calcium Carbide Company, Ltd., with an authorized capital of \$10,000,000, with head office in Montreal.

A despatch from Berlin announces that the British government has denounced the favored nation treaties with the German Zollverein at the instance of the Canadian government. A cabinet minister at Ottawa said nothing is known of it there. The treaty has been in force since May 30, 1865.

About 4,500 shad were taken in the weirs at Scott's Bay last Saturday night. The fish are reported as of the best quality, fully two-thirds being No. 1's. This is reported the largest single catch at that place for twenty-six years.—Windsor Tribune.

In army circles the announcement made by Rt. Hon. W. Broderick, that there should be an interchange of the troops of the empire, and that some of the colonial battalions should do duty in England, the British regulars taking their places in the colonies, has created the greatest interest. Details will be ready in a few days.

Right Hon. Sir Wilfred Laurier, in an interview at Paris, declared that his government would do all in its power to develop the commercial relations with France, which are not now so very active. To attain this result it would be necessary to enlarge the existing Canadian French treaty.

The Egyptian intelligence department has received word of heavy tribal fighting up the Nile between the Dervishes and Jaalins. The Dervishes, under one of the generals of the Khalif, defeated the Jaalins in a pitched battle, and occupied Metelneh on July 1. The losses on both sides were very large. The Jaalins are said to have lost 2,000 killed.

Over three-hundred policy holders in the Massachusetts Benefit Life Assurance Association held an exciting meeting Monday afternoon in New York. President John Henry Rolker, who was in attendance, preserved a calm demeanor, notwithstanding the fact that "fraud" and "swindle" were pretty freely used by the policy holders.

In a letter to a friend in Montreal Sir Wilfrid Laurier says: "As to the titles and honors which were conferred upon me, I was not consulted as to their acceptance. I found the decree, signed by the Queen, awaiting me when I arrived in London. Is there a reasonable man who can say that under the circumstances I could have refused to accept it and throw the official document from Her Majesty into the basket? The question is not to be discussed."

At a special session of the Cabinet Monday night the arrangement entered into with the United States treasury department by the Minister of Customs concerning the Yukon district was approved. The ministers decided to open up correspondence with Washington for the purpose of securing consent of the United States government to the utilization of a right of way for the transport of Dominion forces and supplies through the disputed territory between tidewater and the interior.

The Mineral Products Co., which is operating in Albert Co. on the extensive bed of manganese at or near Dawson Settlement, A. Co., are preparing for vigorous work. Lately a huge cylinder for drying purposes was taken to the works. This company propose to manufacture this manganese into bricks and use them in connection with Badgerville Charcoal Iron Works in N. S., which they have recently purchased or leased. The manager of this company, a Mr. Hoyt, of New York, is evidently a hustler, and the working of these two products will cause the circulation of considerable money in both places.—Moncton Times.

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