

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,
VOLUME LX.

{ THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,
VOLUME XLIX.

Vol. XIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1897.

No. 24.

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Parliament. In the Dominion Parliament business is now being pushed forward with commendable zeal. The oratorical stage of the session having been passed, the members are now addressing themselves to work with the view of reaching as soon as possible a point at which it may be practicable for Parliament to adjourn. A large amount of projected legislation will not be overtaken. The business of the session is a good deal interfered with by the Premier's compulsory absence in England in attendance upon the Queen's Jubilee celebration. It has been announced that among the important legislation which must be held over is the Plebiscite bill. The reason given for the delay in this matter is that it would not be satisfactory to take the plebiscite in connection with the present electoral lists, and that as the Government intends to pass a franchise bill, it is best that the latter should be enacted at the same session as the plebiscite bill. The absence of Mr. Laurier, who desires to be present when these measures are discussed in the House, makes it inexpedient to take them up at the present session. The delay in the submission of the prohibition question is unfortunate, both because it disappoints for the time being the hopes of the prohibitionists and because it encourages suspicions—groundless suspicions probably—that the Government in this matter is not disposed to carry out its pledges.—Among the legislation which passed the House during the week are Mr. Casey's Bicycle bill, which provides that Railway Companies shall carry bicycles for passengers as baggage, and the Alien Labor bill, which may be described as a retaliatory measure provoked by similar legislation on the part of the United States. The bill had been so amended in committee as to make enforcement dependent upon the initiation of the Government or more strictly of the Attorney-General of Canada.

The Government and the Plebiscite. A large deputation of ministers and others from the Methodist Conference, which was in session last week at Ottawa, waited upon the Government represented by Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. Messrs. Fisher and Davies in reference to the proposed plebiscite on the prohibition question. A resolution adopted by the Conference was presented, which resolution called attention to the various pledges given by Mr. Laurier to introduce and pass a plebiscite bill at the very earliest opportunity and stated that, unless prohibition were submitted to the people as a distinct issue apart from other questions, it would not be in accordance with the Premier's promise. The sentiments embodied in the resolution were also voiced by speakers who addressed the Government on behalf of the Conference. While there did not appear to be a disposition to doubt but that the Government so far was acting in good faith and that the present delay was practically unavoidable, the delegation was quite emphatic in

holding that, if the confidence of the temperance people was to be retained, a plebiscite measure must be brought forward next session and that the issue as to prohibition should not be complicated with the question of direct taxation. Replying on behalf of the Government, Sir Richard Cartwright complimented the delegation upon the courteous and reasonable manner in which they had presented their wishes and said they would have been justified in expressing their disappointment somewhat strongly. He intimated that the Government considered it of importance that the plebiscite vote should be taken upon a franchise list that would fully and fairly represent the people, but that the Government had found impracticable to carry out its intention of passing a franchise bill at the present session of Parliament. Sir Richard said he spoke without consultation with his colleagues, but believed he was speaking the mind of the Government when he said that a plebiscite bill would be laid on the table of the House very early at the next session of Parliament. Sir Richard does not appear to have made an explicit statement as to whether or not the question of direct taxation would be attached to the plebiscite, but his language would seem to favor the conclusion that in his view the main question to be submitted in the plebiscite should not be mixed with a question as to the best means of making up the deficit in revenue. Hon. Mr. Fisher said the Government was in earnest and the idea of playing fast and loose with this question was the furthest from his mind.

Importance of Good Roads.

There is, at the present time, a very general agitation in favor of good roads. The agitation is certainly one of a highly commendable and wholesome character. Few things have a more important bearing upon the comfort of those who live in the rural sections of a country than the condition of the highways. No matter how fertile and productive the soil or how great other advantages there may be, so long as the roads are bad, the people are subject to very serious disadvantages. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the importance of good roads. It is easy to see that they represent not only comfort but cash value to those who have to use them.—They mean a saving in time, in team, harness and carriage service, and they add to the value of every acre of land in the sections of country through which they pass. The governments of these Maritime Provinces can hardly undertake anything more directly in the general interests of the people than to give wise attention to the building and repair of the highways. What is wanted is not merely grants of money from the public treasury but competent direction in the work of road making. For lack of this a vast amount of time and money in the aggregate is practically every year thrown away. It is gratifying to observe that in some parts of the country at least more attention than formerly is being given to this important subject. The use of road-making machines in sections of country where the soil is favorable to their operation will doubtless effect much improvement, and it is to be hoped that plans may be generally adopted whereby the road taxes and statute labor shall be expended under more competent direction. There is, however, probably no particular in which so much can be effected in the interests of good roads at so little cost as by the use of broad tires on heavy farm wagon and trucks.

Valuable Experiments.

Some valuable experiments, showing the difference of draft required in broad and narrow tires, are reported from the agricultural experimental

station at Columbia, Mo. Contrary to public expectation, it was established that in nearly all cases the draft was materially lighter when tires six inches wide were used than with tires of standard width. This is thought to remove the last objection to the gradual adoption of the broad wheel, and its effect in making, rather than in breaking roads has been thoroughly appreciated. On a macadam street the same draft required to haul a ton load with narrow tires hauled more than a ton and a quarter with the broad tires. On gravel roads the draft required to haul 1,000 pounds with narrow tires hauled 2,620 pounds on the broad tires. On dirt roads, dry and hard and free from ruts, the broad tires pulled more than one-third lighter. On mud roads, spongy on the surface and soft underneath, the broad tires drew one-fifth lighter than the narrow tires. On the same road, when soft and sticky on top and firm underneath, the narrow tires pulled materially lighter, the difference amounting to an average of one-third. When this same road had been wet to a great depth by continued rains, and the mud had become stiff and sticky, so that it would gather on the wheels, the difference was again largely in favor of the narrow tires. These two are the only conditions of the dirt road in which the narrow tires showed to advantage. On meadows and pastures the results have been strikingly in favor of the broad wheels. When the meadows are soft, from 3,000 to 4,000 pounds may be hauled on the broad wheels with the same draft as that required to haul a load of 2,000 pounds on the narrow wheels. The beneficial effect of the wide tire on dirt roads was also strikingly shown in the tests. A clay road, badly cut into ruts by the narrow tires, was selected for the test, as presenting conditions least favorable to the broad tire. A number of tests of the draft of the narrow tire were made in these open ruts, and immediately followed by the broad tires running in the same ruts. The first run of the broad tire over the narrow-tire ruts was accompanied by an increased draft; the second by a draft materially less than the original narrow tire; the third by a still greater decline, and in the fourth trip the rut was practically obliterated and filled, thus demonstrating that if even half the wagons had broad tires the results would be beneficial to all in decreased draft and better roads.

The Crops.

If the witness of the present season is not unprecedented—no one seems able to remember when the wetter season occurred. From the first of April to the middle of June fine days have been like angels' visits in their rarity. In May three-fourths of the days were rainy, and for St. John it is stated that the meteorological record for the month shows an aggregate rainfall within a very small fraction of ten inches. So continuous and heavy rains have been of course very much against farming operations. Seeding has been greatly hindered—in many places has been impossible—and in some cases where seed has been put into the ground it has been destroyed by the wet. In Prince, Edward Island, we understand, the rain fall has been less excessive than in the other provinces, and ordinary farming operations have therefore been less interfered with. In eastern Ontario, it is reported, the conditions have been much the same as in the Maritimes. In the western part of the latter province there has also been an excess of rain, but the effects upon the farming interests appear to have been less injurious. The prospects for fall sown wheat is that it will be above an average, and the prospect for spring wheat is regarded as fair, especially upon high lands. The long continued rains have affected the hay crop injuriously on low lying lands in many sections both east and west. On higher lands the prospect of the hay crop is good and the early starting of the grass proved a great blessing in some parts of the country where last year's crop had been short. The prospects for fruit, so far as can be judged at present, appears to be fairly good. Seasonable rains occurred last week in Manitoba and the Northwest, and are said to have greatly improved the outlook for the wheat crop in those sections of the Dominion.

The University and the State.

Address before the Senate of Acadia University, by
Hon. J. W. Longley.

Once more the green leaf and bursting bud attest the awakening of summer. Once again the founders and friends of this fortunate University gather amid vernal sunshine to commemorate another anniversary.

Nothing pertaining to earthly affairs ever passes the stage when its right to exist is not subject to question, when the cold logic of reason is not to be applied with stern and inexorable judgment to the question of the right to be. What is a University? Why should it exist? What function of importance does it fulfil in the progress of the world and the development of the human soul, and especially, of what concern is it to the state? These are in brief some of the topics it is proposed to talk about a little bit to-night. It is quite true that many institutions of no value to the world continue to exist. It is equally true that many institutions, which would be of value, fail to get an existence in this poor material world, but we must bring, at all hazards, the best light possible to bear upon every problem pertaining to human knowledge and human growth.

The University is a branch of the great work of education. No one seems to deny, even the most practical and most materialistic, that some education we must have; that it would be a national calamity for masses of people to grow up without knowledge. It is conceded that all should learn to read, to write, and have some knowledge of numbers. But there has ever been a latent fear in the minds of the multitudes lest this immortal part of us should be trained too much, should be expanded too highly and led into paths too wide and into regions too elevated. If education is of value, if it is desirable that not only these hands, which are of use to us materially, should be trained to do things, that the eye should be trained to see, that skill in mechanics should be developed, that even some rays of light should penetrate into the immortal mind, then, why not greater expansion? Why not a fuller development? This is the work of the University.

Looking at it practically, the state (which, be it understood, is to all intents and purposes a material corporation aiming simply at the development of the best possible conditions of exterior life—peace, order, progress, development) the state recognizes that ignorance among the masses is a national evil, and a wise state makes provision at great cost and sacrifices that some knowledge is spread among all its people. It is the ambition of every civilized country to see that not one adult person of sound mind within its borders is unable to read and write. It is the interest of the state that the full aggregate powers of all its citizens should be brought into the best possible play for the development of the great, vast moving industrial progress of the country, and usually the state stops here. In this country for instance, the state carries its system of free and compulsory education up to the point of an academic course, and it extends to the masses, in all cases, the rudimentary or elementary elements of a common school course, and there the state stops.

There are several reasons for this. First, while the cost of the common school course per head for educating the masses is limited, the University course costs more. Besides the advantages of the common school education are given to all, high, low, rich and poor. But practically few can take advantage of the university course, and therefore if the University were placed under the control of the state, the effect would be that thousands would be contributing to the advantage of units. It has therefore, as a matter of statecraft, been deemed impracticable that the work of University education should devolve upon the state, notwithstanding the fact that it could be easily demonstrated that the state would derive full value for its expenditure, and that the masses, who contributed to the higher education of the few, would secure a usurious return for the expenditure.

In estimating the value of education one of the most difficult things is to keep constantly in mind both the materialistic and the spiritualistic phases of education. There is a material side to education, and it is of this that the state chiefly takes account. It is in the interest of the state that persons should be skilled to do all the varying shades of industry which are necessary to material growth. We must have men skilled to till the soil, to build houses, to make fabrics, to construct railways, navigate ships and keep the whirl of progress ever going. The importance of this material phase is usually overlooked in this country, in the framed curriculum of the common school, inasmuch as no person leaves the common school with any means at that moment of earning a livelihood. The training for this has to be got elsewhere and not in the state provided schools. From a material point of view, technical education, or acquiring the art of doing things, could be well and properly incorporated into every school system of the country, and, as a matter of fact, nothing can be clearer than that events are trending inexorably in that direction. But there is another

and greater side to education in addition to teaching the hands to do things. Its mission is to teach the mind to think, to act, to achieve. Its mission also is to expand the soul, and deal in a way which hangs on eternity with that part of us which is immortal. This phase of education belongs most of all to what we designate the field of higher education. The University has an essential value to the state in the wider intelligence it brings to bear upon all phases of material industry. It imparts skill of the higher kind and the spirit of invention, which makes great and radical improvements constantly possible. To such a degree has this higher intelligence applied to material matter gone, that he is a bold man, who would now state that anything is impossible. But after all, the greatest work of a University reaches beyond anything in which the state as a mere material corporation is concerned. When we once enter the domain of spiritual things, when we leave behind us matter and industrial progress and come to deal with human destiny as linked to a world which reaches beyond the very finite itself, it is then we are dealing with things which cannot be weighed and measured. The values cannot be ascertained. The only mathematical sign which denotes them aright is "infinity."

Seeing then that the University has a mission, although constantly keeping in mind that other avenues may open up as the world progresses to do the work the University is now doing. No less an authority than the great old Carlyle himself has said that the true University is a library of books. The time may come when intellectual culture will be so widely diffused and assume such an elevated range that it will not be necessary for formal institutions under the guidance of eminent professors to be kept up in order to guide and discipline young men into the higher paths in life. But that stage has not yet been reached. We must have our Universities and we must make them conform in the very largest degree possible to the growing wants and purposes of the race.

Another axiom which applies to all things, universities included, is that there is no such thing in this world as standing still. Progress there must be forward or backward. Institutions to maintain their existence and uphold their power must adjust themselves to the ever changing conditions of society, and this is something which Universities sometimes fail to do. Speaking in general terms the University is the home of conservatism. It is strongly allied to the past, and it clings to its old ideals and it views with jealousy the heresy of innovation. The state does not support the University, but the state has an interest in the University. The state can be indifferent to nothing which moulds the character and guides the destiny of its citizens. The state therefore is interested in having the University fill out the largest possible measure of usefulness.

It should never be forgotten by grave and reverend professors that the University is really an evolution of the monastery. The first idea of a University was a place where one or more learned recluses sat in cloistered walls and poured honeyed words of wisdom into pilgrims who came to sit at their feet. The tendency has been from that time down to the present to retain some of the mouldy odour of the cloister within the University walls. The ancient classics have been clung to as embodying the acme of human wisdom, the perfection of poetic literature. The dry outlines of logic as worked out by the painful process of the lamented Whately; the dry-as-dust annals of mediæval history, side by side with the venerable mastodon and ever present trilobite—these are the things which erudite dons love to roll under their tongues like sweet morsels. But the spirit of the iconoclast has for several generations been abroad breaking images, reforming curricula and installing that middle-some interloper—Improvement.

The good of all Universities is our aim and hope. We should like to see every institution of learning whose object is to build up men, whose business it is to guide the world in the higher regions of thought and in the higher walks of life, flourishing and prosperous, but our chief business at this moment is with this University. In what way can it best subserv the purpose for which, amid the sacrifices, the prayers and the hopes of a whole religious denomination, it has steadily worked its way to a position of credit and prominence. Where does it fall short of the best it could do? In what way can it at this moment assume a position and discharge functions that would make it a greater power for usefulness, of greater value to the state? Looking out at the great centres of the world we find mankind confronted in almost every nation with problems of the most far reaching character and many of these are new, not perhaps in generic origin, but new in their phases and applications to existing conditions. For example, that word "Socialism" unlocks to us problems that have to be faced and worked out whether we will or no. It means the unceasing struggle between vast interests locked in the hands of a few persons by means fair or foul, and the yearnings of masses who revolt at the apparent injustice prevailing in human conditions. We have a world with a few thousand revealing in everything that makes life beautiful, endless wealth, living in large, commodious, healthful abodes with every luxury that the latest civilization has been able to aggregate; sailing in yachts, visiting foreign lands, enjoying homage of the most delightful social conditions, and reveling in every comfort and convenience that the genius of man has been able yet to devise. And with many millions who have to face the problem with the rising of each day's sun where enough shall be got to eat and to drink and wherewithal shall they be clothed. In the face of such a problem it is useless to say that it is in the interest of society that some should be rich, others poor, that the chances are even in this world; that the distribution of the aggregate wealth of the few thousands among the millions would lead to but a paltry pittance to each. All these things have been said and thought and still the struggle will go on, and still under a system of popular government, where each ballot tells, governments are threatened at each moment with revolution, and the time may come when the pendulum of power, having been drawn back excessively by the extortions of the rich, may swing remorsefully towards the retribu-

tions of the poor. This is given as merely an illustration of the great life problems which are now confronting the world. The men who come out of the Universities are the men who will have to be looked upon as the leaders of mankind, not leaders in the sense that they are to become champions on the one side or the other in the great struggle on the lines of socialism, but as clergymen, as lawyers, as medical men, as engineers, as teachers, as men of science, they are to give, and are bound to give to the state in which they live, to the great world in which they move, the influence of their very best and wisest thoughts in solving these problems rightly and well.

The state is especially interested in securing the highest ideals of government. Under our system every person is a partner in the government. In a word, we govern ourselves, and our system of government can rise no higher than the source from which it springs. But experience has shown conclusively that the masses of mankind are subject to leadership, and that the history of the world is in reality the biography of its great men. The University is designed to cultivate the brightest minds and lead them to a position where their matured culture can raise them to leadership in the state. It has too often happened in the history of Universities that the finished product, while going forth erudite in certain musty mouldy sciences, and perhaps versed in the subtle essence of philosophy, have yet acquired nothing which makes them of value to the every day world. Men there are who have received the degree of Bachelor of Arts who were absolutely unfitted to discharge the duties of citizenship, or even to intelligently exercise the franchise. They were learned in certain things, their intellects had been developed in the mental gymnasium, but in working out the great world problems which surround them they were as helpless and useless as the most ordinary plodder. Materialism is not the highest thing in the world; neither is the knowledge of statecraft the most elevated science, nevertheless the state has at all times special need of leadership in the affairs of government. Statecraft is at the base of all civilization and all progress, because the conditions of peace, order, good government, the administration of justice and the recognition of sound principles are essential to the growth of civilization itself. The highest intellectual development, the greatest progress in science, are incompatible with political despotism or national corruption. It is not asked that the University devote less attention to the abstract sciences, nor give less heed to the cultivation of the finer faculties, but it is submitted that in this practical age when among the gravest problems we are compelled to confront are those which touch the fabric of human government, and when in relation to that government we are confronted with issues which threaten revolution, that our Universities should be giving us men who are fitted to contribute their share to the solution and to bring to bear upon all these momentous topics the matured and enlightened judgment which a University is bound to bestow in reference to all the higher problems of life.

If there has been any indisposition on the part of the state to assume the responsibility of providing a University education for those young men who are fitted for it and desire it, this disposition is very largely the result of the failure of the University in the past to conform its ideals to the practical needs of the state. The finished product of the University has too often been a moaning scholar rather than a useful enlightened leader. If the University can place its fingers upon a sufficient proportion of its graduates who are exercising a wide and healthy influence in relation to the greater problems of the world, then sooner or later it will dawn upon those upon whom is reposed the responsibility of government that institutions which produce such rare and valuable products should be sustained at all hazards.

One of the reasons which have reconciled religious denominations to the task of maintaining at great effort and sacrifice institutions of higher education, is that when under denominational control they can be surrounded by religious influences, and can be made to foster and propagate the special religious tenets of the denomination. No question in connection with the great educational problem of the world to-day is as delicate and occasions so much perplexing agitation as the question of the teaching of religion in the schools elementary and higher. Owing to the almost insuperable practical difficulties in the way of teaching religion, so called in the state schools the best and most enlightened minds have reached the fixed and settled policy that religion should not be taught in schools supported at the public expense, and to which children of all denominational views were either at liberty or compelled to attend. But this, while probably a sound practical view of the educational problem in this country, is by no means the final touch of wisdom in respect to the question. If by religion we mean sectarianism, if by religion we mean any man's creed, then it is impracticable, and it would be monstrous under a system of education which extorted taxes by the iron hand of the law from every man, whatever his religious views, to undertake to impose upon his children, on entering the public school, a system of theology or a series of tenets, which were obnoxious to him and opposed to his conscience. But this is not necessarily what is meant by teaching religion, and religion can be taught in schools and in colleges without in-trenching upon the creed or conscience of any one poor mortal. By religion cannot we agree that we mean a recognition that beyond the struggles of this material world, mankind has qualities and faculties higher than anything which pertain to matter, and looking to a destiny far beyond the possible achievements of this world? Can we not recognize that while energy, thrift and ambition are essential to the development of material progress, that these things should all be undertaken by the constant recognition of the fact that they are far inferior in importance to other and higher achievements which look not to the rewards of this world and find only their ultimate goal in the realms of the spiritual; to make every person brought under our system of education conscious of the fact that the qualities of kindness, of courtesy, of honor, of self sacrifice, of courage and of heroism,

were greater than to exercise authority can be taught well, in any institution of learning.

Here then is the great destiny of the four years taken, life and devotedment of the citizenship, spiritual existence of the University fall the full scope of a

As a matter of problems in such well fitted to take to-morrow. It is which are now dis-threadbare. Free How far legislative rights in the realm not finally settled we need in this world the greater and to be upon us, and men who shall be may be. Again, our latest, and p invincible enemies. Is it too much to more materialistic world 1000 years Christian world is world? Let us in is the absorbing th Lands, houses, ra many will be chosen may be developed, him ten thousand ambition which the and promising stu sion—wealth and many are trained f and none of us are material hopes an perish of atrophy would be brought i seeks for a blinding this is where our even our University. It is not unworth man to look for success. The rewa animating impulse. Fortunately in the live occasions for h rare, but no life is based upon the ful sacrifice is greater that the ultimate s eye has looked its condition of that w command the goods

One of the most d the young is that th be determined by th that it is possible fo time, even in this and where the condi achieve the highest fill a large space in even abroad, and sti hands upon the pron place. Equally diffi depart from this wor without offices, with still in the judgment achieved a sublime eye of posterity, wh an enduring fame, success as an elemen progress, but it woul to the world if all life and dedicatin human endeavor cou to what the highest

It is so common in Institutions of learni pective students that cation. A practical progress is the hig highest purpose in h kind to wider horizon the first moment th practical, but it is of be tinged on all sid spiritual life.

In the midst of our in this world it is sur enters into all our th and in spite of us. Pr practical. Wherever vantage that is the spo he is bound to go and that anything belongs country with which he and yet how few of practical in the abstra devoid of this weak important function in impulses of national se prefigured by the Poe the world" may com yet in sight. Under t the aggregations of indoctrinate its citizen

were greater than to accumulate money, possess lands or to exercise authority over others. This kind of religion can be taught without danger in all institutions of learning, may it not be omitted without danger from any institution of learning.

Here then is the real problem for those who are to control the destinies of the University, to secure during the four years taken from the very flower of the young man's life and devoted entirely to mental cultivation a development of the multiple powers essential for complete citizenship, a well rounded manhood and a perfect spiritual existence. If any of these things are wanting the University falls short of its highest ideals and falls in the full scope of its aim and mission.

As a matter of fact does the University deal with these problems in such a way as to send its students abroad well fitted to take their part in life in the struggles of to-morrow. It is so easy to be wise in respect of problems which are now dividing the world and are comparatively threadbare. Free trade and protection will be expounded. How far legislatures have the right to trample on private rights in the realms of morals, these are problems, while not finally settled, have passed the stage of danger. What we need in this world is to look to the future, to anticipate the greater and more agitating problems that seem now to be upon us, and to the Universities we look to train men who shall be fitted for the task, however trying it may be. Again, one of the most disappointing phases of our latest, and presumably highest civilization, is the invincible tendency of the world towards materialism. Is it too much to say that the English speaking race is more materialistic than the most enlightened race of the world 1900 years ago? Is it too much to say that the Christian world is quite as materialistic as the heathen world? Let us indulge in a few frank reflections. What is the absorbing thought of our English Christian world? Lands, houses, railroads, steamboats, electricity. How many will choose to go to a spot where immortal thoughts may be developed, or to go to the reading of a will giving him ten thousand dollars? What is the goal of human ambition which the University still holds out to its bright and promising students? Success in the chosen profession—wealth and distinction in the large cities. How many are trained for martyrs? It must not be forgotten, and none of us are likely to forget, that a world without material hopes and material ambitions would simply perish of atrophy and all progress and development would be brought to an end. But the true ideal of life seeks for a blending of the two in just proportions, and this is where our modern civilization comes short, and even our University ideals fail to reach the highest point. It is not unworthy of the bright and ambitious young man to look forward to a career crowned by worldly success. The rewards even of this life are a great and animating impulse to activity, energy and power. Fortunately in the quiet, peaceable times in which we live occasions for heroic measures of self sacrifice are but rare, but no life is worthy of its best ideals unless it is based upon the full and sublime conviction that self-sacrifice is greater than any earthly achievement, and that the ultimate standard of success when the closing eye has looked its last upon the things of time is the condition of that which is immortal and not the power to command the goods and luxuries of this poor world.

One of the most difficult things to get into the mind of the young is that the measure of a man's success is not to be determined by the size of his funeral. In other words, that it is possible for a man within the compass of a lifetime, even in this world where competition is so keen and where the conditions of eminence are so onerous, to achieve the highest possible position in the state and to fill a large space in the public eye, not only at home but even abroad, and still have failure written with invisible hands upon the proud monument which marks his resting place. Equally difficult is it to realize that a man may depart from this world after a life time of heroic struggle, without offices, without fame and without wealth, and still in the judgment of the best and highest have achieved a sublime and glorious life, and possibly in the eye of posterity, whose judgments are just and lasting, an enduring fame. It is not possible to eliminate worldly success as an element in inducing action and in securing progress, but it would be a thousand times more elevating to the world if all those moving in the higher walks of life and dedicating their lives to the higher scope of human endeavor could be impressed with true ideals as to what the highest success really meant.

It is so common in these days to vaunt the practical. Institutions of learning hold out inducements to prospective students that it proposes to give a practical education. A practical education is just the thing if material progress is the only thing to be aimed at, but if the highest purpose in human endeavor is to lead all mankind to wider horizons and higher ideals, then it is not of the first moment that the educational course should be practical, but it is of far greater concern that it should be tinged on all sides with the elevating influence of spiritual life.

In the midst of our unceasing worship of the practical in this world it is surprising how much of the sentimental enters into all our thoughts and feelings unconsciously and in spite of us. Patriotism can scarcely be considered practical. Wherever one can best secure his material advantage that is the spot in which, as a purely practical man, he is bound to go and free to labor. To cherish the idea that anything belongs to the land of one's birth and the country with which he is associated is purely sentimental, and yet how few of us, while steadily upholding the practical in the abstract, would care to avow ourselves as devoid of this weakness. The University has an important function in inspiring its students with the warm impulses of national sentiment. The day so beautifully prefigured by the Poet Laureate for the "federation of the world" may come, but it is not yet come and is not yet in sight. Under these conditions it is necessary for the aggregations of men which constitute a nation to indoctrinate its citizens from youth upwards with a pure,

strong and undying love of country. That nation is great and strong which measures its citizens, not by numbers but by heroic qualities, which makes the honor and the integrity of the fatherland among the highest aims of all. The Canadian student at this moment occupies a somewhat anomalous position in this regard. He is a citizen of the British Empire, not unmindful of its glories, and not insensible of its splendid position among the nations of the world. Nevertheless the country in which he was born is moving forward in the direction of national life, perhaps not a distinct national life, perhaps indeed a life intimately associated with the interests and fortunes of the Empire itself, but still withal Canadian and with the distinctive elements of a civilization which he yearns to see bear its own label and have its own distinctive features. The University must regard it among its most important aims to cultivate the truest and broadest Canadian sentiment. We have now Canadian poets, Canadian historians, Canadian scientists, Canadian statesmen, Canadian colleges, and we are getting a Canadian literature, but it needs above all things the best and truest services of its educated and promising men. This University, during the sixty years of its history, has sent forth its quota of men equipped to discharge the highest duties of educated citizenship, but it is unfortunately true that many of those who have secured the advantages of its training and culture have expended their energies in foreign fields. A branch Alumni Association of this University has been called into existence in the New England States and is able to gather about it a clientele far too large. Let no one say that our country fails to afford full scope for the talents and ambitions of its children. We want our men of talent and of culture to stay with us and help to work out the great destiny which our hopes prefigure. To the University the State must look for its best co-operation in inducing its students to be filled with the ardor of national sentiment and to be zealous above all things to bear their full share in developing a true national spirit and a splendid national life. Not indeed a conquest-loving and money-making nation, but one imbued with high ideals and benign aims.

On this occasion the Senate of this University witnesses an important change in its management. For 28 years Dr. Sawyer has been the respected President of Acadia College. During that long period his personal influence has permeated to a marked degree the students who have sat under his care, and his policy has shaped in a conspicuous manner the aims and purposes of this institution. It is with deep and unfeigned regret that the friends of the University who have co-operated with him for so many years take leave and reluctantly accept his withdrawal from the Presidential chair. Perfection is an attribute of no mortal and the best of us must plead guilty to faults, but those who have known Dr. Sawyer so long and intimately and have watched the prudence, care and zeal with which he has discharged the onerous and important duties which devolved upon him will agree with me when I say that if errors he has had they were those of the head and not of the heart. It is one of the incidents of this mortal life that the best and truest blessings in the world are rarely appreciated at their full value until they have come to an end, but of this our venerable President may rest assured that his record has been great and noble and that whatever fate is in store for this University, his prolonged presidency will be duly remembered and invariably honored by those who remain loyal to the college he has served so faithfully and so well. In a few days we take a new departure under a new President, who brings youth, energy and capacity to bear on the responsible functions which he has been induced to assume. We look to him to see that the university under his charge, with the aid and co-operation of the tried efficient staff who surround him, shall rise to the full stature of the present wants and to the present demands of the country and constituency which it serves. Acadia University is the property of the Baptist body and exists largely for the education of young men and young women of the Baptist faith, but in the eye of the state no denominational boundaries can be fixed. It is simply one of the institutions discharging important functions and in the way of advancing and developing matured talent and high aim among the best and brightest young men in the province. Whatever is lacking now in making this institution fulfil in the largest and widest scope its duties and functions, we expect to be made right. Progress is the watchword, not of today alone, but of all days. With the development of our higher civilization come new questions and fresh problems and higher altitudes of responsibility. We should be ready to answer to the trumpet call of today. We should be ready to anticipate the exigencies of tomorrow. Spread about us is a vast country, splendid possibilities and with the seeds of a great destiny. Let us dare to be great. Let us not fear to set before us high ideals.

We have also about us a great moving world filled with sentient beings laden with immortal destinies. While our first duty is to our kin and country we should never narrow our ideas to the exclusion of great world problems. The development of the race is brought about by the aggregation of influences and agencies in all directions. No high thought and no heroic action is ever lost in the world. By impalpable but ever acting agencies it ripples throughout humanity as the little waves which follow the pebble expand into ocean reaching circles.

The past is at our command with its storehouse of knowledge and experience. The present strictly speaking there is no present, it is but a meteor myth, a mystic leap from the future into the past while yet we are looking. The future is a great unknown land, but wisdom endues us in a measure with the gift of prophecy from the hoarded experience of the past we can form approximate judgments as to what will happen under given conditions in the future. It is the very crowning point of wisdom to look forward and to guide our conduct in all conditions in such a way as to produce assured results. May such wisdom guide the footsteps and inspire the actions of those to whom now and hereafter we commit the interests of this our own Alma Mater.

"Wedge Drives Wedge."

An Address Delivered to the Graduating Class of Acadia Seminary.

MRS. GRACE D. MCLEOD ROGERS.

Mr. President and Teachers, Students and Friends:

Six years ago I spent an evening in College Hall, telling you Folk-lore stories of old province life. Remembering that occasion, the kindly greeting and attention from all, gave me courage to accept this later invitation to address the graduating class of Acadia Seminary. Though the intervening years have entirely changed the student personnel, and some of the friendly faces are missing from the staff of both Institutions, yet I do not want to feel myself a stranger to you, and so I have tried to link this evening with that other by choosing for the text of my talk the motto I then gave the Propylæum Society, the University girl under-graduates, an association newly formed, whose first birthday we were that evening celebrating.

I have no way of linking the address on this occasion, with the learned and philosophic utterances of former years, for my predecessors have been called upon, and presidents of colleges, lettered and wise, and I am only a woman, not even the much abused "new woman" bristling with academic honors, member of societies legion, and burdened with suffrage and school bill and tariff, but a simple-minded, old-fashioned one, believing in love, and home, and "untroudden ways." So my discourse will not be dignified by name of address, I can but forget the others assembled and speak to you, dear girls, for the little while you are given me, telling you some of the desires of my heart for you, as I think of you as women and home-makers.

The motto of the Propylæum Society is *Cuneus Cuneum Frudit*, freely translated "wedge drives wedge." I chose this maxim for those earnest girl students because it was replete with energy and truth. I choose it for you, for the same reasons, for life in its effort and ideal is ever the same.

"Though we are changed and changing."

A bevy of high school girls passes my door, each day, the light swinging gait of youth, arms interlocked, faces eager, alert, chatting always. A merry laugh rings to my ear, a snatch of an earnest sentence, and though they do not know it, I watch them so lovingly, think of them so longingly, wondering if they are going to ring true to all their possibilities and attain a full noble womanhood. Something of this thought and love, but in greater degree, must have been in your teachers' hearts these months and years they have been associated with you, and now as you take your formal leave of this school life, they perhaps are wondering what the result of their thought and labor on your behalf shall be. Many and varied doors are opened to you. In higher colleges, in office, in homes of your own, in other's homes you will be, but never, nowhere, one of you wholly by herself! Someone will be feeling your touch, and responding to it. You hear a great deal about influence, and it is a most hackneyed word but you can not avoid it. And the influence I would urge each of you to exert, is an educating force, the ideal I would like each of you to accept and strive to realize, is to be an educated woman, an entering wedge wherever education is lacking.

The wedge is a union of two inclined planes, "evidently the earliest known mechanical power. The axe, the needle, the nail, in rudest form are homely applications of its principle. In munitions of war its function is employed, in astronomical observation, in mining, in all building, for though it is necessarily slow in operation its power is unlimited. And you athletic students recognize its force, when you form your human wedges to guard the football, thus pressing in through the opposing line of players, and by this wedge-wise manœuvre getting the goal.

I like the thought of the wedge for us women because its small, thin edge, can begin in a slight and insignificant way a movement destined or likely to have important consequences. We have not so much opportunity and talent for quick decisive blows, but we know how to push, and with stubborn steadfastness can force an entrance into the least opening. The more acute the angle of the penetrating point of a wedge, the greater is its efficiency.

If you accept the thought of my ideal and influence, these school years of mental training have been preparing your edges, tempering your metal, you have been given

"Hints of the proper craft,
Tricks of the tool's true play."

And now all your real work lies ahead, and your value and usefulness depend upon yourselves and what you drive. You may have any amount of material energy, but you must use it, to be a force. It must have direc-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6).

Messenger and Visitor

The Maritime Baptist Publishing Company Ltd
Publishers and Proprietors.

S. McC. BLACK, EDITOR.
A. H. CHIPMAN, BUSINESS MANAGER.

85 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.

Printed by PATERSON & CO., 92 Germain St.

Is it Wise?

A measure has just passed its final reading in the Canadian House of Commons, which we are inclined to think does not do honor either to the head or the heart of that august body. The measure alluded to is described, we believe, as a bill to restrict the importation and employment of alien labor. It is obviously and confessedly a piece of retaliatory legislation, called forth by the alien labor law of the United States, which disadvantageously affects a considerable number of Canadian citizens. That United States law stands as evidence of the fact that a great nation can do some very small things, but it does not justify Canada in an attempt to emulate the great nation in that particular. We are not quite sure with whom or on which side of the House this retaliatory measure of ours originated. For our present purpose it does not matter. To our mind this kind of retaliatory legislation is altogether a mistake, to put it on no higher grounds, though certainly we might in all conscience put it on higher grounds than that of political expediency. One honorable member in supporting the bill said, with a sort of grim ingenuousness, that it was "a case of an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth." It is indeed, and the fact should be sufficient to mark it as an anachronism in legislation at the end of the nineteenth century of the Christian era. But if legislation of such a kind cannot be defended on high moral grounds, it can no more be defended on grounds of national dignity or wise policy. What has Canada to gain by retaliatory legislation? She may indeed thus give expression to a sense of uncourteous treatment at the hands of her powerful neighbor, and wreak a poor revenge on a few hundreds or thousands of United States citizens who are finding profitable employment in this country. But on the other hand she provokes further action of a similar character on the part of her powerful neighbor, and this game of retaliation is one in which the greater country, with the larger resources, is pretty sure in the long run to get the best of it. To encourage an international policy which must tend to create and to promote friction and unkindly relations between the two countries is the height of un wisdom for Canada. Let the United States, at least for the present, have a monopoly of alien labor legislation. If our Parliament should content itself with addressing to the United States Government a courteous protest in this matter, pointing out the disabilities to which Canadian citizens are subjected in that country in comparison with privileges which are accorded to United States citizens, on this side the line, it would be both more dignified, more honorable, more conducive to self-respect and more adapted to secure advantage to Canada—not to speak of it being more in accord with Christian teaching—than any resort to retaliatory legislation.

Principles of Christian Conduct.

In the Bible lesson for next Sunday we find Paul in his letter to the Romans dealing with matters of great practical importance to those whom he addressed and more or less to all Christians of his time. The peculiar conditions and consequent courses of conduct among Christians which called forth the apostle's admonitions were different from those with which we have to do in our day, but questions are constantly arising, and to which the principles which he so luminously sets forth are forever applicable and forever of the highest importance.

In the first verse of the lesson, in saying, "But thou, why dost thou judge thy brother? or thou

again, Why dost thou set at naught thy brother?" Paul is addressing two classes of persons who needed special admonition in regard to their relations to each other. This will appear very plain by reference to the preceding contest. The coming together of Jew and Gentile in the church and in the fellowship of Christ had naturally given rise to questions of conscience touching food and drink as well as touching the observance of religious days and ceremonies and other matters of conduct. The Jew, whose mind and conscience had been educated by the law and the Mosaic ritualism, occupied, or was likely to occupy, a point of view as to what was right and wholesome in Christian conduct quite different from that of his brother who, previous to his conversion, had lived the free life of a Gentile and whose conscience was not bound by any sense of obligation to conform his conduct as a Christian to the laws and ceremonies of the Mosaic economy. There were indeed some—perhaps not a few—Jewish Christians, of whom Paul himself was an eminent example, who had come to accept the larger faith and fellowship. They believed that meat did not defile a man, they held that no one had a right to judge a Christian in regard to meat or drink or the keeping or not keeping of a holy day. There were Gentile Christians, too, who were strong in the faith. They knew that an idol was nothing in the world and that the offering of meat and drink before an idol was but a meaningless heathen ceremony which did not in the least injure the food so devoted or constitute a reason why a Christian might not partake of it with a good conscience. But there was also, as we have intimated, another class of Christians of whom the man whom Paul speaks of as "weak in the faith" is the type. He might be a converted Jew who retained a Jew's scrupulousness as to clean and unclean meats and holy days, or he might be a Gentile who had brought over with him into Christianity "a conscience of the idol" he had been accustomed to worship and who could not divest himself of the feeling that eating meat or drinking wine which had been devoted to a heathen god meant something.

The first class of persons—those who are spoken of as "strong"—when they were guests in the house of a brother Christian or in the house of some unbeliever could eat whatever was set before them, without feeling under obligations to ask any questions. The weak brethren on the other hand felt constrained to ask questions for conscience sake. They must know that the food set before them was, in a ceremonial sense, "clean," or that it had not been devoted to any idol god.

Here, it is easy to see, were conditions which, from a human point of view, were likely to lead to a sad lack of fellowship and to positive divisions and antagonisms in the Christian communities unless there were established principles of Christian unity on which all who were loyal to Christ and to conscience might, notwithstanding their differences of conviction as to matters of conduct, live together in peace and holy fellowship.

Paul strongly admonishes the weak brother—the man who is full of scruples as to what food it is permissible to eat and as to what days must be kept holy—that he is not to set up his conscience a standard of conduct for others. He is not to judge his brother because he does not follow the same rule of living. That brother also has a conscience, he is a servant of the Lord and to his own Master he stands or falls. There is One to whom each must give an account for himself. There is one judgment seat before which all must stand. But Paul does not fail to take account of the other side of the matter. The man of a larger and more intelligent faith has a duty of charity toward his weaker brother. The latter is not to be despised on account of his weakness. He has not perhaps fully grasped the fulness of the liberty which he has in Christ and cannot therefore accept and enjoy that liberty in so full a measure as the man who is stronger in the faith. Yet he also is a true servant of the Lord. For him Christ laid down His life. Who then shall set him at naught. "Destroy not with thy meat the brother from whom Christ died." To the strong brother it must be a matter of comparative indifference whether he should eat some things or refrain

from eating them, but it could never be a matter of indifference whether or not he should live in loving fellowship with Christ and His brethren.

The point which should be specially emphasized in connection with this lesson is the imperative and divine authority of conscience. It is less important that a man should be absolutely correct in his ideas as to what is right and what wrong than that he should faithfully perform what he believes to be his duty. Whether or not one shall exercise to the full, in regard to personal conduct, the liberty which he feels belongs to him as a Christian, is a matter of little moment. So also it is a matter comparatively unimportant whether or not one shall grasp in its fulness the idea of his liberty in Christ. But that he shall know Christ as Saviour and Lord and that he shall preserve a conscience void of offence toward God,—this is vital. Whatever tends to break down in the soul the authority of conscience turns the light that is in the man to darkness and tends to the destruction of spiritual life. Therefore, the divine admonition is—Be careful of your influence, see that the exercise of your liberty does not work irrevocable harm to your brother. Do not set him an example which he cannot follow without offence. Do not by word or act persuade him to do what he feels to be wrong. Scorn to promote your own material happiness at the expense of a brother's spiritual well-being. "It is good not . . . to do anything whereby thy brother stumbleth."

Editorial Notes.

—The request which Bro. McIntyre makes in another column, on behalf of the church at St. Leonard's, for a Bible for the pulpit and hymn and Sunday school books, is one to which, we doubt not, some of our older and more wealthy churches will gladly respond. It might be a good idea that a repository should be established to which churches might send such books as they could spare, in order that they might be sent out thence to churches or mission stations which are not able to purchase books at first hand.

—The letter of Dr. Trotter in reference to our educational work, which appears in another column, will doubtless be read with interest by all the friends of the college and of the affiliated institutions. We trust that there will be a general coming up on the part of our Baptist people to the help of the new president of Acadia. The good and able men, who have preceded him, have been enabled to accomplish much through the steady and generous support which a loyal people have given them. What has been in this respect we feel assured will be in the future. Dr. Trotter, as we all believe, brings to his important duties, ability of a high order and of the character required in his position. But however much a leader may be a host in himself, he will need the support of a host which shall follow him and enthusiastically second his endeavors. Such support, we trust, President Trotter may find in the Baptists of these provinces by the sea.

—The London correspondent of the New York Sun professes to have received private advices from Constantinople which enables him to confirm without reservation the statement previously cabled that the British government had formally signified its opposition to the retrocession of Thessaly to Turkey. The announcement of Great Britain's attitude in this matter was made, it is stated, on May 22nd by Sir Phillip Currie to Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish minister of Foreign affairs, in the presence of the Russian ambassador, M. Nelidoff. In spite of the fact that the refusal of the Sultan will mean the withdrawal of England from the concert of the Powers. The belief is said to prevail in certain quarters that Turkey means to hold Thessaly at all hazards, and the extensive warlike preparations she continues to make, along with the fact that certain Turkish grandees have set up their establishments in Thessaly seem to lend color to the opinion.

—A terrible story comes from the Philippine Islands, which for barbarous and demoniacal cruelty one parallels anything which the darkest pages of the world's history presents. It is stated that twenty-five Roman Catholic monks were roasted to death, having first been thrust through while alive with bamboo poles, after the manner in which the natives are accustomed to roast sucking pigs. The deed, the truth of which is said to be vouched for by a prom-

inent resident confirmed by a statement by the sufferers by the soldiers.

—Mgr. Merrin some weeks ago, returning to Europe, will have some speculation on the Roman Catholic and clever a man doubtless have Canada and Canada possible for one formed opinions influence at the that the papal d the Archbishop Canadian prelat school question, it is unauthorized have been a man his own counsel.

—Whether or thing to do with clusion that follow logic of certain e Canada, and esp and Quebec, then to believe that th church in Canada and the question modified. The I formation from a worthy that the assurance of ment that the sch eral interpretation will refrain from authority, that of inent part in the s after the summ will nominate a r interests for appoi If it is true that t in the matter, it is ment that both Pr ing themselves de tor conciliation, lates who are resp

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To the Members of the of the DEAR BROTHERS A ing upon work in beh at Wolfville, and shall the Presidency of Ac propriate that I should these institutions be become.

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inent resident of Iloilo, in the group of islands, and confirmed by a foreign Consul, was perpetrated it is stated by the rebel troops in revenge for cruelties suffered by the rebels at the hands of the Spanish soldiers.

—Mgr. Merry del Val, whose coming to Canada some weeks ago created quite a stir, is about returning to Europe. What influence his coming and going will have upon the political relations of the Roman Catholic prelates of Canada is a matter of speculation. If the papal delegate is as intelligent and clever a man as he is represented to be, he will doubtless have gathered much information as to Canada and Canadian affairs, which it would be impossible for one at a distance to acquire and will have formed opinions, which are not unlikely to have influence at the Vatican. The statements put forth that the papal delegate did not approve the action of the Archbishop of St. Boniface and certain other Canadian prelates in the matter of the Manitoba school question, may or may not be true. Certainly it is unauthorized, for the Monseigneur seems to have been a man who at all events knew how to keep his own counsel.

—Whether or not Mgr. Merry del Val has had anything to do with the matter, or whether it is a conclusion that follows in syllogistic sequence from the logic of certain events which have taken place in Canada, and especially in the provinces of Manitoba and Quebec, there seems to be some reason at least to believe that the attitude of the Roman Catholic church in Canada toward the Manitoba school law and the questions in connection with it has been modified. The Free Press, of Winnipeg, has information from a source, which it regards as trustworthy that the agitation will cease, and, relying on the assurance of members of the provincial government that the school regulations will be given a liberal interpretation, the dignitaries of the church will refrain from further opposition. On the same authority, that of gentleman who has taken a prominent part in the school controversy, it is stated that after the summer holidays Archbishop Langevin will nominate a representative of Roman Catholic interests for appointment upon the advisory board. If it is true that the archbishop has declared a truce in the matter, it is easy to believe the added statement that both Protestants and Catholics are showing themselves desirous of promoting every effort for conciliation. It is not the people but the prelates who are responsible for "school questions."

Personal.

Rev. J. W. Ilseley has completed two years of pastoral labor with the church at Wenham, Mass. During this time 14 young people have been baptized, five of them on June 6th. Mr. Ilseley has resigned at Wenham and would be pleased to accept a call to some church in Nova Scotia which is his native province. He is a graduate of Acadia and of Newton Theological Seminary.

Dr. T. H. Rand and Mrs. Rand, of Toronto, were in St. John on Thursday last on their way to Partridge Island, Parrsboro, where they will again spend the summer. We were glad to see them looking well, though somewhat fatigued with their journey. Dr. Rand will attend the closing of the Normal school at Truro next week, and later, will attend the meeting of the Canadian Royal Society in Halifax.

Our Educational Work.

To the Members of the Churches of the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces.

DEAR BROTHERS AND SISTERS,—As I am now entering upon work in behalf of the educational institutions at Wolfville, and shall shortly be assuming the duties of the Presidency of Acadia College, it seems not inappropriate that I should address a word to those to whom these institutions belong, and whose servant I now become.

I trust I am sensible of the important nature of the work before me, and of the grave responsibilities which the new position imposes. Only with the united sympathy and support of the governing bodies, the professoriate, and the people, and the abundant blessing of God, can I hope for large usefulness. It is matter of satisfaction to have learned that in the denominational history no fact has been more conspicuous than the loyalty of the body to the successive presidents of the College. Were it otherwise, one deeply conscious of his

deficiencies might well fear to take up the tasks which men so wise and capable have felt to be arduous and exhausting.

I shall desire to live in the most open relations with the churches in the administration of the trust confided to my hands. It is at once the privilege and duty of the churches to keep themselves informed as to the management and condition of their schools, and to co-operate in making the very most of these appliances for the ennoblement of the people in every walk of life and the furtherance of Christ's kingdom.

From the outset earnest co-operation will be needed in two practical directions, viz., in securing relief from the pressing financial embarrassments, and in seeking to enlarge the attendance of students.

This is not the time to discuss in detail the financial situation. Shortly, however, the Board of Governors will furnish full information to the Convention, according to usage, and will ask for the endorsement of an adequate financial policy. The exigencies of the situation will compel the Board to press the claims of the institutions upon the attention of the denomination. Substantial financial relief is absolutely necessary in order that the present work may be continued, to say nothing of future expansion. The recent bequest of the late Mr. Godfrey P. Payzant furnishes no relief whatever for the institutions as at present organized, but calls for the opening of a new department and for increased expenditures. When the situation is fully understood by the people, and the time comes for action, it cannot be doubted that those who have been blessed with larger means will lead the way in the consecration of generous gifts to the work at Wolfville, and that the many, as in former days, will follow no less certainly with their smaller gifts and prove once more their faith that this work is God's work, and their determination that it shall not be permitted to languish.

In respect to the matter of an increased attendance of students, there is no reason why the effort to realize this should be delayed: With the same plant, and the same teaching force, a considerably larger body of students could be handled, to the life-long blessing of the students thus added and to the large benefit of the institutions themselves. The attendance at the Academy is good, but, considering the advantages it offers, and the important part it plays as the chief feeder of the College, the attendance ought to be larger. Despite the work done by the County Academies, which we thoroughly appreciate and expect more and more to profit by, there must be a large number of young men who are out of reach of any such school, and who need precisely the advantages provided at Wolfville; and even where local schools are accessible, if parents or the young men themselves can command the means, they may well consider whether the inspirations of the life in Wolfville do not give special force to the claims of Horton Academy. The Seminary, with its splendid building, its large and competent staff of teachers; its wholesome life, its admirable supervision by Miss True, ought to have at least thirty more resident students than it had last year. Even in the College, we may reasonably hope that the limit of growth has not yet been reached. Among the intelligent and promising young people of our Baptist constituency are there not, in almost every community, those who could be stimulated to aspire after the advantages of a college course? And a share of others, also, who are not Baptists, may reasonably be expected to prefer Acadia.

In this matter of obtaining students, in addition to the activity of the College authorities, there must be large reliance upon the co-operation of the pastors, the alumni and alumnae, the teachers in the public schools and academies, and all the members of the churches and other friends who are interested in the institutions. Calendars and particular information by correspondence can be obtained by writing to the Principal of the Academy, Mr. I. B. Oakes, at Wolfville; to the Principal of the Seminary, Miss Adelaide F. True, whose address for the summer will be Waterville, Maine, or to the President of the College at Wolfville. Correspondence will be welcomed and promptly responded to.

Representatives of the institutions will be present at all the Associations, and will be glad, not only to have the opportunity of speaking publicly, but of coming into personal relations with parents and prospective students. Professor the Rev. Dr. Keirstead will be the representative at the N. S. Eastern Association; Professor E. W. Sawyer at the N. S. Central and the writer at the N. S. Western, the N. B. Western, Eastern and Southern, and at the P. E. I. Association. Principal Oakes will be present at some of the Associations in the interests of the Academy. Other representatives will visit as many churches and communities in detail as possible. We bespeak for all these cordial and earnest co-operation.

In the case of persons who cannot come into touch with the representatives at the Associations, and who will be needed during June and July to write to Wolfville for in-

formation respecting the College, enquiries should be addressed to the Rev. Dr. Sawyer.

An excellent religious spirit has pervaded the institutions during the past year and many of the students have been converted. The churches may rest assured that in the future, not less than in the past, it will be borne in mind that a distinguishing characteristic of these schools is that they are Christian schools, and that all plans should be made, and all life lived, in connection with them, as in the sight of the Lord Jesus, in whose name they were founded and for whose glory they exist.

Encouraged by the thought of the noble history already accomplished, of the undiminished devotion of the people to this work, and of the multitudes who will continue daily to pray for those who are in charge, I am—

Your servant for Christ's sake,

Wolfville, June 9. T. TROTTER.

To the Graduates and Other Friends of Acadia Seminary.

The secret of success in this life is to make good use of the present. The days of this week, the hours of this day demand immediate attention; future days and weeks will have their turn. To-day is ours, and in it we have opportunities to do our best.

Our wish is to begin the new Seminary year on the first of September, with the building full of students. In many homes it is mainly lack of interest that keeps the boys and girls away from Acadia. The parents have not considered the matter; the children have not heard much of the school, so have little desire to attend. Were they told of the educational training to be obtained there, of the brave and sympathetic teachers, the new and interesting companions, the locality, beautiful for situation, and the comparatively small cost, many would be eager to join the number, who each autumn return to the place they have learned to love.

It is invariably the case that those who have enjoyed the benefits of the institutions, repair to their homes full of delight, and desirous that their friends shall share the same advantages. Many have become enthused in this way, and it is but right. Every person who has ever studied at Acadia should influence at least three others to attend. During these summer months many opportunities will come to each of us to encourage or assist some one to spend a happy and profitable winter at Wolfville. Much may be accomplished if only we bear Acadia's interests in our hearts; then we will ever advocate her claims. She has done much for us, and is always willing to open a wider view, give higher ideals and enoble the lives of all who seek her assistance.

In some cases, is the cost a barrier? Surely that is a small consideration. If this is the only drawback to a bright scholar going to Acadia, the church or Sunday School or B. Y. P. U. of the place, were the matter presented to them, would gladly aid in sending one of their number.

Will the graduates, as well as those who have been students in earlier or later days, kindly look around their neighborhoods and speak inspiring words to the young people and their parents whose thoughts are turning towards intellectual progress? Your words just now will be invaluable to your youthful friends and to our Institutions. MABEL H. PARSONS, Pres. of Alumnae.

DIAMOND JUBILEE HYMN.

BY PASTOR H. F. ADAMS, TRURO.

Our Father, God and Friend;
On Thee our hopes depend

Through sixty years;
Through storm and sunshine clear,
Thine hand her helm did'st steer,
Our ship of state's career,
To heavens bright.

Thou our Queen did'st send,
To her Thy strength did'st lend
Through sixty years;
Her foes Thou did'st subdue,
Her friends Thou makest true,
Herself Thou did'st endure
With Heaven's light.

Thou did'st her rule extend
To earth's remotest end,
These sixty years;
Let future years all prove,
That Thy great sovereign love,
Was in her heart to move
Britain's sceptre right.

O Thou Almighty King,
We now Thy praises sing,
For Thy great gift,
On this great Jubilee,
We will from sea to sea,
Millions one family be,
Our praise unite.

To be sung on June 20th. Tune National Anthem.

"Wedge Drives Wedge"

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3.)

tion, it is latent unless it comes in contact with objects. As with a muscular effort, so is the mental, though it may not be measured in pounds or other units of weight.

I can appeal to you now with more surety of response, because this leave-taking time is a period when you will be seeking new paths for your feet, and it is in your power to make these new ways straight and wide, and the years ahead happy useful years, full of sweet records and bright with hope of better things to be won. I appeal to you also because you are young and your youth is very precious. We all know that early bad tastes, early peculiar habits and early defective training are often hindrances to growth; and first studies and first habits hold their trend throughout life.

Ruskin says that the "happiness of your life, and its power and part and rank, in earth and in heaven, depend on the way you pass your days, but they ought to be in the deepest sense solemn days, the deep and sweet solemnity that attends the dawn."

If you will think carefully and bravely over the matter, I believe you will admit that an intellectual life is greatly to be desired, and an intellectual nobility the highest and most useful rank. Read the same author along the line of being "kingly" where he affirms that well directed moral training, and well chosen reading lead to a possession of power, the purest kingship that can exist among men, the inevitable and eternal kind, crowned or not, the kingship of a stronger moral state, and a truer thoughtful state than that of others."

Piron the poet would never suffer this intellectual nobility to be lowered in his presence. Entering the apartments of a nobleman who was conducting another peer to the stables, the latter stepped aside to make way for Piron. "Pass on, my lord," said the host, "pass on, he is only a poet." "Since our qualities are declared I shall take my rank," replied Piron, and placed himself ahead of both noblemen.

Look over your list of friends and acquaintances, and consider whose life is most useful and attractive, one with mind bent wholly upon the gaieties of the hour, cares of the home, and events of the little world immediately surrounding her or one who without scorning these petty interests brings to them a well trained mind, alert for wide and broader outlooks, as cognizant of the annals of past and future as the fleeting present, and ever extending in sympathies and interests. Carlyle, in one of his early letters, in speaking of his wife's work in the world said: "I tell her sometimes, there is much for her to do, if she were trained to do it, her whole sex to deliver from the bondage of frivolity, dollhood and imbecility, into the freedom and valor of womanhood." We forgive to his choleric and dyspepsia the strong language, descriptive, of our condition, but there is assuredly a lack of intelligent women in our communities, in spite of the large classes each year graduated from the schools, and the fault must be, that we drop too soon this intellectual bent of school life, failing to exercise it in our homes. True education, like true charity, should begin at home. We must be able to patiently assume all duties and cares which come to our hand, but having done this, we are yet "lacking," if possessing education ourselves, we fail to exercise an educating force on all who come in touch with us, enriching and stimulating all life around us. That is the true scope and end of the higher education for woman.

This educating force is the basis or motive of all institutions of learning. Someone with a desire to see the spread of knowledge, founded Harvard years ago, when New England was a colony of Old England, a Hampton in our days, for the Indian, a Spelman for the negro. What else but this longing to spread intelligence and learning, dominated the men who without remuneration traversed these Maritime Provinces, laboring with earnest appeals in public and in private, to awaken an interest in the building of Acadia College. What else responded in the hearts of our fathers, as they gave of their money, their lumber, their stores. What besides stirred the hearts of humble women, as they knitted socks and gloves, and spared eggs and butter from their scanty household fare to swell the asked-for fund? It is not only in old Scotia, and in Drumtochty parish, that they eat the oaten cake, and drink the cold water, "to maintain the institutions of learning and educate the children, but here in New Scotland our fathers set their lights upon the hills and kept them trimmed and burning! Through this great desire to give to others what she herself had obtained, Mt. Holyoke Seminary was founded, by that noble woman Mary Lyon, who has been justly called the "most original and influential educator." America has produced. Sixty years this school has been established, and today with more and best equipments, it is entering upon a larger field of usefulness than ever before. And in nearly every State in the Union there are colleges and other schools of high grade directly patterned after Mary Lyon's ideal of practical education for women, all the domestic duties of the college efficiently performed by the students. Read her biography, and see what an educating force she was.

You have weighty and grave responsibility because you have been here these years, tasting of the fruits of knowledge, drinking of the Pierean spring. Your faces ought to shine a little from the glory, your speech sound of it, your life be an impetus to urge others to the portals of this royal gateway. In a short time you will forget much of what you now know, but that need not be indication that you are retrograding, becoming dull. It is now generally admitted that education means teaching the mind to work well rather than filling with a certain amount of culled learning. And now that you are to be deprived of the systematic training of schools and the intellectual companionship and stimulus of your teachers who have tried to make this school life a wise preparation for the sterner world work of your lives, it rests with yourselves alone to keep sharp and bright and strong.

"Read good books, diligently, rightly; go to them for help, appeal to them when your own knowledge and power of thought fails, and be led by them into wider sight." The master minds of the world are at your call for instructors and friends. It is a hurrying, busy era of human life. The manifold demands of church and society and home are apt to absorb us. "The world is too much with us, striving and getting we lay waste our powers."

We are growing to have an incapacity for thought, and no greater calamity can befall us, mentally, to pervert our usefulness than this loss of the lofty and pure elements of continued thought. If you make it a habit of your young life to be alert in this direction it need never befall you. There is a government of thought. To a certain extent the mind can be trained to take a particular disposition of ideas. Having an early bias that way will do much toward the habit's continuance. We have many instances of men and women in advanced life beginning new studies and engaging in research, with pleasure and relish as keen as that with which more youthful students commence.

"Cato learned Greek at eighty; Simonides bore off the prize of verse from his competitors when he had numbered more than four score years; Chaucer, at Woodstock with the nightingales."

At sixty wrote his "Canterbury Tales." These are indeed exceptions, but they show how far the gulf-stream of our youth may flow, into the arctic region of our lives. Where little else than life itself survives."

It is the continued stimulus of the effort which makes these possible—an impulse and instinct always working in our character.

"One with our being and our powers
And rather part of us than ours."

Not all of you, not many of you will have special opportunity for courses of higher study, but this high thinking and earnest living need never be discontinued.

You are returning now to your homes from which, with short intervals of vacation, you have been absent for the years of your school course. The first exercise of your power lies there. If the home life is not just what you desire for a helpful stimulus, do not too easily adapt yourself to it, but endeavor to bring it to you. You need not organize the family into a Browning Club, nor give table talks on ethics and psychology, nor in any measure assume the prig and pedant air. That is not the "tool's true play." We must watch for an opening and then exercise our potent activity in pushing,—press in where there is little space,—crowd in also among opposing objects. We should not shrink from a little opposition; part of the power of a wedge depends upon friction. I need not enumerate to you opportunities, for to each of us come special ones born of our surroundings. Let this educating stress be upon all our doings. Have it the sign and seal of our individuality, our personality—the force a resident force, "the very pulse of the machine."

Nor could I be true to my convictions and not tell you that I believe to have this intellectual life patterned after Christ's and His teachings will make you more powerful than without it. The true spirit of the incentive for thus spreading your knowledge is His "Go tell my brethren." His "Freely ye have received, freely give." The strongest reason why we should aim to be full of vigorous, lofty thought, is because we are His temples—and to say as each added information each new intelligent awakening enlarges beautifies our building.

"The house is not for me
It is for Him.

His Royal thoughts require many a stair,
Many a turret, many an outlook fair,
Of which I have no thought
And need no care.

Over and over—the house is not for me,
It is for Him—and watch our lips
As they were palace doors—the King within."

I cannot better illustrate my thought of you being wedges to make way and room for others than to tell you a story of one of Acadia's "boys" of the long ago. I know there are many such, like it in character, but I choose this because I know it in detail, and it has been in my heart since I first heard it.

On an autumn morning of 1830, in one of the sparsely settled districts of Nova Scotia, a little lad of ten years was starting away from home for his first school. The rudiments of letters and figures had been learned at his mother's knee, and now he was leaving his first fond teacher for sterner instruction. There was great interest and excitement in the home farm-house. The father had travelled on horseback a distance of forty miles to the shiretown to procure the necessary school books. A sister, then a lass of five, still remembers how shining and wonderful they looked, and how carefully the mother sewed over the bright covers strong white cloth, attaching to each book four tapes to tie when not in use.

The boy's new school-master was Angus M. Gidney, a school man well remembered in the southern counties of Nova Scotia for his love of learning, his wit and poetic talent and his genial personality. For years the lad sat under his instruction. He took to study like a duck to water.

"He should go to college," advised the school-master. "He is going, some day," said his mother. "You must send him to the new school at Horton," said a kindly man, ever a friend to education, with the scent of a Domsie for a "lad of pairs." "Let him prepare for Horton, I will get him a Latin grammar." And the mother and father, and this friend who loved him dearly, and the boy himself all took the new hope to their hearts and cherished it. Soon he obtained a license and taught in the district schools about his home. The salary was small but it was a beginning for the College fund, and patiently he kept at the work. A sickness laid him aside for over a year.

He grew better and was able to again assume his school

charge, though not in full health. Strength increased slowly, but not so slowly as the Horton tuition fee. His father was a prosperous owner of farm and mill. But a farm in that district, at that period of settlement, and a farm in this present Cornwallis, was as garden and wilderness. The bread stuffs grown and manufactured were needed to feed the hungry boys and girls, the wools and linens to clothe them; little was left for market purpose. Money was "heavy to get and light to hold," and ten pounds sterling was the tuition fee of Horton Academy. The parents often talked it over. "He must go," they said wistfully, and they two and the young man were ever contriving to save toward the fund. A failure of grain crop and consequent idleness of the mill for most of the season, at length discouraged them. They lost hope, and the father and son had a talk in the old mill one day at close of work. It hurt the man to so decide it, and he was glad of the friendly shadows that he might not see his boy's clouded face. "We must give up the college," he said. It is only spoiling your future as well as your present, having it in view and being balked of it. The farm is large and can be divided in acres and stock, and the mill needs a younger hand. You shall have a share in each. Give it all up now and take to the thing nearest your hand; it is best so." And the younger man assented, though the struggle of his life was in the decision. But after the word was once spoken it was easier to further plan. "We are going to move the mill to a better site, wife," said the father as the two entered the house a little later. "The lad is going to take it up for his position, and we have agreed to give up the College course."

"He has a better position waiting him," said the mother. "He will get to College yet, a door will open."

In a few days laborers were employed to dig the canal for the new site of the mill, and all on the farm were busy over the unwonted task, some zeal and interest, in spite of the bitter disappointment, coming even to the young man as they made the plans and settlements.

While they were all at work, came the kind friend, the "Domsie" who so loved this youth. He had heard of the new project.

"It is a poor plan," he said, "you are going to Horton, stop the work three days until I pass this way again."

Work on the mill was suspended, the mother went about with shining eyes, the young man, with hope upspringing in his heart. On the evening of the third day back came the fairy godmother with ten pounds sterling, a gift from self and friends. The mill was not moved, and the young man made ready for Horton.

I wonder if we cannot understand his joy, as he and his father started away from the old home. Off for college at last!

It was a long drive of a hundred miles, to this Classic Hill, over a road unbroken by settlement for most of the way, shadowed by wide spreading branches of primeval forest, lined with thickets of smaller growth where rustled the whirr of partridge wings, deep ravines, high hills, bordering lakes that mirrored the lonely lovely scene, but the "narrowest, rockiest" most crooked road in all the country, a highway that would baffle even the Liberal Government's most generous grants to better, this old post road, now growing grassy and a route of the past.

With them they took a load of provisions, wheat and rye flours, butter and sweets, from the well stocked home larder and implements for cooking the simple foods, for the young man was going to board himself. So they entered Wolfville, as so many of our brightest old country students did, in November of 1843.

The new college, that wonderful storied structure "built without money," whose history has been told in prose and poem was just completed. Its imposing front of Ionic column and cupola, adjoining halls, the students in cap and gown, the elegant and stately Principals and Professors, were all new sights to the youth, before this never so far from the scenes of his quiet home.

I have seen this young man, when he was old, his face grave, thoughtful, "uplit by the old sweet look of it." I have seen him here on the platform, an honored member of your College-Board of Governors, I have seen him in one of our First churches, over which he had been a loved and esteemed former pastor, and heard him preach of the "fulness of the gospel of Christ" which he espoused. And when I think of these occasions and of his long effort of waiting to get here for the first term, I wish he could have "so forecast the years" for his enjoyment that November morning.

But the vision was not vouchsafed, and unknowing he set himself bravely at work, remained throughout the year, spent the vacation on the home farm, returned for the next term, and at the beginning of the succeeding year, was appointed tutor in the Academy, boarded there, and continued his own studies.

He had now forced his way far enough to make room for others. Three brothers were at home, they must all be brought to Acadia. In the summer holidays he supplemented their school studies with special Academy work, inspired them with his own zeal and love of learning, and at the beginning of his Sophomore year brought back with him the eldest, a boy of sixteen, the father driving them as before.

On the return drive the faithful parent who had made the long journey to and fro for four years took a heavy cold, which resulted in his death. The sons were called home. But board and lodging were at Acadia, so the elder brother took the two younger ones again over the long way, established them at the Academy, and bravely took his father's place on the farm.

At the beginning of another year he was again at College, with him one of the brothers. Late in November of this year he heard of a position which would earn a young man his board and tuition at the Academy. Room for another brother! He must be brought!

The vacancy would be open for a week only, Post was slow in those days, so on a Friday morning this valiant junior, with muscle undeveloped by football or bicycle,

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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 June.

C. E. Topic.—Our brother's keepers, Gen. 4: 3-16. B. Y. P. U. Topic.—The worth of well chosen words, Col. 4: 6.

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

(Baptist Union.)

Monday, June 21.—Job 42. The Lord accepted Job, (vs. 9). Compare Rom. 14-18. Tuesday, June 22.—Song of Songs 1. 'Rightly do they love thee,' (vs. 4). Compare Prov. 15: 9. Wednesday, June 23.—Song of Songs 2. 'The lily among thorns,' (vs. 2). Compare Ruth 1: 15-17. Thursday, June 24. Song of Songs 3. Charming constancy, (vs. 2, 3). Contrast 1 Thes. 5: 24. Friday, June 25.—Song of Songs 4. Attractive beauty. Compare Gen. 29: 17. Saturday, June 26.—Song of Songs 5. Search for her beloved. Contrast Gen. 24: 45-51.

Prayer Meeting Topic, for June 20th.

'The worth of well-chosen words.' Col. 4: 6. The well-chosen words' of the subject doubtless answer to the two-fold description of the text—'Let your speech be with grace' and 'seasoned with salt.' In these qualifications of Paul are found the worth of well-chosen words.

1. In the first is attractiveness 'with grace.' Such is the significance of grace here. Not mere literary finish for sarcasm, 'the language of the devil' may be in the purest style, but words giving pleasure to those hearing them. Paul in verse 5 exhorts to 'walk in wisdom toward them that are without.' He would have us so walk that we might if possible win them to Christ. To this end he would especially suggest that our speech be attractive 'with grace.' Saupson's weapon will never accomplish Christian results. Men seek for amiable speech behind the counter and in all business. Gentleness, politeness, kindness and every other attractiveness of speech should be cultivated for Christ's business. The art of winning by speech should not be monopolized by the world.

2. Strength also is a feature of the value of this speech 'seasoned with salt.' It has character and force about it. It is not insipid. In fact it is attractive because strong and wholesome. Mark some of the elements of this strength. (a) Patience—Patient words attract, impatient repel, also the former strengthen, while the latter weaken. 'If the impatience is there let it come out!' says one. No, keep it in and it will be stifled, and the next time it will, more than likely, not be there. A good rule is to count ten before you speak, but a better rule is 'watch and pray lest ye enter into temptation.'

(b) Wisdom—Speech seasoned with salt is wise speech for it comes from the right source. It is wise also in that it is uttered at the right time. Many good people are ill-tuned with even good utterances. The holiest themes are introduced in the wrong place. The thrusting forward of their doctrinal hobby is neither helpful to the truth, the church, nor the world. 'He that hath knowledge spareth his words.' 'The tongue of the wise useth knowledge aright.'

(c) Another element is love. What to speak and when to speak are very important, but more important is how to speak. What good is a gruff, grumpy, grumbling Christian? There is pleasure in visiting the sick, or the poor, or the Christian in chains, but who wants to call a second time on a sighing Christian? Even with the pastor it takes 'a bold little run at the very last pinch' to put him into the dreaded spot.

As to a gossiping spirit, it matters little as to influence whether one has a gossiping tongue or a tippler's weakness. Nor does talking in prayer meeting aid the former any more than the latter. Love is absent from the heart of the one whose tongue runs loose.

What about the man with the sledge hammer voice? He tries to pound the truth into those of the contrary part with fists and thundering words. His spirit suggests the question of who is the more needy, the reformer or those of the contrary part, 'speak the truth in love.' 'Seasoned with salt' neither requires us to be slick as a fox nor as rough as a porcupine, in our speech.

It is no sin to be winsome in speech. More grace would be at our command, if we had more graceful expression. The mouth is more than a hole in one's face, or a highway to the stomach. It is an instrument of God whereby He designs to act and interact on the soul. A regenerated mouth therefore should accompany a regenerated heart. Are you sure none of the following belong to you? A sharp tongue, a long tongue, a lying tongue, a foul tongue, a gruff tongue, an endless tongue. Any one is sufficient to overturn your influence for good and shut out God from the soul, 'a wholesome tongue is a tree of life.'

started out to walk the hundred miles to his home, and tramped the whole of the rough lonely road, surprising the home ones on Sabbath morning by joining them in the family pew when they sat at worship in the little meeting house.

On the way home he told his errand. To spare another brother meant more labor for the others but they all cheerfully agreed to send him if he could be made ready. A piece of cloth suiting was in the loom, it must be finished for clothing. At midnight the two sisters rose and began their weaving. With no rest by day and only few hours at night, they and the mother kept at the task, got the piece out, cut and made a suit of clothes, knitted socks and mittens, and by Thursday the lad was ready and the two returned to Horton.

Next year the elder brother was graduated at Acadia. He came immediately home, worked on the farm all summer, and set those two sisters who could do such fast weaving to work with their brains, systematically allotting studies, explaining, inspiring, and after his removal to Newton in the autumn sent them a biography of Mar Lyon, and a catalogue of Mount Holyoke Seminary, promising them that if they would prepare for matriculation he would sell the home estate and get them their shares to meet the school expenses.

The sale was effected, and under his direction and encouragement they and the youngest brother were soon off to an Academy to prepare for the higher course. Thus when his own studies at Newton, and a further course at New York, were completed, all five brothers and sisters were well started on the highway of knowledge, and at Acadia, at Colgate and Holyoke.

Nor were his ministrations and influence in this direction only with his own family. As he drove back and forth in vacations his books were ever at his hand. Passing through a country district one day a little lad spoke a passage to a neighboring farm, picked up the Greek and Latin books on the wagon seat, pored wondering over them with childhood's curious eyes, asked what they were for and inspired by the encouraging answer of the stranger student inwardly registered a vow that he too would some day understand them. Subsequent questionings and intercourse strengthened the resolve, and this lad Acadia has known as one of her most valued professors.

It was an early and continued habit of the man's life. In whatever community he was settled, whenever he touched homes in his travels through the provinces while seeking aid for Acadia, this encouragement was given to the youth, and desire for intelligence and education awakened, and many of our ministers owe directly to his influence the inspiration for their education and life work.

Nor does it end thus directly, the ever widening circles of his influence as an educating force. Forty years after he started away for college a boy in another farmhouse was leaving for Acadia. He was the son of one of the sisters. After her course at Holyoke she had married, and five boys were given to her love and care. All the work of dairy and house rolled upon her shoulders, all these boys to clothe and feed and train! You might deem her student life over forever, and useless the effort to obtain it. She did not think so. In that household shined ever the 'lamp of knowledge.' The father too had been at Acadia, and deep in his and the mother's heart was the love of learning. The oak table was covered with the best books and periodicals and around it the five lads learned early the chivalry of thought. The mother helped them over their Latin conjugations, conned the stories of history, recalled her forgotten sciences, lured them on ever to the goal of college—the starting place of real life—and now the first one was off to Acadia! And when the sleigh passed from sight, behind the spruce hedge that rimmed the meadows, she turned away from the window and sat down in her rocker beside the old Franklin hearth, the hot tears falling fast upon the hands that had been so busy for her boy. 'This day has never been out of my heart since they laid him, a babe, in my arms,' she said. 'Now I will not be satisfied till all the five have gone.'

The father and mother have drawn their chairs together again at the old oak table. All the clustering chairs that once circled it, put away, all the merry faces and questioning voices, absent, the boys are gone. All five have been here at Acadia, three to graduate, two for partial courses—all out again to other schools, for special instruction for their vocations—five influences for intelligence and education, five to go on, where the one had seemed to stop!

It is nearly sixty years since the first youth started, and now from his own educated family, from this sister's home, from the households of the other brothers, and sisters, from the families of those whom he has influenced come forth young lives to go on in the flashing light of today's knowledge. All these better equipped for life, because this educating force was the animating spirit of one man's life. All these to bring and influence others! It is past computation.

Church and Mission and College are feeling their touch, these young streams, 'some land is gladdened wherever they run.'

His first going was the thin edge of the wedge. See how they press in the widening path behind! and 'all life becomes stronger and purer thereby.'

We all must wear our 'rue' though 'with a difference.' Do not let this be ours, dear girls, that we failed to be educated educating women.

'The moving finger writes, And having writ moves on, Nor all our wit can lure it back to Cancel half a line, nor all our tears, Wash out a word of it. The unwritten only, still belongs to thee, Take heed and ponder well! What this shall be.'

Main Street Church, North End.

The regular monthly missionary meeting took place Wednesday evening. The programme consisted of selections by the choir, reading by Mrs. Haines, and a very interesting and instructive address by the pastor upon Our Maritime Convention.

B. Y. P. U. Notice.

The third annual session of the N. B. Southern Association B. Y. P. U. will be held at St. George, in connection with the Southern Association. The first meeting will begin at 3 p. m. A program will later appear in this column. Each church having or not having a Young Peoples' society is entitled to send five delegates. W. F. ROBERTS, Pres. A. H. CHIPMAN, Sec'y.

By permission of the Association the annual meeting of the B. Y. P. Unions of P. E. I. will be held on Friday evening, July 2nd, at Bedeque, in connection with the meetings of the Association. Local unions are requested to send delegates. J. K. ROSS, Pres.

Port Medway, N. S.

Our B. Y. P. U. has begun its work for the summer. Having revised our list of membership we find that we have twenty-four active and three associate members. Our officers are Pres., Edward Hiltz; Vice-Pres., Mrs. J. W. Dailey; Rec.-Sec'y., Caroline Freeman; Cor.-Sec'y., Maude Manthorne. We do hope to see souls brought into the Master's kingdom this summer. We have found our pastor, Rev. Frank Bishop, to be a faithful guide and helper. We pray that the Lord may use every B. Y. P. U. for the advancement of His kingdom, and that every heart may be consecrated to the Master's service. MAUDE MANTHORNE, Cor.-Sec'y.

N. S. Central Association B. Y. P. U.

Blank forms have been sent to all the societies in this association. Several Unions have been heard from. Will all the secretaries kindly see that this matter is attended to at once. By so doing a correct report can be made by the undersigned at the coming meeting of our association, June 25th. F. BLAKENEY, Sec'y Central Asso. B.Y.P.U. 42 John St., Halifax.

BUILD HIGHER.

I saw a bird on a tree, 'Twas when spring-time came with its shower, And sunshine and fragrance of flower, And it built its nest near the earth, The birth place of gladness and mirth; The thought of a serpentine foe, Lying hidden in ambush below, Never entered that innocent breast As it sang and builded its nest. 'Tis no fanciful picture I see Of a desolate nest in that tree, So I call till my voice 'gins to tire, Sweet songster, 'build higher, build higher.'

I saw a youth start in life, 'Bout his path there were clusters of flowers, Leafy shade and sequestering bowers, And he said 'here I'll build me a nest, And when weary I'll lie me to rest, Surely earth is the paradise place For all who succeed in the race;' Never dreaming the spoiler lay near, Mid scenes so delightfully dear, Like the desolate nest on the tree, A life wrecked and saddened I see; So my word to all youth is 'aspire,' Build the nest, but build higher, build higher. —REV. J. H. McDONALD.

This department takes particular pleasure in extending congratulations to R. H. Jenkins, of Charlottetown. His marriage to Miss Hopper, formerly of Acadia Seminary, is announced in another column. We trust that Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins may enjoy many years of happy wedded life.

Secretary Estabrooks announces that Pastor Adams and Dr. Trotter have decided upon topics for the 6-7 and 8-9 morning meetings at our coming Convention. The first series will be led by men with whom Pastor Adams is now corresponding and will have the following subjects:

- 1. The advent of the Spirit; 2. 'The embodying of the Spirit'; 3. The endowment of the Spirit; 4. The Communion of the Spirit; 5. The administration of the Spirit; 6. The conviction of the Spirit.

The names of leaders for the 8-9 meetings will be announced by Dr. Trotter in the near future. Subjects for these meetings will be:

- 1. The formation of Christian habits; 2. The young people and public worship; 3. Types of Christian character; 4. The young Christian's reading; 5. Consecrated recreation; 6. Doctrine and life.

NOTICE.—As the C. C. studies are about closing for the year this is a good time to send in the statistics from our societies. Some are already in hand. Let us make the table in the Year Book as complete as possible this year. Only three months remain before Convention. Will the Presidents and Secretaries of societies see to it that statistics and per capita tax (3 cents for each member) are sent to me as soon as possible? E. G. ESTABROOKS, Sec'y-Treas.

Petitcodiac, N. B.

Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U.

MOTTO FOR THE YEAR:

"We are laborers together with God."

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR JUNE.

For Misses Harrison and Newcombe that they may acquire the language quickly and be prepared for service. For our Associations, that the spirit of the Lord may rest upon all present and the work be done under His direction.

Notice.

Will the sisters please remember that the N. S. Western Association will be held at Milton, Queen's Co., Saturday, June 19. N. S. Central Association meets at Chester, Friday, June 25. The Western N. B. Association at the Range (2nd Grand Lake) on Friday, June 25. Will the W. M. A. S. please send delegates to these places. Ladies mission meetings will be held at each Association.

Notice.

To W. M. A. societies in N. B. that expected a visit from our returned missionary, Miss Gray, notice is given, that it is feared circumstances will prevent her coming to N. B. till convention. M. S. Cox. Chipman. Prov. Sec'y N. B.

To the County Secretaries of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Dear sisters, you will remember that at our last annual meeting it was decided that in future the provincial secretaries send out the blank forms to be filled in by the secretaries of our Aid Societies and Mission Bands, these forms when filled in to be returned to the Provincial Secretary. This is more in accordance with our Constitution (vide p. 6, article 8 of annual report) and we are sure will in a little while commend itself to all.

Will you therefore make out your reports from the work done by you as County Secretaries during the year, either by visiting or correspondence? Kindly state the number of societies and bands visited; the number of letters and post cards written; and the amount of literature you may have distributed; also make any suggestions which may occur to you relative to the work.

These reports must reach each Provincial Secretary not later than July 30th. Thanking you for your co-operation during the year, and praying for a rich blessing on the work already accomplished and wisdom for the future. We remain yours in the work.

AMY E. JOHNSTONE, Prov. Sec'y for N. S. MARGARET S. COX, Prov. Sec'y for N. B.

Names of County Secretaries for Nova Scotia.

Mrs. J. L. Read, Lunenburg County; Mrs. Maynard Freeman, King's; Mrs. P. R. Foster, Yarmouth; Mrs. A. F. Brown, Shelburne; Mrs. Charles Christie, Cumberland, (West); Mrs. J. L. Hatfield, Cumberland, (East); Mrs. J. W. Brown, Annapolis; Mrs. T. H. Barnaby, Queen's; Mrs. R. Nalder, Hants;

Names of County Secretaries in New Brunswick.

Mrs. J. B. Robinson, Charlotte; Mrs. C. W. Pearce, Queens; Mrs. B. C. Miller, Kings; Mrs. C. N. Horseman, Carleton and Victoria; Miss Flora Clark, Westmoreland; Miss Minnie Colpitts, Albert.

If any new ones have been appointed or any omissions made, please let it be known. We hope to have a report from every County Secretary this year and a helpful and inspiring meeting of our secretaries at Sackville.

In a letter to the Corresponding Secretary under date of May 4, Mrs. Churchill says: Mr. Churchill and I have been working especially hard with obstacles in our way the last few months, and I do not think we could have gone on much longer with the increasing heat and discomfort on the plains, so we were thankful that we had been able to make arrangements for spending the hot season on the hills.

We arrived at the foot of the hills on Friday p. m., and commenced the journey up near evening, reaching our destination Saturday morning about 10 a. m. Oh, how delightfully cool, the air was even cold. Mr. Churchill was so run down that he took a severe cold coming up the hill and it has not yet left him, but it seems such a blessed rest from care and such a delightful change in climate to be up here. One has a chance to read books, and the Bible the best of books, to his hearts content and joy, and not feel that he was neglecting some work by so doing. We set our people and work in order before leaving them, then just gave it all up into the Lord's hands to look after till we returned, as it was absolutely necessary to have the change and rest.

The school has the month of May holidays, and the teachers write me that they are telling this great salvation to the women around them as God gives them the strength to do it. One of our girls was married to the young man whom the Lord has used in the conversion

of those caste people at Rayagadda, a week before we came away. She is teaching the children of these Christians to read and holding meetings with the women, to teach them the Bible and to pray, and writes that she is very happy in her work, and that three more are asking baptism. We hope our people at home will hold these people up before the Lord in their prayers. Mrs. Churchill says their neighbors and friends have all turned against them, those who have become Christians were what we might term among the first families in their village, and of course it requires grace to stand now being put down as outcasts and pariahs.

I have a most interesting Bible class Sunday mornings in the Sabbath School of over 20 Hindoo girls and Christians, those in the highest classes in the day school. I had given each a copy of the Psalms at New Year's, and they had been committing verses to memory and reciting every Sunday since and I marked the number of verses recited without a mistake so as to give rewards to those at the close of the year who recited perfectly the most. When I came away I gave them the 23rd, 91st and 121st Psalms to commit to memory during my absence at the hills, and to one who [n]eeded it especially, the 51st in addition to the others.

We are to have a Convention of three days continuance next week for the deepening of spiritual life. All missionaries of all denominations who are here for rest and change are uniting in it.

The first day the subject is "Entire consecration," the second day it is "Childlike trust," and for the third day it is "Obedience." There are to be addresses in the morning and evening sessions, and a Bible reading in the afternoon. We are asking the Holy Spirit to preside at all the meetings and fill every heart.

This is one of our great longings in coming to the hills, coming aside a little for more converse with our Lord so as to be filled with His mind and power for His work when we return to the thick of the fight with heathenism, superstition and ignorance and proud insolence on some occasions.

Foreign Mission Board.

NOTES BY THE SECRETARY.

At the Convention of Ontario and Quebec, there were three papers read bearing on different phases of the great work of Foreign Missions, one by Rev. D. Dack of Simcoe on "The present outlook on the World Field."

Mr. Dack expressed his belief that Christ has a plan in the world's redemption, and that we Canadians should have our share in that plan. But God's plan includes not only the Telugu land, but the whole world, and Christ has told us that the field is the world, so our prayer and our thought ought to include the whole world. Looking over the world we see: (1) The immense throng of 800 millions in heathenism, 200 millions of Mohammedans, and 225 millions in Greek and Roman bodies. (2) The utterly inadequate provision as yet made for evangelizing these multitudes. (3) The encouraging prospect for the future. The evangelized are accessible now as never before. One fourth of the world belongs to the British Empire. Christian nations control 52 millions of the earth's acreage, and Protestant nations fifteen of these millions, in all of which the missionary will be protected. (4) The Lord's command involves the evangelizing of the whole world.

Another paper was by our own Dr. Goodspeed, the subject of which was "The Scripture Teaching as to the condition of the heathen." It is hoped that this paper may find its way in the columns of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. Our people ought to understand what God's word teaches on this subject, not a few are skeptical and are not interested in missions to the heathen. The following is the line of argument pursued by Dr. Goodspeed:

(1) Missionary work was begun and is now carried on by those who believe that the heathen are lost without the gospel. (2) Any change of opinion on this question toward the hope of a future probation for the heathen, immediately relaxes our zeal in missionary work. (3) Christ died for all men, without distinction, as the scriptures declare in many passages. (4) The work of Christ is needed by all men without exception. The scriptures include all under sin both Jew and Gentile; both enlightened and darkened; and Paul expressly declares that the heathen are without excuse, having failed to use the light which God has given them. (5) Only those who appropriate Christ by faith can be saved. (6) Salvation in the Bible sense, is salvation from sins' pollution, it is not therefore an arbitrary matter, but it is the changing of a love of sin for a love of holiness. Only by this change of heart and life can even the heathen be saved; and the whole teaching of scripture is against the idea of a probation after death for any one, heathen or enlightened.

The third paper was by Rev. W. H. Cline so well and favorably known by many in these provinces as one of the pastors of the Baptist church in Halifax. Mr. Cline's subject was "The Scripture teaching as to the obligations of Christians to the Unevangelized World." (1) The woe which Paul felt would be laid upon him if he did not evangelize the nations, will await us if we fall short of our duty in this respect. (2) This obligation rests on, (1) our opportunities which are so many in this day; (2) our ability which is so great; (3) Our relation to the world in which we live. We are here to do the work of Christ which was and is distinctly evangelistic; (4) Our commission given of Christ, by which we are commanded to go into all the world and evangelize.

(3) The work of evangelization includes, (1) looking on the harvests waiting to be garnered, i. e., studying the needs of men; (2) Prayer for laborers and for more heart-felt zeal on our own part; (3) Going forth to proclaim the gospel.

These points have been taken from the report of the proceedings of the convention as published in the Canadian Baptist. Our people in these provinces need to have these truths brought very forcibly home to their hearts and consciences. Much more ought to be done by us than is being done to reach forth the helping hand to these people who are dying in the dark without God and so without hope. Brethren read the above and ponder.

Special Contributions to Foreign Missions from May 7th.

Y. M. C. A. of Acadia University, support of R. E. Gullison, \$64.42; Bridgewater Mission Band, \$6; North Sydney Sunday School, \$8; Wm. A. Kinstead, support of R. E. Gullison, \$5; Milton, Queens Co., N. S., Junior Union, \$2.15; Port Elgin Sunday School, \$3; (Upper Newcastle, \$2.10; 1st Chipman, \$6; 2nd Chipman, \$20; Carleton, \$3.85; 1st Grand Lake \$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 Wickham, \$3.32; Cole's Island, \$3.12; Thornetown, \$6.63; 1st Springfield, \$9.09; 2nd Springfield, \$3.39; 3rd Springfield, \$2.64; Kars, \$3.37; Collina Corner, 95c.; Grand Lake 2nd, \$9.01, per W. V. H.,) \$111.33; Waterford sewing circle, per Mrs. J. C. McNeill, \$1; map sold 25c.; Rev. H. N. Parry, support of R. E. Gullison, \$5. Total, \$206.15. Before reported, \$1878.43, less amounts credited to the Leinster St. and Fairville churches, \$27.25, \$1851.18. Total to June 11, \$2057.33. J. W. MANNING, Sec'y.-Treas. F. M. B. St. John, June 11th.

Contributions for Famine Fund From May 7th.

Mrs. Annie Wilson Hart, \$2; Smith's Cove church, \$3; Clementsport church, \$2; Antigonish Mission Band, Little Helpers, \$11; W. M. A. S. of Sable River, \$6; Sussex church, \$11.70; Upham Station, coll. by Mrs. J. W. Titus, \$21.35; Barrington church, \$5.15; Lizzie H. Good, \$2; Elgin church \$1.25; Albert Mission Band, Little Givers, \$1; New Harbor church, per A. Cohoon, \$3; Mrs. A. N. Griffin, per A. Cohoon, \$1.50; Germain St. church, \$3; Robt. Ingraham, \$1; Harvey 1st church, soc., Harvey 2nd church, \$1; St. Margaret's Bay church, \$1.54; teachers and scholars Millford Corner school, per Jean McDormand, \$3.85; Mill Village church, N. S., not acknowledged before, \$2.62; Mary C. Ingraham, \$2; J. W. Ingraham, \$2. Total, \$88.46. Before reported, \$2357.24. Total, to June 11, \$2445.70. J. W. MANNING, Sec'y.-Treas. F. M. B. St. John, June 11th.

Keep Well

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Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. All druggists, 25 cents.

Diamond Jubilee Music FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

"The Army of the Lord."

A very CHOICE SELECTION of Music has just been prepared by Miss K. Mackintosh, words by J. T. Burgess, to be sung in meetings on Sunday, June 20th. "The Army of the Lord" thousands of loyal subjects will sing on that day. Very nicely arranged for CHOIR, SUNDAY SCHOOLS or MASS MEETINGS.

Published by the BAPTIST BOOK ROOM, 120 Granville Street, HALIFAX, N. S.

Price per dozen mailed 30c., single sheets 5c. each. ORDER AT ONCE, be in time to sing with others.

Geo. A. McDonald,

The fourth Western Ass held in the church, on June 18. The A program ORA AND VIS Society is en each church to one delega forward to secreta ing in and Sec'y-Treas upon them fo to Constitutio ted only on officer of the clerk of the People's orga J. W. BROW Presid

The Carleton Baptist quart (D. V.) with th mond on the t p. m. Preach Bro. N. P. Gro by Rev. W. J. by Rev. A. H. ance is request

Woodstock, By invitation Central Baptis next session at Friday June 25 of the churches Associational L cent stamp, and latter than June all statistics in churches will se report. Waterville, K

Delegates to th tion which mee June 25, will kin once to Chas. A state how you pl rig' or via, Ma The committee o every effort to se nections with the send their names as to these conn entertainment. C s'uation. C Chester, May 2

Correspondents Souris, P. E. I., v response to S Church Clerk.

The next session Association will church, (2nd Gra the fourth Friday; The churches are clerks at least a clerk, Brother C Range, Queens Co W. E. M

The next session Association, will ce church at Albert, July 16th, at 10 a. H. H. S. H. G. R. Petitcodiac, May

The N. S. West will hold its 47th a Milton, Queens Co ning Saturday, Jun are requested to sen letter to the unders The accuracy of th Book depends upon returns. Pastors w their churches rep L. J. TINGLEY, Moderator.

HA Vegetabl HAIR R Will restore gray ful color and bes the growth of th vent baldness, cu all scalp diseases The best hair rest R. P. Hall & Co., Pr Sold by all

Notices.

The fourth annual session of the N. S. Western Associational B. Y. P. U. will be held in the Milton, Queens Co., Baptist church, on Friday afternoon and evening, June 18. The meeting begins at 2.30 p. m. A programme will appear in the Messenger and Visitor. Each Young People's Society is entitled to two delegates, and each church where no such society exists, to one delegate. Blank forms have been forwarded to all the societies. The local secretaries will please be particular in filling in and returning these forms to the Sec'y-Treas. by June 8, as he is dependent upon them for the "Digest." According to Constitution "delegates shall be admitted only on credentials certified by an officer of the Young People's Society or by the clerk of the church in which no Young People's organization exists."

J. W. BROWN, President. Z. L. FASH, Sec'y-Treas.

The Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska Baptist quarterly meeting will convene (D. V.) with the Baptist church South Richmond on the third Tuesday in June at 7.30 p. m. Preaching on Tuesday evening by Bro. N. P. Gross, Lic. missionary, sermon by Rev. W. J. Rutledge, quarterly sermon by Rev. A. H. Hayward. A large attendance is requested.

THOS. TODD, Sec'y-Treas. Woodstock, May 29th.

By invitation of the church, the N. S. Central Baptist Association will hold its next session at Chester, first meeting on Friday June 25th at 2. p. m. The clerks of the churches are requested to fill in their Associational Letter Blank, seal with a three cent stamp, and mail to my address not later than June 12th. Be careful to give all statistics in full. The pastors and churches will see that we have a complete report. E. O. READ, sec'y. Waterville, Kings Co., May 19th.

Delegates to the N. S. Central Association which meets at Chester on Friday, June 25, will kindly send in their names at once to Chas. A. Smith, clerk. Please state how you plan to come. By private rig? or via, Mahone? or via, Halifax? The committee of arrangements will make every effort to secure suitable steamer connections with the trains and those who send their names will be notified by card as to these connections and as to place of entertainment. Chester is beautiful for situation. W. H. JENKINS, Pastor. Chester, May 24th.

Correspondents of the Baptist church at Souris, P. E. I., will please address all correspondence to Sister Mrs. M. Brehant, Church Clerk.

The next session of the Western N. B. Association will be held with the Range church, (2nd Grand Lake), beginning on the fourth Friday in June, 25th, at 10 a. m. The churches are requested to send their letters at least a week in advance to the clerk, Brother Carey N. Barton, The Range, Queens County. W. E. MCINTYRE, Moderator.

The next session of the N. B. Eastern Association, will convene with the Baptist church at Albert, Albert Co., on Friday, July 16th, at 10 a. m.

H. H. SAUNDERS, Moderator. H. G. ESTABROOK, Clerk. Petitcodiac, May 5th.

The N. S. Western Baptist Association will hold its 47th annual session with the Milton, Queens Co., Baptist church, beginning Saturday, June 19, at 10 a. m. Clerks are requested to send statistics and church letter to the undersigned clerk by June 5. The accuracy of the report in the Year Book depends upon the accuracy of these returns. Pastors will kindly see that all their churches report. L. J. TINGLEBY, Moderator. Z. L. FASH, Clerk.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER

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. R. P. Hall & Co., Props., Nashua, N. H. Sold by all Druggists.

The annual meeting of the P. E. Island Baptist Association will be held with the Bedeque church commencing on Friday 2nd July at 10 o'clock a. m., all persons in charge of church letters are requested to mail said letters to Rev. J. C. Spurr Pownal, ten days before the date of meeting. ARTHUR SIMPSON, Sec'y.

By invitation of the church, the next session of the N. S. Central Baptist Association will be held at Chester, first meeting on Friday June 25th at 2 p. m. The Clerks of the churches are requested to fill in the Associational letter blank, and mail to my address not later than June 12th. The pastors and churches are urged to do the work thoroughly so that we may have a complete report from all the churches. H. O. READ. Waterville, Kings Co.

Delegates who purpose attending the P. E. I., association in July will please send their names to Mr. W. G. Schurman, or to W. H. WARREN. Central Bedeque, June 4th.

The meeting of the W. B. M. U., in connection with the W. Association, N. S., will be held in Milton, Queens Co., on Saturday afternoon, June 19th. Miss Gray will be with us and we hope for a grand meeting. Owing to various causes it is impossible to give the programme beforehand; but I would earnestly ask the delegates to come in the spirit of prayer. Delegates will please bring verbal reports. AMY E. JOHNSTON, Prov. Sec'y, N.S.

The meeting of the W. B. M. U., in connection with the Central Association, N. S., will be held in Chester on Saturday afternoon, June 26th. Delegates will please bring verbal reports of work done. We hope that Miss Gray will be with us. Let us come in the spirit of prayer, and in the power of the Holy Spirit. AMY E. JOHNSTON, Prov. Sec'y, N.S.

The MESSENGER AND VISITOR will furnish printed programmes to each of our associations, if the necessary copy is supplied. Moderators or clerks who have this matter in charge should report early, if they desire to take advantage of this liberal offer. If receipt of copy is not too late the printed programmes will be in the hands of the respective moderators several days before their associations meet. Please address the Business Manager.

The third annual session of the N. S. Central Associational B. Y. P. U. will be held in the Baptist church at Chester, on Friday evening, June 25th, at 7.30. At a platform meeting on that evening the secretary will give a report of the work. Fifteen minutes addresses will be made by Rev. D. E. Hatt on "The benefit of the B. Y. P. U. to the Pastor," by Rev. J. B. Morgan on "The benefit of the B. Y. P. U. to the Church," and by Prof. E. W. Sawyer on "The benefit of the B. Y. P. U. to the Young People." Rev. A. C. Chute will take charge of a "question box." At our devotional services five minute address will be made by Rev. A. A. Shaw on "The Holy Spirit's Equipment for Service," by Rev. G. A. Lawson, on "Soul Winning," and by Rev. F. E. Roop on "Saved to Serve." Each young people's society is entitled to one delegate. In a church where no Young People's society exists the church shall be entitled to one delegate. Delegates will please come prepared to give a concise report of the work of their society. W. N. HUTCHINS, Pres.

Travelling Arrangements for N. S. Western Association at Milton, 17th-20th

Delegates will be returned free by the D. A. Ry., and N. S. Central upon presentation of certificates signed by clerk of association. Also return free in the steamer City of St. John, from Yarmouth to Liverpool on presentation of certificate. "Delegates may purchase through ticket to Bridgewater from any point on the D. A. Ry., and be returned free upon presentation of standard certificate to the agent at Bridgewater. Be sure and ask for standard certificate from the agent at starting point. Delegates neglecting to procure a standard certificate will not be entitled to any reduction."

Delegates will be conveyed from Bridgewater to Milton and return, by the West Livery Line, for the sum of \$1.50. F. M. YOUNG, J. A. GATES, Com.

The next session of the Eastern N. B. Association convenes with the Baptist church at Albert, Albert Co., on Friday, July 16th at 10 o'clock a. m. If ten or more delegates purchasing first class full fare single trip tickets to Salisbury, procure at the starting point standard certificates they will be entitled, on

Our I's and... Other Eyes.

Our I's are just as strong as they were fifty years ago, when we have cause to use them. But we have less and less cause to praise ourselves, since others do the praising, and we are more than willing for you to see us through other eyes. This is how we look to S. F. Boyce, wholesale and retail druggist, Duluth, Minn., who after a quarter of a century of observation writes:

"I have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla for more than 25 years, both at wholesale and retail, and have never heard anything but words of praise from my customers; not a single complaint has ever reached me. I believe Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be the best blood purifier, that has been introduced to the general public." This, from a man who has sold thousands of dozens of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is strong testimony. But it only echoes popular sentiment the world over, which has, "Nothing but words of praise for Ayer's Sarsaparilla."

Any doubt about it? Send for "Curebook" It kills doubts and cures doubters. Address J. C. AYER Co., Lowell, Mass.

presentation of such certificates, filled in and signed by the secretary of the association, to the agent at Salisbury, to free tickets for the return journey. If there are less than ten such delegates in attendance they will be issued first class tickets for the return journey at one half first class fare. Delegates paying one fare over the Salisbury and Harvey Ry., will be returned free on presentation of certificate signed by the secretary of the association. Will the church clerks kindly fill out and forward the church letters to me at their earliest opportunity. H. G. ESTABROOK, Clerk.

There will be a meeting of the executive of N. B. Baptist Sabbath School Convention, at St. John in Brussels street church on the first Tuesday in July, 1.30 p. m. The following brethren are on the executive and we know will give diligent heed to this call, as business of importance is to come before the meeting: Pastors S. D. Ervine, R. M. Bynon, F. D. Davidson, M. Addison, C. Henderson, M. P. King, T. Todd, E. K. Ganong, Bros. I. I. Wallace, Dr. M. C. McDonald and N. B. Cottle. S. H. CORNWALL, Sec'y.

The Nova Scotia Eastern Baptist Association will convene with the Baptist church at New Glasgow, in its forty-sixth annual session, on July 9th at 2.30 p. m. Church clerks are requested to fill out statistical forms, write a short letter, and forward the same to me before the last day of this month. Delegates who travel by the I. C. R., who pay one full fare and procure a certificate at the starting station will be returned free. Those who may come by steamer from Guysboro and Canso to Mul-

grave will be returned free by having certificate of attendance.

T. B. LAYTON, Sec'y. Truro, N. S., June 9th.

Correspondents of the Baptist church at Lawrencetown Annapolis Co., N. S., will please address all correspondence to T. G. BISHOP, church clerk.

The chairmen of the several committees and districts appointed by the N. S. Central Association, (see year book page 117) will, we trust be prepared to present their reports when called for, so that there may be no delay to the transaction of the regular business of the Association. E. O. READ, Clerk.

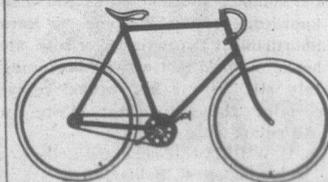
Will the delegates and friends who expect to attend the Eastern N. B. Association kindly notify the undersigned by July 6th, and indicate whether coming by rail or team, that suitable entertainment may be provided. I. B. COLWELL. Riverside, June 7th.

Delegates to the Southern Baptist Association meeting with the First St. George Baptist church Saturday, July 10th are requested to send their names to the church clerk before July 5th that accommodation may be provided. H. V. DEWAR, Church Clerk.

A Request.

The little church at St. Leonards, Madawaska Co., N. B., is in want of a Bible and some hymn books. Bro. Gross writes ask-it some of our churches could not send them some second hand Gospel Hymns.

Sabbath School books that have been used by other schools would also be very acceptable. The church needs a pulpit Bible, can any brother supply them with this? Any of the above may be sent to the Pastor N. P. Gross, Grand Falls, N. B. W. E. MCINTYRE.



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The Home

The Fairy Sisters.

There was once a little maiden,
And she had a mirror bright;
It was rimmed about with silver;
'T was her pride and her delight.
But she found two fairy sister
Lived within this pretty glass,
And very different faces showed,
To greet the little lass.

If she was sweet and sunny,
Why, it was sure to be
The smiling sister who looked out
Her happy face to see.
But if everything went criss-cross,
And she wore a frown or pout,
Alas! alas! within the glass
The frowning one looked out.

Now this little maiden loved so much
The smiling face to see,
That she resolved with all her heart
A happy child to be.
To grow more sweet and loving,
She tried with might and main,
Till the frowning sister went away,
And ne'er came back again.

But if she's looking for a home,
As doubtless is the case,
She'll try to find a little girl
Who has a gloomy face.
So be very, very careful,
If you own a mirror too,
That the frowning sister doesn't come
And make her home with you.

Helen Standish Perkins, in St. Nicholas.—

How to Train a Dog.

The first step in training your dog is to attach him to your person, to make him very fond of you, so that the slightest cross word you may speak will be punishment enough, without resorting to a stick. In training a dog it is never necessary to strike him; he is more affected by a scolding than is a child, and consequently does not need a slipper. You should never scold a dog "for fun" to see how "sorry" he will look; reserve your scolding as a punishment, or you will lose all authority over him. Never be afraid of encouraging him; let him know when he has done right, and he will be anxious to do it again.

To teach him to jump, place a stick in a doorway, where he cannot crawl around it; at first place it very low, so that he can walk over it, and when he understands you can raise it gradually. If he doesn't understand at first, jump the stick yourself to show him, and he will follow your lead.

"Begging" is easy, as it is natural for a dog to want food; but if he snaps at it to soon, cuff his nose and he will soon learn the proper way. By practice he will get his balance on his hind legs, and be even taught to walk on them by following the morsel about.

When he has mastered this he can be taught to "sit up." When standing on his hind legs you must take one paw in each of your hands and gently press him into a sitting posture, saying, "Steady! Sit up!" The words "Stand up!" "Walk!" "Sit up!" should be constantly repeated so that the commands will become familiar with the actions.

To "shake hands" when he is "sitting" give him a slight cut under the right side of his nose; this will make him lose his balance so that he will raise his right paw, which you must shake, saying, "Shake hands!" When he becomes familiar with the words in connection with his actions, he will readily obey alone. Practice is the principal thing.

To make him "go lame" keep tapping one leg till he holds it up, saying at the same time, "Lame, lame."

In order to make him creep you must hold him to the floor with your hand pressed gently on his head, and walk slowly backward, making him follow you, cry-

ing "Creep, creep!" By holding him in this way and saying "Down, down!" you prepare him for learning to "die." From the "down" position push him over on his side, and if he does not straighten his limbs, do it for him, telling him he is "Dead, dead." By the time he has learned all of these tricks he will be quite an accomplished dog, and ready for harder tasks which will exercise his intelligence to a greater extent.—Katherine N. Bird-sall, in "Little Men and Women" in Home Queen.

Guided by Love's Songs.

I have read of the fishermen on some lonely coasts, this pleasant fact: The men go out in their boats to fish, while the women stay at home. Then sometimes, while the boats are out, fogs and vapors gather, hiding sun or stars, so that the men do not know which way to pull their boats to get homeward. At such times the women and children come down close to the shore and sing their household songs. Far away on the waters, bewildered and perplexed, not knowing which way to turn to find their home, the husbands, fathers and brothers hear the music as it floats out to the sea. All their bewilderment instantly vanishes. They know now where home is, and taking up their oars, they ply them with vigor, answering back mean while in songs of their own, which tell their loved ones on the shore that they are coming.

Is not something like this true of many lives on earth? They do not know which way to go. But they have loved ones at home in glory; and these seem to speak out of the silence and sing their songs on heaven's coasts, while their friends on earth move in the mists. They would help guide you in safety home. Oh, fathers and mothers of children in heaven; you children of parents in heaven, all who have loved ones there, listen, and you will hear voices calling you to glory.—Sel.

Sick Headache.

The radical, permanent cure for sick headache in weak, nervous women must combine the following: A general toning up of the system. Regularity of habits. Plenty of sleep at the right time. A powerful exercise of the will to keep up a cheerful, quiet, easy frame of mind. As to immediate relief their is nothing better than menthol. Get your druggist to make for you a strong solution, thus: Menthol, half ounce; alcohol, one fluid ounce. Mix. For external application use this tincture, full strength. Paint it right over the pain. Then take half a glass of hot water and add from three to ten drops of the tincture, inhale the fumes until it cools off so that you can drink it, and remember that it should be taken as hot as possible. There is another headache which comes from unusual exhaustion, and is terribly acute. It is the headache of the brain-worker. It can always be stopped, however by taking a fair dose, say ten grains of quinine at bed-time, and a good night's sleep. Then, too, we have the traveler's headache; even this may be avoided. First, do not work yourself up into a nervous frenzy of hurry by trying to do a thousand and one things, and then rush to catch a train. Do not worry all the way to the station about things you have left undone. Do not go to long without eating; when your regular lunch time or dinner time or tea time comes, eat something, if it be only a cracker. An excellent plan is to take a few raisins in your pocket, and eat them when you feel tired or relaxed. Raisins are peculiar, and while I would not advise you to eat many on ordinary occasions—they are indigestible—still they will give an empty stomach plenty of work, and their stimulant effect upon a tired, exhausted person is quick, effective and pronounced.

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Lagrippe Conquered.

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An extension of time till August 15th will be granted to those who deposit their tickets with agent of line in Chatanooga before July 15th. Route is Canadian Pacific, St. John to Detroit; Big Four to Cincinnati; Louis and Nash to Nashville, and Chat. Nash. and St. L. to Chattanooga returning same way.
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Adapted
Les
REVIEW OF
This gospel preached in to all nations
LESSON HYM
What grace Around
What patience Thy life
Thy foes my Thy friend
Unwearied Thy heart
O Give us Like thee
Far more for The wrong
HOME READER
Peter Working Tuesday, Con
30-44. Wedn
Prison, Acts
First Mission Friday, Paul
13, 26-39. Sat
Gentiles, Act
tian Faith and
24.
I. Let a wall world, or of the be hung up in let one be drawn nilla paper, co and the papers lect a scholar w with pointer in state the incident with them. A employ the same map. 1. THE I ter show the w The lessons open II and V we are to Cyprus; with of Placidia in Asi son VIII we re notice also the lessons. From to Joppa, where then to Caesarea; verted; to Chen missionary church which Paul and fields; then in the mis and Paphos, claimed; then to Lystra, in Ly reached in the first II. Let us notice brought to lessons. Each of described by a Peter, still rec leader in the apos him working a mi to the Gentiles at prison, and taking cil at Jerusalem; follower of Christ us as the woman membered for her a picture of what Lord. 3. Cornelius an earnest seeker erous giver, led by to salvation as the the church. 4. B ed, generous work God's work at Ant his efforts; seeking him into promin forth to distant fi Christ. 5. Paul th the persecutor, loc real leader of the man of restless er of world-wide plan the Gospel. We o ch in Syria, prea in Asia Minor, and of the Gospel at the 6. James, the brot the first time in the place of another J goodly fellowship, though himself a s great principle of in Christ. His epis for the Christian the seeker after Go and of many gifts f first Gentile to be apostle, and the first harvest from the h of Jerusalem is wor eminent names in

The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Adapted from Hurlbut's Notes.

Second Quarter.

Lesson XIII.—June 27.

REVIEW OF THE SECOND QUARTER. GOLDEN TEXT.

This gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations.—Matt. 24, 14.

LESSON HYMN.—

What grace, O Lord, and beauty shone Around Thy steps below! What patient love was seen in all Thy life and death of woe! Thy foes might hate, despise, revile, Thy friends unfaithful prove; Unwearied in forgiveness still, Thy heart could only love. O Give us hearts to love like thee, Like thee, O Lord, to grieve Far more for others' sins, than all The wrongs that we receive.

HOME READINGS.—Monday, June 21, Peter Working Miracles, Acts 9, 32-43. Tuesday, Conversion of Cornelius, Acts 10, 30-44. Wednesday, Peter Delivered from Prison, Acts 12, 5-17. Thursday, Paul's First Missionary Journey, Acts 13, 1-13. Friday, Paul Preaching to the Jews, Acts 13, 26-39. Saturday, Paul Preaching to the Gentiles, Acts 14, 11-22. Sunday, Christian Faith and Good Works, James 2, 14-24.

REVIEW SCHEME.

I. Let a wall map of the New Testament world, or of the travels of the apostle Paul, be hung up in presence of the school; or let one be drawn upon a large sheet of manilla paper, containing only the outlines and the places named in the lessons. Select a scholar who shall come forward and with pointer indicate the places named, and state the incidents of the lessons connected with them. A teacher in the class might employ the same method with a smaller map. 1. THE LANDS of the Second Quarter show the widening of the Gospel field. The lessons open in Palestine; with Lessons II and V are taken to Syria, and thence to Cyprus; with Lesson VI to the province of Pisidia in Asia Minor; with Lesson VII to that of Lycaonia; and thence with Lesson VIII we return to Palestine. 2. We notice also the PLACES referred to in the lessons. From Jerusalem Peter goes down to Joppa, where Dorcas is raised to life; then to Caesarea, where Cornelius is converted; then to Antioch, where the first missionary church is established, and from which Paul and Barnabas go forth to new fields; then in the island of Cyprus to Salamis and Paphos, where the Gospel was proclaimed; then to Antioch, in Pisidia, and to Lystra, in Lycaonia, the farthest point reached in the first missionary journey.

II. Let us notice also a few of the PERSONS brought to our attention in these lessons. Each of these may be named and described by a scholar. 1. The apostle Peter, still recognized as the chief and leader in the apostolic company. We find him working a miracle at Joppa; preaching to the Gentiles at Caesarea, set free from prison, and taking part in the great council at Jerusalem; as ever, the ardent, loyal follower of Christ. 2. Dorcas comes before us as the woman working for Christ, remembered for her character and her labors; a picture of what a woman can do for her Lord. 3. Cornelius, the Roman centurion, an earnest seeker, a man of prayer, a generous giver, led by the Spirit and brought to salvation as the first Gentile member of the church. 4. Barnabas, the broad-minded, generous worker for Christ; recognizing God's work at Antioch, and aiding it by his efforts; seeking out Saul and bringing him into prominence; and ready to go forth to distant fields with the Gospel of Christ. 5. Paul the apostle, no longer Saul the persecutor, looms up before us as the real leader of the church in this epoch; a man of resistless energy, of entire devotion, of world-wide plans for the promotion of the Gospel. We see him working in Antioch in Syria, preaching at another Antioch in Asia Minor, and pleading for the liberty of the Gospel at the council in Jerusalem. 6. James, the brother of Jesus, appears for the first time in these lessons. He took the place of another James, the martyr, in the goodly fellowship of the apostles, and, though himself a strict Jew, laid down the great principle of liberty for the Gentiles in Christ. His epistle is the book of morals for the Christian church. 7. Cornelius, the seeker after God, was a man of prayer, and of many gifts to the poor. He was the first Gentile to hear the Gospel from an apostle, and the first fruits of a mighty harvest from the heathen world. 8. Mary of Jerusalem is worthy of notice among the eminent names in the New Testament.

Her home was a meeting place of the disciples in time of persecution. Barnabas was her near relative, either a brother or a cousin; Peter visited at her house, and sought it on that night when set free from prison; from her home went forth a young missionary helper to the apostles. 9. Mark the missionary was the son of Mary of Jerusalem. He grew up in a Christian home, and once at least saw the Lord while he was on the earth (Mark 14, 51, 52.) He went forth as helper to Paul and Barnabas on the first missionary journey; but his heart failed or his purpose changed, and he left his task unfinished. Yet in after years he was fully restored to the love and confidence of Paul. Mark gave to the church its great treasure in the second gospel, the story in pictorial style of the Saviour's mighty works.

III. And now we inquire, What is the CHARACTER OF THE GOSPEL OF THE KINGDOM presented to us in these lessons? 1. It is a gospel which promotes good works, as shown in the story of Dorcas (Lesson I.) 2. A Gospel for all men, Gentiles no less than Jews, as evidenced in the conversion of Cornelius (Lesson II.) 3. A Gospel of the living Christ; proclaiming a Saviour, not dead, but living and able to save (Easter Lesson.) 4. A Gospel of patience under trial; showing us James dying in peace, and Peter sleeping in peace while awaiting death (Lesson IV.) 5. A Gospel of missionary work; Paul and Barnabas going forth to work for the world's salvation (Lesson V.) 6. A Gospel of salvation through Christ; as preached to the Jews in Lesson VI, and to the Gentiles in Lesson VII. 7. A Gospel of liberty in Christ; freedom from the Jewish law established through the council at Jerusalem (Lesson VIII.) 8. A Gospel of personal character; as set forth in the Epistle of James (Lessons IX, X.) 9. A Gospel of Bible study; Paul's advice to Timothy in Lesson XI. Each of these statements might be given by a teacher or a scholar, as called for by number from the superintendent's desk.

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Applications of Fertilizers.

In the use of large amounts of fertilizers a point can be reached at which the farmer must wait for the second year before he can realize on his investment in fertilizer. At the Geneva Experiment Station the application of 1,000 pounds of fertilizer increased the proportion of marketable potatoes 48 1/2 bushels over the yield upon land having no fertilizer, and enough fertilizer was retained in the soil to give an increase of about 39 1/2 bushels the next year, the total of the two years being 88 bushels gain over the normal. On land upon which 2,000 pounds of fertilizer per acre had been applied, the yield was about

4 1/2 bushels more than when 1,000 pounds were used, and a gain the next year of a fraction over 14 bushels, the total for the two years being 18 1/2 bushels more than the increase from 1,000 pounds. The use of 2,000 pounds shows that if too much fertilizer is used, the farmer must wait two or more years in order to derive full benefit therefrom, which is equivalent to so much capital invested for the future, but upon which he cannot immediately realize. The crop can only appropriate a sufficiency and, while it is advisable to use a full supply of fertilizer, it is not best to use an excess, which is liable to remain unused in the soil.—[Philadelphia Record.]

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Stick to the Farm.

A friend of ours owned a good farm a few years ago, about two miles from a thriving city. He and his sons lived on it and had a fine home and were prospering slowly. But they got it in their heads that they could live easier and do better by moving to town and going into some business. And they went, renting the farm. They borrowed money on it, and put that with what they had and started a grocery store. He is a man of more than average ability. They all worked early and late for success. Last year, however was too much for them. They had to trust out too much, and the laboring people had so little money, and there was so much competition among the dealers to get that, that the weakest had to go down. The Sheriff has sold the farm, and everything else is gone. They have nothing. As they are particular friends of ours, we feel doubly sorry for them. Now, my good friends, don't you often think that farming is a poor business, and wish you were out of it and at something else? And don't you know that the usual result would be about as described above? You cannot sell your farm and put your money into any business today that is honorable and legitimate and safe that will pay you. Let us look this matter squarely in the face, then, and take courage and go ahead and make the best of our business. There is no chance to do any better, as a rule, nor as well, all things considered, with the capital invested. I was talking the other day with a shrewd old gentleman, who has considerable property. He remarked: "I keep enough money in farm land to support myself and family well if everything else went to the dogs. I risk the rest in business." There is nothing safer than good farm land. We have got enough, too, to support us well, no matter what comes. People must eat, and farmers can always live, on the average. A family out of debt, owning a good farm, reasonably improved, are well fixed in this world's goods.—(T. B. Terry in Practical Farmer.)

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From the Churches.

LITTLE GLACE BAY.—Seven were baptized here on June 7th. F. BRATTIE.

TRYON, P. E. I.—May 30th I baptized four in the Tryon river into the fellowship of the Tryon church. June 6th I baptized two into the fellowship of the Bonshaw church. DAVID PRICE.

J. D. STACKHOUSE, church clerk. BRIDGEWATER, N. S.—Fourteen were received into the church here this morning, twelve by baptism and two by letter. Others are awaiting the ordinance. Our work here moves forward most joyously. A. H. C. MORSE.

June 6th.

INGLISVILLE, N. S.—I had the privilege, while visiting my old home at Inglisville, of baptizing and welcoming into the Lawrencetown church, sisters Lillie Burney and Sadie Banks. The church is at present pastorless, but we trust that ere long a pastor may be secured. N. B. DUNN.

June 7th.

UPPER LOCK LOMOND LAKEVIEW.—It is with deep regret we write of the resignation of our Pastor Rev. T. W. Kierstead, from our church, and we as a body of church members extend our hearty thanks to our aged pastor for the way in which he labored with us for the past year, and we hope God's blessing will follow him, in whatever vineyard he may labor.

KENTVILLE, N. S.—The extensive work of grace that has been going on all winter in the Baptist church in this town still continues, 16 were baptized by the Pastor Rev. Mr. Porter, on Sunday June 6th, of whom 13 were men. Large congregations that completely fill the church and aisles were in attendance, the same is true of the prayer meetings. COM.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—Baptized Mrs. Jos. Henry last Sunday evening June 6th. Bro. Mellick spoke to us on the North-west work on the same occasion. Deacon James DesBrisay a life-long friend of our cause is very feeble in health, his home has been a hospitable retreat for the Baptist fraternity for many years. C. W. CORRY.

FAIRVILLE, N. B.—This church held a "Roll call" service on Friday evening the 16th, the first in the history of the church. There were over 200 persons present when 108 answered to their names. The meeting was one of interest and much enjoyed by all present. At the annual business meeting the report stated that over \$1800 had been raised for current expense during the present year, this was a strong advance on previous years. One candidate was baptized on Sunday evening, June 6th. COM.

LOWER ECONOMY, AND FIVE ISLAND BAPTIST CHURCH.—Among the dark mysterious clouds that have been passing over us we have had some God sends to us. Pastor J. Clark of Bass River gave us an excellent sermon Sabbath evening May 30th, and on June 6th one of our former Pastors Rev. J. B. Champion now of Sussex, N. B., preached two fine sermons, dispensed the Lords Supper, baptized J. E. Thompson of Economy who had just returned from Horton Academy to Lower Economy, his home, since the death of his father and mother. This esteemed pastor was also with us at our Conference on Saturday, and did work that seemingly no other pastor could have done in healing wounds of long standing. CHURCH CLERK.

June 10th.

MELVERN SQUARE, N. S.—I have not written a word from Melvern for some time and yet I suppose many would be glad to know how the work goes on among us. Special meetings were held in three sections of the church during the winter. We did not see all we hoped for, nevertheless we were not wholly without encouragement. The church, we trust, especially in Margaretville was much strengthened. We were permitted to visit the baptismal waters four times, once in April, twice in May and once in June. Eight thus confessed their Lord. Others are looking Zionward. We are enjoying our work among this kind people very much. Rev. J. W. Manning was with us last Sabbath and we greatly enjoyed his soul stirring words in the interest of missions. H. N. PARRY.

June 9th.

MARYSVILLE, N. B.—The work here is running along very nicely. Congregations good, Sunday School larger than for some time past, and all departments well sus-

tained. Last Lord's day Bros. Cornelius Smith and Herbert Lint were set apart to the work of the diaconate by the "laying on of hands and prayer." Rev. Peter Knight was with me and preached a very interesting discourse along this line. F. D. DAVIDSON.

GIBSON, N. B.—On the evening of the 23rd of May one sister was welcomed who had been received on experience. Sunday 30th I closed four years of service with this field. During that time 171 have been received into the fellowship of the churches. A short time ago I was presented with a beautiful gold headed cane, one of the handsomest I have ever seen. I feel very grateful for this and many other tokens of love and good-will. F. D. DAVIDSON.

SAINT MARTINS, N. B.—The Baptist church at Saint Martins' is moving steadily along, increasing in membership, under the pastorate of Rev. S. H. Cornwall. The first Sabbath in May there were added to the church by baptism, Miss Jennie Burgess and Miss Hannah Green, and also Mrs. Dr. Ruddick who was received by letter from the church at Hillsboro. The first Sunday in June the following were baptized: Mrs. David Brown, Miss Ida Black, and Miss Bertha Black. Mrs. Oliver Sweet was also received on experience at the evening service. The baptized members and those received by letter and experience received the right hand of fellowship given by Pastor Cornwall. I regret very much to have to report the serious illness of Mrs. Cornwall. She is missed from the church, always taking an active part in the singing service. We trust she may be speedily restored to health again. W. H. M.

GREEN BUSH, YORK CO., N. B.—Since last writing I visited Cloverdale, several of our leading brethren are anxious that I would look after that new settlement. Now, first some 2 or 3 weeks ago I felt led of the Spirit to go, though never had been there before. I found one of the finest openings for a prosperous farming country in Carleton Co., and our cause is well worth looking after. I found God had a work for me to do in that place and we began preaching Christ to the people as best we could, assisted by W. A. Hayward, Lic. of Rockland. Cloverdale is some 10 miles from Rockland. The Lord was with us and yesterday, the 6th inst, I had the very great pleasure of baptizing 5 happy converts, all adults, fine people. Mrs. Aaron Jones, her son Wood-fred a young man beloved and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wallace and daughter Lottie. Praise the Lord. We expect to continue. Pray for us. J. W. S. YOUNG.

SPRINGFIELD, ANNA CO., N. S.—May 9th and 23rd and June 6th were happy days with us at Springfield and Falkland Ridge. Three happy converts were baptized on the 9th and eight on the 23rd. On the 31st, Rev. Isaiah Wallace came to my help by special invitation and stayed with us one week. The Lord was with us. Some, whose voices had not been heard for a long time past, praised God for His great mercy. On the 6th inst. I had the great pleasure of baptizing eighteen candidates who had given themselves up wholly to the Lord, and received them into the Springfield Baptist church. With the exception of one or two of these, they had all been witnessing for Jesus for a long time previous to holding special meetings, in our regular prayer and social gatherings. Bro. Wallace did us a great deal of good in the short time that he was with us. We would have been glad for him to have stayed with us longer, but he was compelled to return to his home on the 7th. Bro. J. W. Gardener, of Guysboro, was with us a few days last month, and helped us in the good work. His sermons were brim full of the gospel. We would like for him to "come again." We are still holding special meetings and hope to be able to report others coming to Jesus. JOSIAH WRBB.

PARRSBORO, N. S.—The Lord is reviving a people in this church. Yesterday was a grand day here. Bro. William Dyas, of Acadia College, preached two powerful sermons to large and interesting congregations. Bro. Dyas, stands high in the estimation of the people of Parrsboro, his native place. It is the opinion of all who listened to him yesterday that he is destined to fill one of the first churches in our rapidly growing denomination. In the afternoon at 3.30 a large congregation assembled at Beaver Dam, to witness the baptism of two happy believers. The service was very impressive, God seemed to speak through his own ordinance to the spectators and they seemed to express a

degree of reverence in the stillness which rested on the crowd. In the evening the hand of fellowship was given to the converts and they were welcomed into the fellowship of the church. Three were added, two by baptism, one by letter. Fifty-three came to the Lord's supper. To God be all the praise. E. H. HOWK. June 7.

Manitoba Mission Sunday School Day.

June 27th, will be Manitoba Mission day in the Sunday Schools throughout the Maritime Provinces we ask the Superintendents and pastors to make such arrangements for observing the day as they think most helpful to the schools and the mission.

Last year a good many of the schools observed the day and took up collections for this mission work. We hope the number will be increased this year.

The needs of the mission are great and pressing but the need of instructing the children and bringing them into sympathy with this important portion of the great harvest field is greater. Multitudes of the youth and vigor of the eastern provinces are already there and many of the children now in the Sunday schools will, in a few years, be turning their steps westward. Will the pastors please preach on this subject, the morning of June 27th, or the Sunday before.

The contributions from the schools should be sent to the Maritime denominational treasurers, marked "for Manitoba Missions." I have on hand some beautiful maps of Manitoba and the N. W. T. I will send one to any school agreeing to mount it and hang it in the school room.

H. G. MELLIICK.

Sub. and Cor. Sec'y: M. and N. W. M. Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Ordination.

On June 2nd, 1897, an ecclesiastical council convened with the Upper New Castle Baptist Church, New Castle, Queens Co. N. B., at the call of the Upper and Lower New Castle Baptist churches, to consider the expediency of setting their pastor E. J. Steeves apart to the work of the gospel ministry. There were 17 delegates and 4 ministers, representing the following churches: Brussels St., Tabernacle, St. John, Kars, Jemseg, 2nd Grand Lake, Upper and Lower New Castle churches.

The council was organized by choosing pastor Bleakney chairman, and S. D. Ervine clerk. After satisfactory evidence was given relating to the desirability of ordaining the brother, he was requested to relate his Christian experience, call to the ministry etc., this being done pastor Carey, D. D., was appointed to lead in his doctrinal examination, after which the following motion was made by Dr. Carey, that having heard brother Steeves, relating his Christian experience, call to the ministry, views of doctrine, etc., therefore resolved that we fellowship him therein and recommend the churches to proceed with his ordination; the vote was unanimous. The ordination took place at the evening service. Order of procedure was as follows: Ordination sermon, by pastor Carey, D. D.; Ordination prayer by pastor W. J. Bleakney; Hand of fellowship, S. D. Ervine; Charge to the church, pastor E. K. Ganong; Charge to candidate, Bro. C. W. Barton; Benediction, pastor E. J. Steeves. May God's richest benediction follow pastor and people.

W. J. BLEAKNEY, chairman. S. D. ERVINE, clerk.

Acknowledgement.

Just as we were closing our Sunday School at Walbrook yesterday afternoon there was a note handed to me by a scholar. It read as follows: "Mr. Clark, we thank you very much for your kind and faithful services here. May God grant you success in your work wherever you are. Please accept this as a small token of our esteem." Then followed the names of fourteen of the good-hearted people, and the envelope contained three dollars and fifty-five cents.

This is the first money I have received for Christian work, so it means a great deal to me. I want to express my gratitude to the people of Walbrook and neighbourhood, to the students and others who have come out with me and helped in the



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work, to Mr. Forsythe who takes charge of the work for the holidays, and especially to God who has repaid me a dozen times over for any work I have done. During the year the work has been growing, one man has been led to Jesus. Missionary meetings have been held and money sent to India. JEREMIAH S. CLARK.

On the 15th inst we received the sum of ten dollars for mission work from Mrs. J. Spencer, 12 Wellington Row, St. John N. B. We are very thankful indeed for the generous gift and may the Lord reward the dear sister in our prayer. C. W. GRENTNER.

Weymouth, N. S.

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MAR

HIGGINS-DICKSON June 9, by Rev. T. Higgins and Margat Belmont.

GABRIEL-YOUNG, 9, by Rev. J. W. Barriel to Malinda Youn

TYNER-HURDER, Rev. J. A. Gordon, M of the bride's parents the Hurder, both of 8

CAMPBELL-BOARS residence, Newcastle 9, by Rev. C. J. Stee to Lizzie Egars, both Co., N. B.

KILLAM-MILLS.—At age, Liverpool, N. S., Z. L. Fash, Gilbert S. Queens Co., N. S., an Riversdale, Queens Co.

SHUPP-HILTZ.—At age, Liverpool, N. S., Z. L. Fash, Gilbert S. Queens Co., N. S., an Riversdale, Queens Co.

BAGLEY - GARDNER Queens Co., N. S., on L. Fash, John Frankl Head, Queens Co., N. Gardner of Brooklyn,

FALKINGHAM-SLAU Baptist parsonage, L June 7, by Rev. Z. L. ingham and Mrs. M. L. of Molega Mines, Que

SANFORD - MINARD Mass., June 3rd, by Re sisted by Rev. C. W. of Dorchester Temple Sanford, of Allston, M napolis Co., N. S., to S daughter of David Min formerly of Kings Co.

DEAT

DOWNEY.—At Harve aged 26 years, daughter Downey.

WEBBER.—At Briggs N. B., March 28, of di aged 12 years and 9 mo ter of Fred and Jane W

MARSH.—At Bangalo Kenneth Wilson, infant Catherine MacNeill Mar tist Telugu Mission, a 3 days.

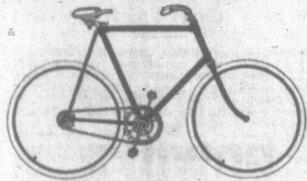
WASSON.—At Ironbro Co., N. B., Dec. 1st, 18 Ina Bell, aged 4 years an few days later, Annie months, children of Chas ery Wasson.

COUNTAWAY.—At Che May 25, at the home of H. Hennigar, Sophia Co the late Francis Count River, passed peacefully a fourth year of her age, dead who die in the Lord

PRICE.—At Hammon Feb. 17, John George P year of his age, leaving o

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MARRIAGES.

HIGGINS-DICKSON.—At Truro, N. S., June 9, by Rev. T. B. Layton, Charles S. Higgins and Margaret E. Dickson, both of Belmont.

GABRIEL-YOUNG.—At Springhill, June 9, by Rev. J. W. Bancroft, Alexander Gabriel to Malinda Young.

TYNER-HURDER.—On the 6th inst, by Rev. J. A. Gordon, M. A., at the residence of the bride's parents, John Tyner and Nettie Hurder, both of St. John.

CAMPBELL-EGARS.—At Charles Miller's residence, Newcastle, Queens Co., on June 9, by Rev. C. J. Steeves, James Campbell to Lizzie Egars, both of Newcastle, Queens Co., N. B.

KILLAM-MILLS.—On June 9, by Pastor H. G. Estabrook, at Pettitcodiac, Edward E. Killam, of Lewis Mountain, Westmorland Co., N. B., to Sapporah Mills, of Havelock, Kings Co., N. B.

SHUPE-HILTZ.—At the Baptist parsonage, Liverpool, N. S., on May 19, by Rev. Z. L. Fash, Gilbert Shupe, of Charleston, Queens Co., N. S., and Gertrude Hiltz of Riversdale, Queens Co., N. S.

BAGLEY-GARDNER.—At Brooklyn, Queens Co., N. S., on May 25, by Rev. Z. L. Fash, John Franklin Bagley, of Eagle Head, Queens Co., N. S., and Nora Lind Gardner of Brooklyn, Queens Co., N. S.

FALKINGHAM-SLAUENWHITE.—At the Baptist parsonage, Liverpool, N. S., on June 7, by Rev. Z. L. Fash, Edgar Falkingham and Mrs. Mary Slauenwhite, both of Molega Mines, Queens Co., N. S.

SANFORD-MINARD.—At Dorchester, Mass., June 3rd, by Rev. C. R. Minard, assisted by Rev. C. W. Chamberlain, pastor of Dorchester Temple, Edward Pryor Sanford, of Allston, Mass., formerly of Annapolis Co., N. S., to Serena Edith, eldest daughter of David Minard, of Dorchester, formerly of Kings Co., N. S.

DEATHS.

DOWNNEY.—At Harvey, May 31st, Eva, aged 26 years, daughter of Deacon Ezra Downney.

WEBBER.—At Briggs Corner, Chipman, N. B., March 28, of diphtheria, Lottie J., aged 12 years and 9 months, eldest daughter of Fred and Jane Webber.

MARSH.—At Bangalore, India, May 5th, Kenneth Wilson, infant son of C. R. and Catherine MacNeill Marsh, American Baptist Telugu Mission, aged 4 months and 3 days.

WASSON.—At Ironbound Cove, Queens Co., N. B., Dec. 1st, 1896, of diphtheria, Ina Bell, aged 4 years and 5 months, and a few days later, Annie Mellisa, aged 4 months, children of Chas. Eldon and Margery Wasson.

COUNTAWAY.—At Chester Basin, N. S., May 25, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. H. Hennigar, Sophia Countaway, relict of the late Francis Countaway, of Middle River, passed peacefully away, in the eighty-fourth year of her age. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

PRICE.—At Hammond Plains, N. S., on Feb. 17, John George Pierce, in the 88th year of his age, leaving one daughter, Mrs.

Thomson, with whom he lived. Our brother was of unimpeachable character, a kind husband and father, and a conscientious, humble Christian. His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. A. Whitman, from Math. 24:44.

LAYTON.—At Owen Sound, Ontario, John W. Layton, May 21st, of cancer of the stomach, aged 68 years, leaving a mourning widow, with many other relatives to mourn their sad loss. His sufferings were very severe, but his trust was in Jesus. Thus the large family of the late Francis Layton of Great Village, N. S., are passing away, the only survivors are Mrs. Robert D. Peers of Springhill and James M. Layton of Amherst.

WHITMAN.—At Roxbury, Mass., on the 1st June, Bro. James D. Whitman, formerly of Bridgewater, N. S., aged 60 years. He was a man of exemplary character, and loved by all who knew him. He leaves a wife, daughter and son, seven brothers and sisters, beside unnumbered friends to mourn his disease. His remains were brought to Bridgewater for burial.

CROWELL.—Mrs. Jonathan Crowell died at Liverpool, N. S., May 21st ult, aged 78 years. She was the oldest member of the Liverpool Baptist church. She lived a daily consistent, Christian life. She leaves two children, Mrs. Van Buskirk of Auburn, Kings Co., N. S., and Rev. Z. Crowell, pastor of the Congregationalist church of Kingston, Mass.

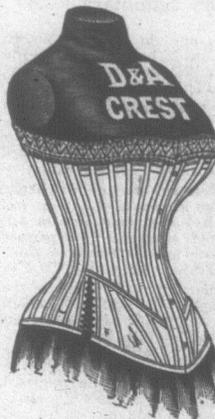
BROWN.—William L. Brown of St. Martins, aged 57 years, died on Sunday, May 23rd, of heart failure. He had been apparently enjoying his usual health up to the hour of his death. Our brother professed faith in Christ some thirty years ago, and was baptized by Rev. I. A. Smith. Since which time he had lived a careful Christian life, ever ready to sacrifice himself to provide for his family, much loved by them and all his neighbors. The family and relatives have the sympathy of the entire community. And we know that the Father of the fatherless and the widows God will sustain them in this their time of sorrow.

BENNINGSON.—At White's Cove, Queens Co., N. B., after much suffering, on the 6th inst, Eleanor J., relict of the late James J. Benningson, of Chipman, aged 73 years. The deceased professed faith in Christ fifty-two years ago and was baptized by the late Michael Doyle, uniting with the Baptist church in Chipman. During all these years she has exemplified the faith she professed until the Master called her home. She died with unclouded hope, longing to enter the heavenly rest. Three sons and three daughters, besides numerous other relatives, are left to revere her memory. Her remains were brought to Chipman for burial, where they now rest beside those of her departed husband.

"They die in Jesus and are blest; How kind their slumbers are, From sufferings and from sins released, And freed from every snare."

Shelburne County Quarterly Meeting.

The session of this organization just held proves that neither numbers or favorable circumstances are necessary to ensure a successful religious gathering if the people only come together in the right spirit, and expect that the power of God will be with them. The continuous stormy weather and the absence of most of the brethren, prevented a large attendance, but did not prevent the blessing. The delegates met in the Sanctuary at Sand Point on Tuesday afternoon, May 11th. In the absence of Father Carpenter, the meetings were presided over by the Vice-President, Rev. N. B. Dunn. First came an invocation service, which revealed the presence and the sweetness of our Lord's blessed Spirit. In the evening Rev. N. B. Dunn preached a very impressive sermon, which was followed by a heart stirring social meeting, led by Deacon J. G. Toke. The consecration meeting on Wednesday forenoon, was in charge of Deacon Arnold, of Osborne, and proved to be a season of holy refreshing from the presence of the Lord. Nearly all who were present took part, and the sanctuary was pervaded by that uplifting and sanctifying influence which always accompanies a heavenly benediction. The B. V. P. U. hour was led by Bro. G. L. McDonald of Shelburne. So far as received, the reports from the Unions were very encouraging. Rev. A. F. Browne spoke on the advantages to be gained from the Christian Culture Course. And Rev. N. B. Dunn explained matter in connection with the banners to be presented to county Unions by the Mill on Union at the approaching association. After dinner the subject of temperance came up. The addresses of Rev. A. F. Browne and Rev.



Ladies.

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C. W. Sables were very pointed, and not likely to prove very agreeable to any church member who is not sound on this important question. The meeting of the Woman's Aid Societies as usual, proved the event of the session. Mrs. A. F. Browne presided and quite a number of sisters gave ringing addresses and offered fervent prayers. There are ten Aid Societies in the county, another will be organized in a very short time. They are all doing excellent work, for home interests as well as for the work abroad. Several important matters of business were disposed of, including resolution that this quarterly meeting desires to put on record its emphatic protest against the use of fermented wine at the Lord's Supper. This passed unanimously. It was also voted that the secretary be directed to send a copy of the following resolution to our retiring President. The President of this Quarterly meeting the Rev. I. W. Carpenter, affectionately known as Father Carpenter, has removed from the county and is not likely to be with us in the near future, we desire to express our regret at Father Carpenter's departure, and our high appreciation of the splendid manner in which he has presided at every meeting of our organization, not a little of the success which has attended our gatherings being due to the peculiar executive ability of our Moderator. Brother Carpenter was elected President of the Shelburne County Quarterly meeting at its first session held at Jordan Falls, Dec. 12, 1893, and has been re-elected at every ensuing annual meeting. We trust that the blessing of God may go with our dear brother, and remain as a sustaining portion, wherever he may be called upon to labor for the glory of the Master and the salvation of mankind." Reports from the churches indicated that during this faith testing period of Christian effort, the best of good work is being accomplished. Port Clyde reports 3 added by baptism, and Lockeport and Osborne two each by letter. Wednesday evening, as the illness of Rev. Ernest Quick prevented him from keeping his appointment, the Quarterly sermon was preached by Rev. A. F. Browne. The session closed by a solemn farewell meeting conducted by Pastor Sables, collection for Christian work \$7.05. The August meeting will be at Wood's Harbor, the session will continue for three days and include the first meeting of the Shelburne County Baptist Sunday School Convention. ADDISON F. BROWNE, Sec'y.



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chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick-headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

One loaf of bread may be light, sweet and digestible. You may use the same materials for another and have it heavy, sour and soggy. The knack is in putting the ingredients together just right. A substitute for Scott's Emulsion may have the same ingredients and yet not be a perfect substitute, for no one knows how to put the parts together as we do. The secret of "how" is our business—twenty-five years of experience has taught us the best way.

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TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN:

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Express for Halifax.....	13.10
Express for Sussex.....	16.35
Express for Quebec and Montreal.....	17.10

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TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN:

Express from Sussex.....	8.60
Express from Montreal and Quebec (Monday excepted).....	10.30
Express from Moncton (daily).....	10.30
Express from Halifax.....	14.00
Express from Halifax, Pictou and Campbellton.....	13.30
Accommodation from Moncton.....	24.30

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All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER,
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8th October, 1896.

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News Summary.

Dr. W. H. Strange, one of the best known physicians in Canada, and deputy surgeon general of the militia forces of the country, died at Toronto on Sunday.

At a military tournament in London on Saturday four Canadians competed in the bayonet vs. bayonet bouts against four members of the New South Wales Mounted Rifles. The Canadian team won easily.

The Vancouver, with the jubilee contingent, sailed from Rimouski at 9.30 p. m., Sunday, and had 925 passengers in all. Over 10,000 people witnessed the departure from Quebec amid great enthusiasm. Cois, Domville and Tucker were on board.

The U. S. Senate Monday disposed of the lumber paragraph of the tariff bill, which has been more stubbornly contested than any feature of the bill thus far, by defeating the motion of Senator Vest to place pine on the free list. Senator Quay gave notice of several amendments he proposed offering. One of these provides for striking out the provision for a duty on tea and another for striking out the increase of the beer tax.

Mr. W. J. Calhoun, the special commissioner to Cuba, arrived at Washington on Tuesday. He expressed great surprise at the publication of what purported to be Gen. Lee's report on the Ruiz case. He said the document had been sealed in Consul Gen. Lee's office in the regular official way and delivered to Mr. Fishback, Mr. Calhoun's secretary, who brought it to New York and to Washington. He was unable to understand how it should have become public.

The powers to whom Greece has entrusted her interests show no sign of yielding either of the three points in the Turkish demand, the annexation of Thessaly, the abolition of the capitulations in the case of Greek subjects in the Ottoman empire, or an exorbitant indemnity. It is rumored that stormy scenes have taken place during the sessions of the conference, and that German obstruction has provoked lively indignation among a majority of the ambassadors. There was considerable disquietude in Athens Tuesday evening caused by the statement that the negotiations were in danger of collapsing altogether.

One of the most commendable movements in the interests of the poor is that of the New York association that conducts the vacation schools. The plan is to have the public school buildings open during the summer months, as places of refuge for the little ones, who would be otherwise left in the hot and dusty streets. The large buildings are cool and comfortable, and occupation is furnished that is beneficial, without being irksome. There are no text books in use, but there is the regular kindergarten system, music and dancing, and games such as convey ideas of notation, color and form; lessons in sewing and modeling for the younger children, and in wood carving, map drawing, etc., for the older ones. The attendance last year and the year before was over 3,000, and the cost averaged 4.9 cents each day for each child. The Board of Education furnished the buildings, but the funds for the maintenance of the schools are supplied by private subscription.

A Woodstock despatch says:—There is a great outcry among farmers in Farmerston, Bloomfield and Waterville over the ravages among their sheep by dogs. Last week Cook Estey, of the former place, had three sheep killed and as many more badly lacerated. David Alexander lost three lambs. Fred Burpee also lost three sheep, and several of his lambs were badly torn. Patrick Gallivan, also of Farmerston, found one of his sheep awfully mauled. In Waterville, Wm. Davis lost a sheep, Char. Palmer's flock was attacked, one sheep dying from the wounds it got, Chas. Grey also suffered. The parties who have suffered are many. All mean to find out the dogs and to whom they belong and think they are on the scent of one, anyway.

Below the town the farmers have suffered also this summer, but not to the extent that they did last fall, when over a hundred sheep were killed.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

DEAR SIR,—For several years I suffered so severely from neuralgia that my hair came out and left me entirely bald. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT freely, which entirely cured the neuralgia, and to my astonishment I found my hair growing rapidly, and I now have a good head of hair.

WM. DANIELS.
Springhill.

A Thank Offering.

A CLERGYMAN WRITES ON BEHALF OF GRATEFUL PEOPLE.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored Their Health and They Wish Other Sufferers to Know It—A Letter That Will Bring Hope to Many—No Other Medicine Gets Such Voluntary Praise.

The following letter written by the Rev. Wm. Lawson, Methodist minister at Richibucto, N. B., attests in the strongest manner the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and a perusal of it will suggest why this great medicine is so popular in thousands of homes throughout the Dominion—it cures when other medicines fail.

RICHIBUCTO, N. B. April 26th, 1897.

Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.,

DEAR SIRS,—I am glad to furnish you the following voluntarily given testimonial, with the fullest permission to give the names and place. They do this as a thank offering to God and your medicine. Mrs. Wm. Warman of Molus River (near here) says her son Alden was sickly from birth. He could hardly ever retain food, and his parents had but little hopes that he would live long and the doctors who attended him were of the same opinion. Till seven years of age he continued in that condition. Then the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was begun, and under them he recovered and is now a strong healthy boy. Mr. Warman, the boy's father, also adds his testimonial to the great value of Pink Pills, saying:—"I suffered for years with a bad back, until I used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they cured me." Miss Annie Warman adds this evidence with enthusiasm and freedom. "I was weak and sickly, and did not know the blessing of good health till I took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I used eight boxes and have since enjoyed the best of health. In fact, I am never sick now."

Here you have, three members of a family restored to health by the use of your medicine, and you would almost covet their good health and genial ways largely resulting from such health. They wish you to freely use these facts to help other sufferers, and I am able as their pastor to certify to the facts above stated.

Sincerely yours,
WM. LAWSON,
Methodist Minister.

MOTHERS REJOICE

AS THEY SEE THEIR LITTLE ONES MADE STRONG AND WELL BY KOOTENAY WHICH CONTAINS THE NEW INGREDIENT.

A sick child always appeals to our love and sympathy. It commands the tenderest care and watchfulness of its mother, who would gladly sacrifice anything to have her darling well.

To mothers who have children suffering from any disease brought about by thin, watery or impure blood, Kidney Trouble following Scarlet Fever, Rheumatism, Eczema or any other skin rash, or any condition in which the child is puny, weak and delicate, and does not thrive well, one would strongly recommend the use of Ryckman's Kootenay Cure, not because we say it's good for these conditions, but because *Mothers gladly state under oath how it saved their darlings when everything else failed.*

One of these mothers was Mrs. Geo. White, who lives at 139 Stinson St., Hamilton, Ont. She says that her daughter Louisa is nine years of age, has always been delicate, and has had Eczema since birth. Since giving her Kootenay Cure the Eczema has gone, and her general health is greatly improved.

Another, Mrs. Isabella Sullivan, of 65 Walnut Street South of the same city, has a little boy aged five, who was attacked with Rheumatism and pains in his back and kidneys so bad that he could not stand or get out of bed without assistance. Despite the skilled medical attendance he grew very weak, and at times would faint. Kootenay has gladdened the heart of Mrs. Sullivan by restoring her boy, so that now she says he can play hard all day, and is as healthy a child as one could wish for.

Instances like these are well worth the serious consideration of those having sick or suffering children.

The detailed sworn statements of the above cases, together with hundreds of others, sent free, by addressing the Ryckman Medicine Co., Hamilton, Ont. The New Ingredient works well. One bottle lasts over a month.

Make No Mistake!

DO NOT DESPAIR
Until You Have Tried What
SMITH'S...

Chamomile Pills

Can Do for You!

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

Smith's Chamomile Pills

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FRANK SMITH, DRUGGIST,

ST. STEPHEN, N. B. and CALAIS, Me.

PRICE 25 CENTS. FIVE BOXES \$1.00.

If your local dealer does not sell these Pills Mr. Smith will send a box by mail on receipt of price.

MONT. McDONALD,

BARRISTER, Etc.

St. John, N. B.

Princess St.

A match carelessly dropped by a workman in a fireworks factory at Chicago on Monday night caused a terrific explosion, and a number of employees were badly hurt by flying rockets and candles. All the windows in the block were demolished, and the building, a four-story structure, was badly damaged. The loss is estimated at \$60,000.

IN BED FOR WEEKS.

And Every Breath she Drew Was an Excruciating Pain—Rheumatism had Fastened his Talons on his Prey—South American Rheumatic Cure Snatched her from his Grasp.

"For fifteen years I had been troubled with rheumatism. It had settled in my back. At times the pain was so severe as to entirely lay me up for weeks at a time. I was just about discouraged and had given up hope when I was recommended to try South American Rheumatic Cure. I did so. The first bottle enabled me to leave my bed, and in one week from the time I commenced its use I was completely cured. It is undoubtedly the best remedy in the world for rheumatism." Mrs. John Beaumont, Elora, Ont.

Mrs. McKinley, says the Chicago Chronicle, was recently the recipient of one of the most magnificent lace handkerchiefs of the period. The gift was from Mrs. R. F. Thorne, of La Cygne, Kan., who wishes to show her respect and love for "the first lady of the land." The work is all done by hand, and contains 30,000 pieces, all done with the needle.

TEN YEARS IN THE TOILS.

South American Kidney Cure Loosed the Bonds and Freed the Prisoner—It Relieves in Six hours.

"This is to certify that after taking six bottles of South American Kidney Cure I am completely cured of stricture and gravel, having suffered from these complaints for over ten years. I felt relief almost immediately, and after taking three bottles felt greatly improved. I continued its use until I was satisfied I was perfectly cured." WILLIS GOFF, Chippewa, Ont.

Rev. Berry Lawson, Methodist, of Bourbonville, Ky., was shot and instantly killed Tuesday by his 15-year-old son. The father whipped the boy Sunday for some slight offence and the punishment angered the lad so much that, finding his father in a cornfield, he slipped up behind him and blew his head from his shoulders with a shot gun.

Fert

The first question is what do you do with the soil? The session of and food, because it that the soil. session of the icals and sub- feed, but it is these shall al- to be readily ta- able by the grow-

To illustrate: strated that bone fertilizer and a growth, especially plant, and yet we bones over the su- and still the grow- not one particle o-

Now, it is a prin- the business of far- the soil, or reduce- that these differen- plants depend for- removed from the- cropping of the sar-

I have an old Ge- some very sensible- ward way, and speaking of a field- come up to his exp- all by saying he g- was all out of the g-

Now, it makes i- name we call it; we- richness of the soil, names which scienc- given to these differ- of them as nitrogen, phosphoric acids, th- or adopt the more l- my old friend, an- "juice"; yet the fac-

have been removed f- ity has been reduced- order to maintain the- system of restitution- if we succeed in resto- been removed we m- and more than that- fertility.—(N. W. Ge- stitute.

Improving

It makes me smile v- criticisms passed on pl- Some men could only- ket value of the hay- value when cut, cured- of which labor we save- it off and sold it we wo-

instead of up, and fe- have saved us. No, th- humus. In the end we- the clover ploughed. addition of humus i- Professor Bailey gives- texture of the soil, and- clover ploughed under-

prove it. But we had to- debts as we brought up- plan must be practical- under the season's grow-

we cut the first crop of- farm. This paid us well- land. The second grow- son we devoted for year- purpose of gradually add-

soil. Thus we helped ac- count, so our checks wer- used to preach these do- and trembling; fear that- right, or might lead som- knew what we had done, curbed my enthusiasm. perhaps imagine my plea- ened closely to Professor- an hour at an institute- found that his talk exact- particular with my practi- and that he had obtained

The Farm.

Fertility in the Soil.

The first question which presents itself is what do we mean by the "fertility of the soil"; to which I answer, possession of and power to furnish plant food, because it is not sufficient of itself that the soil shall simply be in possession of the different elements, chemicals and substances upon which plants feed, but it is essentially necessary that these shall all be in such condition as to be readily taken up and made available by the growing plant.

To illustrate: Experience has demonstrated that bone meal is a very valuable fertilizer and a great stimulator of plant growth, especially beneficial to the wheat plant, and yet we might scatter tons of dry bones over the surface of an acre of ground and still the growing crop would receive not one particle of benefit therefrom.

Now, it is a principle well understood in the business of farming that exhaustion of the soil, or reduced fertility, simply means that these different elements upon which plants depend for their growth have been removed from the soil by the continued cropping of the same.

I have an old German friend who says some very sensible things in rather an awkward way, and upon one occasion, in speaking of a field of corn that had not come up to his expectations, explained it all by saying he guessed the corn juice was all out of the ground.

Now, it makes no difference by what name we call it; we may speak of it as the richness of the soil, or we may apply the names which science and chemistry have given to these different elements and speak of them as nitrogen, the ammonia, and the phosphoric acids, the potash and alkalies, or adopt the more homely expression of my old friend, and refer to it as the "juice"; yet the fact remains that if these have been removed from the soil the fertility has been reduced to that extent, and in order to maintain the former condition a system of restitution must be adopted; and if we succeed in restoring as much as has been removed we maintain the fertility, and more than that tends to increase the fertility.—(N. W. Gear at the Illinois Institute.

Improving the Soil.

It makes me smile when I think of the criticisms passed on ploughing under hay. Some men could only see as far as the market value of the hay. They figured on the value when cut, cured and marketed. All of which labor we saved. But had we cut it off and sold it we would have gone down instead of up, and fertilizers would not have saved us. No, the land must have humus. In the end we got big money for the clover ploughed under. Notice the addition of humus is one of three ways Professor Bailey gives for improving the texture of the soil, and he says a crop of clover ploughed under will quickly improve it. But we had to live and pay our debts as we brought up the land. So our plan must be practical. We did not turn under the season's growth of clover. No, we cut the first crop of hay to feed on the farm. This paid us well for the use of the land. The second growth that same season we devoted for years to the distinct purpose of gradually adding humus to our soil. Thus we helped add to the bank account, so our checks were always paid. I used to preach these doctrines with fear and trembling; fear that I might not be right, or might lead some one wrong. I knew what we had done, and still I usually curbed my enthusiasm. And so you can perhaps imagine my pleasure when I listened closely to Professor Roberts for over an hour at an institute last winter, and found that his talk exactly agreed in every particular with my practice and preaching, and that he had obtained results last year

in tillage entirely ahead of anything I ever did.

I might briefly mention four points in tillage that we pay attention to along the above line: First we bring up a very little new subsoil when ploughing, to be exposed to the action of frost and sun and air, and to be mixed with the humus we are supplying. Second, we grind the soil down fine. We are not "clodhoppers"; that is, we don't hop over clods, but pulverize them by alternate harrowing and rolling, or the use of a clod-crusher. Third, we stir the soil roughly occasionally to bring new particles in contact with each other. A cultivator with wide teeth on, a spring-toothed harrow, scraper, and even a good clod-crusher, does the kind of work we want along this line. Fourth, we keep the soil moving, in a cultivated crop, early and late. "Keep the cultivator teeth hot."—(T. B. Terry, in Practical Farmer.

Planting Corn.

In the experiments at the Ohio station the highest per cent of sound corn has been reached from an average stand of one stalk every eighteen inches, but the total yield has not been so large as from closer planting. The most profitable yield has come from giving a foot in linear length of row to each plant, the rows being three and a half feet apart. On the bottom lands at Columbus it did not seem to make any difference whether the plants stood twelve inches apart, two every twenty-four inches, three every thirty-six inches; but on the thin clay upland at Wooster the best yields thus far have been from a stand of one stalk every twelve inches or two every twenty-four inches; further grouping has reduced the yield, as has also closer planting.—(Farm, Stock and Home.

DARK CLOUDS ROLLED AWAY.

One of Death's Agents Subdued.

Paine's Celery Compound Brings New Life to a Roxton Pond Lady.

The medicine that can rescue and save a human being after the best efforts of medical men prove unavailing should merit the careful consideration of every sick and diseased man and woman. Such a medicine is a boon to the world, an anchor of hope, protection and joy to those who have been told that they are in a hopeless condition and incurable.

Up to the present, medical science has devised but one remedy that fully meets the wants and desires of all sufferers. This wonderful medicine is Paine's Celery Compound, to which thousands in Canada today owe life and good health.

Here is a statement from a lady, Miss Marilla A. Bullock, of Roxton Pond, P. Q., a sufferer from liver trouble, that is in every way sufficiently strong to convince the despairing, despondent and doubtful. She says: "I think it a duty and a pleasure to write and tell you what your Paine's Celery Compound has done for me, a sufferer from liver trouble.

"Two years ago I had a very bad attack of it, and called in a doctor who relieved me of the trouble, but I still remained weak and ailing, and had another and more severe attack. I was under the doctor's care for four months, and received very little relief.

"I was very weak, not able to sit up more than a few minutes at a time. A little milk taken at meals would distress me, and I was nervous and could get but little sleep.

"Hearing what Paine's Celery Compound had done for a friend, I gave up doctoring and used your medicine. I have taken six bottles and have received much good. I am able to eat a good meal, I sleep well, seldom lie down during the day, and can drive six miles over rough roads without getting tired."

OGILVIE'S Hungarian Flour.

THIS FLOUR is the Highest Grade made on this Continent.

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.

MANITOBA WHEAT contains more gluten than any other wheat, and gluten is the property in the wheat which gives strength, and is much more healthful than starch, which is the principal element in winter wheat.

ARE YOU using Hungarian in your home? If not, give it a trial, and you will soon become convinced that it is the best and most wholesome flour that you have ever used.

THE BEST PUBLIC pastry cooks in Montreal use nothing but Hungarian for pastry, as it makes the very best pastry, if you will only use enough water.

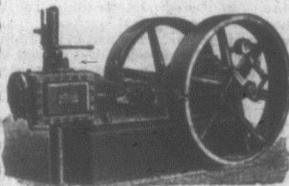
FOR BREAD use more water than with any other flour. Give it time to absorb the water and knead it thoroughly; set to rise in a deep pan, and be sure your sponge is soft enough.

IF YOU follow the above directions you will have better bread than it is possible to get out of any other flour.

J.S. HARDING, St. John, N. B., Agent for the Maritime Provinces.

ROBB-ARMSTRONG Automatic Engine

Centre or Side Crank. Sizes up to 700 H. P.



Interchangeable Parts.

Large Bearings.

Simplest and Best Governors.

ROBB ENGINEERING CO., AMHERST, N. S. Limited.

Household Necessities

THE E. B. EDDY CO.'S

Telegraph Telephone Tiger . . . Parlor . . .

MATCHES

They have never been known to fail

BARLEY CRYSTALS

New Diuretic, Rheumatic Tonic, Endorsed by physicians in cases of Dropsy and Irritable Digestive Organs, and Kidney troubles. Excellent, attractive, palatable. Unsurpassed in the whole range of cereals.

PARHILET AND CEREAL SAMPLE FREE. Untrivalled in America. Europe, Ask Dealers, or Write to Parhilet & Co., Montreal, N. Y., U.S.A.

Wanted.

A Canvasser in every School Section. Young people succeed well. Terms and Sample Articles for Twenty-five Cents.

THE HICKS & SANCTON MF' G. CO. Bridgetown, Nova Scotia.

AYER'S
THE PILL
THAT WILL
PILLS
CURE
HEADACHE
INDIGESTION
BILIOUSNESS
CONSTIPATION

TRAIL CREEK

We have already secured valuable properties in the famous Trail Creek district near Rossland, British Columbia: "Cromatock, Mabel, and Jacksey." These claims are 1,500 feet square, having an area of some 51 acres. These properties are also within convenient distance of smelter, with a strong vein of ore running through them. Any one familiar with the phenomenal profits of mining in this district will understand what this means.

100 shares cost \$15 now; but will be worth \$100 within a year if we make no mistake. Let us send you a pamphlet?

THE MARITIME MINING AND DEVELOPING COMPANY, LIMITED, Mine Centre, W. Ontario.

Church Furniture.

Reading Desks, Pulpits,
 Communion Tables,
 Chancel Chairs, Lecterns,
 In Ash, Oak or Walnut,
 made to order.
 Chairs and Seats for Churches & Halls.
 Designs and
 Estimates furnished.

J. & J. D. HOWE,

Furniture Manufacturers,
 Factory: East end of Union Street,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

**Denominational Funds, N. B. and P. E. I.,
 From April 1st.**

N. B.—St. Stephen, D. W., \$25.50; Germain, P. S. C. E., for F. M., \$25; Hopewell church, F. M., \$5; Sackville, B. Y. P. U., F. M., \$9; Gibson S. S., F. M., \$5; Hampton Village church, F. M., \$4; Upper Gagetown church, (D. W.), \$2; Emma Estabrook, F. M., \$1; Rev. Chas. Henderson, F. M., \$1; Macnaquac children of S. S., F. M., \$6.50; Germain St. S. S., (H. M.) \$10, F. M., \$10, Prim. class, F. M., \$3.—\$23; Prince Wm. church, F. M., \$3.25; 2nd Kingsclear church, F. M., \$2.75; Rev. F. B. Seely and wife, F. M., \$4; Miss Alice Clark, F. M., \$5, N. W. M., \$2.—\$7; Moncton 1st B. Y. P. U., F. M., \$25; Springfield 1st church, F. M., \$3.90; Springfield 2nd church, F. M., \$9.17; St. John and Kings Co. Quar. Meet., F. M., \$2.68; Main St., D. W., \$50.65; Beaver Harbor S. S., F. M., \$1; Cardwell church, F. M., \$4.07; Leinster St., col., F. M., \$7.25; Fairville church, col., \$20; Germain St. Willing Workers, sup. Nat. Pr., F. M., \$25; Pennfield church, F. M., \$4.63; Sussex church, D. W., \$51.73, F. M., \$9.60,—\$51.33; Rev. T. M. Munro, F. M., \$1, 1st Elgin church, H. and F. M., \$15.25; Ac. Un., \$6, N. W. M., Ind. work, \$7.—\$28.25. Total \$412.75; before reported \$1,597.71. Total, N. B. to June 1st, \$1,955.64.

P. E. I.—North River church, D. W., \$8; Dundas church, D. W., per A. Cohoon, \$3; Eastport church, F. M., \$20; Boushew church, D. W., \$2.50; Summerside church, D. W., \$2.32; Rev. W. H. Robinson, D. W., \$5.—\$7.32; W. S. Clark and wife, H. and F. M., \$2; Tryon church, D. W., \$10; Mrs. N. P. McNeill, F. M., \$2. Total \$54.82. Before reported, \$215.41. Total P. E. I. to June 1st \$270.23. Total N. B. and P. E. I. to June 1st \$2,225.87.

J. W. MANNING,
 Treas. Con. N. B. and P. E. I.
 St. John, June 1st.

New Summary.

Gov. Wolcott, of Massachusetts, signed the elevated railroad bill on Thursday.

Three trainmen lost their lives in the Boston and Maine railway disaster near Exeter, N. H., early Thursday morning.

The Wilcox and White organ company, the largest manufacturers of organs in the United States, have made an assignment.

Lt. Colonel Peters of the London, Ont., Field Battery, died Monday night. Major Chas. W. Rediger, paymaster of the Victoria Rifles, Montreal, died Monday, aged 27.

In the U. S. Senate on Thursday a vote was taken on the Canon amendment, providing an export bounty for agricultural products, and it was defeated; Yeas, 10; nays, 59.

It is said the British naval manoeuvres this year will take the form of a grand procession around the United Kingdom with a view of showing the strength of the navy at the various ports.

Theodore Durrant, the murderer of Blanche Lamont, will be reprieved. Governor Budd has decided upon this course in order to settle the question of the rights of the federal courts to interfere in the execution of a sentence imposed by the state court.

The Senate Tuesday by a vote of 52 to 19, adopted an amendment to the tariff bill, placing raw cotton, the great product of the south, on the dutiable list at 20 per cent. ad valorem. It is the first time in the history of tariff legislation that a duty on cotton has been incorporated in a bill.

The fatalities from famine and plague in China are appalling. The famine north and east of Szechuan is causing many deaths. A traveller who has just returned from there reports having seen numbers of dead bodies lying unattended to. In one large town half the population had perished from starvation and the fever that follows in its wake.

Disastrous results attended the experiment with the Gathmann shell at the Indian Head proving grounds, Washington, Thursday. A huge gun, weighing 135,000 pounds, intended to be thirteen inches in calibre, but bored out to only twelve inches, for experimental purposes, was blown to pieces, one fragment being found a mile away. The accident was caused by the explosion in the gun of a Gathmann shell charged with 330 pounds of gun-cotton.

The older generation of military men in the Maritime Provinces will be interested in the announcement of the death of Lieut. General Osborne Hewitt, governor of the royal Military College at Woolwich, which occurred yesterday. He saw much service in Canada, and instituted the Royal Military College at Kingston. In 1862 he was colonel of a regiment of British forces which landed in St. John and proceeded overland to Upper Canada. He also connected with building the military fortifications at Halifax.

The largest shareholder of the Bank of Montreal is Mr. W. C. McDonald, the tobacco manufacturer. He holds 2,050 shares of the bank's stock and estimating the shares to be worth 23 1/2 per cent, or \$466, the total value of Mr. McDonald's holdings is \$955,300, or pretty close to a million dollars. This is almost double the amount held by the President of the Bank, Sir Donald A. Smith, who has 1,041 shares credited to him, the value of which is about \$486,000. The next largest shareholders are Hon. George Drummond and Mr. Hector Mackenzie, with 750 shares each, and Mr. Robert Hamilton, of Quebec, comes next with 696 shares.

FOOD VALUE OF COCOA.

The International Journal of Surgery says—"Experience has shown that a properly prepared cocoa product constitutes an ideal beverage for invalids and convalescents, acting as a mild nerve stimulant and at the same time supplying a considerable amount of available nutritive material.

"Such a product is Walter Baker and Co.'s Cocoa, which differs from all preparations of its kind in that in the process of manufacture great care is taken to retain, in a pure and unaltered form, those active principles and nutritive elements of cocoa seed which render it both a luxury and a food.

"This preparation is esteemed an agreeable, comfortable, and nourishing beverage in chronic disorders, during convalescence from exhausting diseases, for feeble children, and during the after treatment of severe surgical operations."



Old age

comes early to the clothes that are dragged up and down over the wash-board. It's ruinous. Nothing else uses them up so thoroughly and so quickly.

This wear and tear, that tells so on your pocket, ought to be stopped. Get some Pearl-line—use it just as directed—no soap with it—and see how much longer the clothes last, and how much easier and quicker the work is. Pearl-line saves the rubbing.

Send it Back Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearl-line." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearl-line, be honest—send it back. JAMES PYLE, New York.

OUR CLOTHING SALE

Is meeting with great success. Crowds are carrying away our Clothing. Such Bargains were never known before. If you cannot come yourself write us.

FRASER, FRASER & CO.

Cheapside. 40 and 42 King Street.

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

MAYPOLE SOAP.

Dyes any Shade!

Will Not Wash Out Nor Fade.

DOES NOT STAIN THE HANDS.

DEPOT 49 GERMAIN STREET

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Ask Your Grocer for it.

THE CHRISTIAN VOL. XIII.

EDITORIAL. Paragraphs. Victoria's Reign. Jubilee Celebrations. Notes. CONTRIBUTIONS. The Power of (C. H.). After Four Months (R. E. G.). Sights and Sounds (L. T. M.). From Halifax. THE STORY PAGE. Gifts of the Anti other short stories THE YOUNG PEOPLE. N. Y. P. U. Daily R.

The Fast Atlantic Line.

the House of Com who explained the Petersen, Tait & more advantageous late Government l under which the t \$1,125,000, of whi and Great Britain contract a better s Canadian subsidy o of \$250,000, a total were to be larger ar to be furnished by ard. In place of s have ships of 10, knots they were to were also to have from 1,500 to 2,000 which would be dev of vessels was impr and Lucania of the right to send ac ward trip at \$15 a h question of the abili their contract, and reason to believe in Government had g scheme will not inv Canada's annual exp of the present mail s to the Allans, and c may well be discont to Canada will not Tupper expressed sat come to agree as tr Atlantic service, and ability on the part of the contract he shou get. But the opinio Mr. Huddart that t called for could not named justified som Charles criticised the able for the service satisfaction with the that Montreal was to line when navigation too vague. It was e wright and Mr. Dobe nished were not stric rather what was know ship which afforded large amount of cabin one fifth of a mile for

The Car's Suf the Disappointment. mak the newspaper correspo