

# Messenger and Visitor.

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## The Convention.

After the inspiring services of the Lord's Day, the Convention resumed business on Monday morning under clear skies, with a somewhat cooler atmosphere and with a large number of delegates in attendance.

A motion was passed asking for the appointment of a committee with a view to securing desirable changes in the legislation under which Baptist churches in New Brunswick are incorporated.

The report on Obituaries written by Rev. Dr. Steele, was in his absence read by the Secretary. The following named brethren in the ministry have been called away during the year, Revs. J. H. Foshay, Dr. G. M. W. Carey, C. I. MacLane, W. H. Morgan, Henry Achilles and J. L. M. Young. Of the lives and labors of these the report made suitable mention, and also of Deacon J. F. Masters of Leinster St., St. John and Lyman J. Walker of Truro. In connection with this report, touching remarks were made by Revs. Dr. Kempton and E. N. Archibald, and by request of the President prayer was offered by our highly esteemed aged brother in the ministry, Rev. G. W. Springer. The report was adopted by a standing vote.

A resolution expressing sympathy with Rev. Isaiah Wallace in his recent severe illness and hope for his complete recovery to health was moved by S. McC. Black, seconded by Rev. G. W. Springer, and adopted unanimously.

The committee on correspondence reported through its chairman, E. D. King, Esq., advising (1) that the invitation of the Halifax churches for the meeting of the Convention in 1900 be accepted—the meetings to be held in the North Church, (2) that the request of the Rev. C. A. Eaton that twelve delegates be appointed to a national Baptist Congress to be held next year in Winnipeg be complied with, the names of such delegates to be submitted by the Committee on Nominations, (3) that the resignation of Rev. Dr. Steele as chairman of Committee on Ordinations be accepted. After some discussion as to the propriety of continuing a Committee on Ordinations, to which several delegates declared themselves opposed, the report was adopted in full.

### BOARD OF GOVERNORS REPORT.

The report of the Board of Governors of Acadia University was presented in printed form and the Convention proceeded to consider it clause by clause as read by the Secretary, Rev. Dr. Kempton.

The first clause in reference to meetings showed that the Board of Governors has met five times during the year, and the Executive Committee of the Board meets regularly the first Friday in the month, giving earnest attention to the business of the University. The enrolment of students during the year in the college was 137. Of these one was a resident graduate, 23 were Seniors, 29 Juniors, 40 Sophomores, 38 Freshmen and 6 general students. Twenty-three students were graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and nine were admitted to the degree of Master in Arts. The report also states that the work of the professors during the year has been performed with marked fidelity and devotion. The new instructors, Messrs. Haycock and Jones, have given evidence of fine ability and are proving themselves to be a valuable addition to the Faculty. Mr. Haycock—with the assistance of his wife—has rearranged and re-classified the contents of the Museum. The students have in hand a scheme for the erection of a building for the use of their literary societies. The building is expected to cost \$5,000. The students have pledged personally the sum of \$700 and have undertaken to raise a minimum sum of \$10 each during the summer. The president expresses confidence in the practicability of the scheme.

This committee appointed by the Board to exercise supervision over the ministerial students in the college, and to disburse the Payzant Beneficiary fund, subject to regulations adopted by the Board, report that there were in the college during the past year 38 students for the ministry. These students were individually interviewed by the committee, their history enquired into, their credentials examined, and a careful record made in each case. All of these students took as an extra the homiletical work conducted by the president. Among the 38 men was distributed the sum of \$1,699 50; and from the same men there was collected \$137.50 as fees for theological library. The Board has under consideration some changes in the mode of distributing the Beneficiary Fund.

In connection with the above Rev. J. Coombs asked what was being done with the bequest left by Mr. Payzant for the establishment of a theological department at Acadia.

Dr. Trotter explained that a part of the proceeds of the

fund were being employed in providing instruction in homiletics for ministerial students. Half the Payzant bequest is constituted into a beneficiary fund for the use of students studying for the ministry. The interest from the remainder is not sufficient to sustain a regular theological department, but as soon as the governors were placed in a position to do so, President Trotter said, such a department would be established.

Mr. C. E. Knapp asked what had been done to secure from the government a refund of the succession duties on the Payzant bequest.

Dr. Trotter replied that the Government had not been asked to refund anything, but that petitions had been presented asking for the amendment of the law in the point of its application to bequests to religious and benevolent objects.

In reference to the Forward Movement the report states that "the \$75,000 for the fund has all been pledged, with a small surplus which will in part offset the inevitable shrinkage. The pledges include Mr. Rockefeller's conditional promise, through the American Baptist Education Society of \$15,000, and other pledges amounting to \$63,012 50. From the Education Society there has been received \$3,703.70, and from the home constituency \$22,275 57, making a total of \$25,903.27.

Great credit is due to Dr. Trotter for the manner in which this has been accomplished. He has spared no pains to increase the confidence and sympathy of the people in our institutions, as well as to secure the fund. All honor is due, too, to those who have so nobly responded to the call for help in the time of need. The services of Rev. W. E. Hall, who proved himself so valuable an assistant to Dr. Trotter, as a canvasser, have been retained, and the whole business of collecting and reporting to the treasurer of the college has been committed to him. Mr. Hall has also been empowered by the Board to receive supplementary pledges to offset in full if possible whatever shrinkage may take place."

In the matter of gifts, the Board acknowledges the receipt of a handsome Cabinet index for the library from the Junior Class, electric light furnishings for College Hall from Mr. C. S. Harding of St. John, and property in St. John from Mr. James E. Marsters of Canning. Certain conditions are attached to this latter gift during Mr. Marsters' life time, but at his death the property, valued at about \$1,000, is transferred absolutely to the Board. The Board had also received notices of two bequests of \$1,000 each, one from the estate of the late John C. Anderson of Yarmouth and the other from the estate of the late Nelson Forrest of Amherst. Concerning

### ACADIA SEMINARY

the Board reports encouragingly. The late Principal, Miss True, reported that in no year of her principalship had there been more faithful, earnest and efficient work on the part of teachers and students. The spiritual condition of the school, especially, during the last half of the year, were encouraging. A few students found and professed Christ.

The resignation of Miss True, accepted with reluctance, made it necessary to appoint a new principal and, as the public already know, an appointment to that position has been accepted by Rev. J. H. MacDonald, late of Amherst, from whose energy, scholarship and administrative abilities excellent results are expected. Miss M. A. Arletenu has been appointed teacher of vocal music in place of Miss Lawson. Miss Higgins, teacher of French and German, has also resigned, and the vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Miss Ida McLeod of Fredericton, a graduate of the New Brunswick University. Herr Bruno Siebels, of Halifax, has been appointed teacher of violin. Concerning

### HORTON ACADEMY

the report states that the work of the year has been prosecuted with diligence and success on the part both of teachers and students. It also notes that Principal Oakes, having pressed his resignation on account of Mrs. Oakes' impaired health, which made it impracticable for them to continue to reside in the Academy building, the Board had accepted the resignation with expressions of esteem to Mr. and Mrs. Oakes. In connection with this clause there were remarks by Dr. Saunders, Hon. Mr. Emmerson, Dr. Kempton, Dr. Keirstead, Mr. Creed and Miss Blackadar, expressing high appreciation for Mr. and Mrs. Oakes and their work while connected with the Academy.

The next clause referred to the appointment of Mr. Horace L. Brittain, M. A., of Fredericton as Principal of the Academy. Mr. Brittain has been acting principal of

the Aberdeen High School and Grammar School for the county of Westmorland, N. B. He is a graduate of the University of N. B. and was the winner of the Governor General's gold medal in his sophomore, and of the Douglass gold medal in his senior year. He has taught for several years and has rapidly risen into the principalship of a school with sixteen subordinate teachers.

The services of Mr. C. E. Morse have been retained for another year, and Mr. Lealie F. Fairn has been appointed teacher in the Manual Training Department in place of Mr. Archibald who retired at the end of the year. Mr. A. E. Wall of Moncton has known of Mr. Brittain's work and congratulated the Academy on securing Mr. Brittain as principal. Dr. Saunders spoke of the great advantages that Horton Academy offered over other high schools in the educational and religious influences by which its students are surrounded.

Concerning Chipman Hall the Board reports that under the arrangement with Mr. J. E. Bishop the results have been satisfactory and the arrangement will be continued. The report of the Secretary was adopted as a whole.

H. H. Bligh Esq., of Ottawa being present was at this point invited to a seat in the Convention

### MONDAY AFTERNOON.

The Nominating Committee presented a partial report naming as the committee to convey the greetings of the Convention to the Free Baptist Conference to meet in St. John in October, the following: The President of the Convention, Revs. Dr. Saunders and Dr. Gates; As a Committee in the matter of church incorporation legislation in New Brunswick: Rev. R. Barry Smith; F. W. Emmerson and H. C. Creed, Esqs.

The Committee on Credentials reported intimating some irregularities in the list of delegates. After some discussion the report was adopted, and it was resolved that all delegates whose names were not regularly on the roll should be invited to seats with all the privileges of delegates, except that of voting.

The report of the Board of Ministerial Education was presented by Rev. W. N. Hutchins and was adopted without discussion.

The report of the Committee on Temperance was read by the Chairman of the Committee and writer of the report, Rev. H. F. Adams, of Truro. The report was of great length and marked ability. It dealt elaborately with the Plebiscite question, presenting the figures in connection with the vote in the Dominion and the different Provinces and discussed at some length the vote in Quebec, charging that extensive frauds had been practised in that province with a view to the defeat of the cause of prohibition, criticised adversely the influence of the religious system prevailing in that province upon the cause of temperance reform, and strongly censured the Government for the course pursued by it in reference to the Plebiscite.

It soon became evident that the report as presented must evoke a sharp discussion and could not secure anything like unanimous endorsement from the Convention. Among those who took part in the discussion was Bro. C. E. Knapp who expressed the opinion that Quebec rules the Dominion. He desired to see a prohibitory law enacted and wanted the report adopted.

Dr. M. S. McDonald, of Cambridge, N. B., held that the report went too far and assumed too much. There was not sufficient evidence, he thought, that the Quebec vote on the plebiscite was dishonest, and in support of this opinion instanced Brome county which had voted "Yes" on the Plebiscite by 500 majority, but had since repealed the Scott Act by a still larger majority.

Rev. E. J. Grant said that he had opposed the late Dominion Government for its action in respect to prohibition and he had opposed the present government for a like reason. The government, he held, had deceived the people in respect to this matter by refusing to say what it would consider a mandate from the people. The late government had trifled with the question of prohibition by means of a Royal Commission, and it had done so in the confidence that, with the great majority of temperance people on that side, the claims of party counted for more than the claims of the prohibition cause, and the present government had used the plebiscite for a like purpose and because they had a similar confidence that the prohibitionists on that side of politics would also be faithful to the party. Mr. Grant further stated that he had been surprised and disappointed at

(Continued on page four.)



### Who Is To Blame

For this sad state of things in our churches that only six mission families are supported among the Telugus when in the judgment of our missionaries, on the field, thirty-six mission families are required to in any reasonable degree meet the needs of the 2,000,000 Telugus in our care? No doubt blame should be shared all round by pastors and people. In military conflicts whether in victory or defeat the general receives either the praise or blame. Just so with equal reason the pastors of our churches are held responsible for the success of our Foreign Mission interests. Now first let us assume that we are abundantly able to support the thirty-six mission families, but because we are not agreed to work to accomplish such a result therefore there is no progress. Why are not all pastors zealous in this matter? Is not sanctified zeal the result of knowledge with the electric light of the Holy Spirit's power turned-on. How many of our pastors have supplied themselves with missionary magazines by means of which they can be brought into intelligent sympathy with the Lord Christ's great plans for actually saving men by the preaching of the gospel in every land, is there one pastor out of four? Again, how many of our pastors have replenished their libraries with many of the scores of volumes on missions fresh from the press all of which are necessary to prepare him for the leadership of his people, is there one pastor in ten? Usually pastors are successful in preaching the doctrines of grace in proportion to how thoroughly they have prepared at the Theological Seminary. But, ah me, there was no Chair in the Seminary to teach F. M. ethics with the many things that may be known of the hoary religions of these 800,000,000 heathen and how to meet them and teach them. (This defect is now being supplied.) Is it any wonder that even our strongest pastors are poorly prepared to lead their churches on Foreign Mission matters? In the face of these considerations is it any wonder that so many of our churches are never heard from on F. M. Funds and the sums received from any and all of the churches are small as compared with their ability, "Like Priest, like people." Meanwhile I grant you, that full of good, earnest work of pastors seems of little avail. The Lord's stewards still hold on to their surplus earnings each year perchance banking it or spending it in real estate instead of giving it to missions as without doubt the Spirit of Christ would direct if in these matters they submitted themselves to His guidance. Don't be discouraged faithful pastor, you are not wholly responsible for results, but are responsible to be filled with the Spirit of Christ always so that you can effectively plead for the 2,000,000 Telugus in our care. "In due season you shall reap if you faint not." The rule is always that if the pastor leads off in pleading for any good cause and gives proportionately himself the church eventually follows. Who is responsible when the monthly missionary prayer meeting is not held? or when the monthly Foreign Mission sermon is not preached? If any one doubts the fact that such exercises are very scarce even in our strong churches then let a column be introduced into the Associational Blanks with these two questions: How many missionary prayer services in the year? How many missionary sermons preached?

From the above considerations we have seen that the true cause of the lethargic, discouraging condition of our Foreign Mission work rests in the pastors and for this they are not always directly to blame, but it is more properly a legacy of unfavorable circumstances resulting in a want of education on the subject. Our business now as a denomination is to achieve a speedy and final victory out of what if not a defeat is a sad failure in our Foreign Mission work. What can be done to supply pastors and churches with knowledge of the 800,000,000 heathen; knowledge of our own 2,000,000 Telugus and how every Christian can work directly, effectively, and constantly to save them?

Is it so many pastors out of their small salaries and after setting aside the Lord's tenth (which they cannot and will not rob God of) can ill afford the \$25 necessary to replenish their own libraries with missionary literature. Therefore I beg leave to suggest the following plan which I hope every church in the Convention will find feasible. Let the Baptist Book Room supply catalogues of missionary literature. Let the pastor and the S. S. committee select say from \$50 to \$100 worth adapted to pastors, school and church needs, as often as possible let a fresh supply be obtained, read, pray, and look and wait for results, after awhile the S. S. may have missionary concerts with the prime object of imparting instruction. As the spirit of knowledge of Foreign Missions increases and the electric light of the Spirit of Christ is kept turned on, it will be so easy and joyous to have the monthly missionary prayer meeting, which often is made interesting by members telling missionary facts from their reading. Meanwhile as the fire of sanctified zeal has been kindled, it takes definite practical form. Convention envelopes have been obtained from the Book Room, and as each Sabbath they deposit their gifts upon the plate, the holy joy depicted on each countenance well illustrates the benefits derived from the habit of praying and giving for the heathen at the same time.

Lastly — would it not be practicable and pos-

sible to have County Quarterly Foreign Mission Conference? Let every pastor be assigned a definite subject: Perhaps the history of Foreign Missions among some race or people present conditions and prospects. Perhaps he may decide like Judson that the prospects are as bright as the promises of God? May we not hope that with the continuous use of such means with the Divine blessings our pastors may yet become a power to lead their churches to double and treble their gifts to Foreign Mission work speedily.

To review—We have referred to the desperate condition of the two million Telugus—we, professing to give them the gospel of the Son of God and yet not giving it. Having only six missionaries on the field when we might have had and ought to have had thirty-six and while we were faltering with the great work with so ridiculously inadequate a force, one million has perished. Say, dear pastors, must we have another twenty-five years of imbecility and failure? Yes, dear pastors, the responsibility for the future failure or the future grand success of our Mission to the two million Telugus rest upon you. "Which shall it be?" Don't waste your time saying that there are no men ready to go for us to India, of the 6000 men in American colleges that are pledged to be ready to go as soon as opportunity offers, only 1200 have yet been sent. All the rest are waiting for the pastors to lead the churches to raise monies to send them.

DIMOCK ARCHIBALD.

### A Sad Farewell.

Our mid-summer Conference has come and gone. It was a season of blessed fellowship with the Father of our Spirits. As the Holy Spirit revealed Christ to us, Christ made known the Father in a blessed way. Thus being in fellowship with the Trinity we could not help having fellowship with one another.

The chief reason for the brethren coming together was the sad fact that our Bro. Archibald was ordered home having been told that disease had taken a strong hold of him, and that unless he left immediately his going might not be any good. Three good physicians were unanimous in this verdict, viz, that they must go right away. This laid upon us the painful duty of appointing one of our number to take charge of the work which he was so sorrowfully laying down. This gap was filled at least for the present by appointing Mr. Higgins to oversee the work and the ladies at the Mission as his assistants.

To part with one of our number only for a short time with good hopes of their return is sad enough, but when we are told that disease has taken such a hold of our brother we seem to be hoping against reason when we hope for his return. So the great probability of not seeing each other in the flesh made these meetings partake of the nature of sadness. It may be true that while life is left and a friendly climate and good physicians are ahead that there is ground for good hope and we would cherish every such prospect of having our brother return to us; but when we view the matter from all sides great clouds seem to rise up to darken the sky of our hope and we feel that there may only be a few years between him and his home of rest.

Every meeting of our Conference was one in which we sorrowfully waited on God. Our hearts were sorrowful and yet submissive to His wise and good rule. We did not know why this sorrow came but we did know that "He was too wise to err in any of His ways and too good to be unkind to any of His children." We were sorrowful for our own sakes in that we were on the verge of parting with an experienced and faithful fellow laborer. The writer especially had reasons to be sorrowful that he was about to part with a valuable adviser in the work which it is hoped he will soon take up as for all these years Palconda has been under Bro. Archibald's supervision. We were sorrowful because of the work. We have been calling loud and long for more men which seemed a real necessity to meet in even a very limited way the needs which seem to call us into more aggressive work. We are sorrowful for the people at home who are deeply interested in this work and who may take this as a discouragement. We know that the news that one has apparently fallen from the ranks will be a heavy blow to them as well as ourselves. We can only share with you our consolation that both the work and the workers are God's and He knows best what to do with both. Let us draw our encouragement from the consciousness that we are doing His will in laboring to obey our marching orders. We feel sorry for those at home who have so little interest in the work that they do not feel deeply moved in this matter. We feel sorry for the heathen who are in a great sense the greatest losers of all according to our knowledge. We feel especially sorrowful for our Bro. and Sister Archibald as we realize that their feelings at leaving the work behind is even greater than those of the people at home or ours can be. Years ago they gave their lives as offerings to this work. Being a missionary today is only play to what it was then. The work must have been dear to their hearts which led them to do this. But since their feet first rested on Indian soil, and since their eyes first rested on

the people to whom they came to serve in the gospel their love and interest have grown continually for this lost nation. Never before did they long to be among this people spending and being spent for them with as great a longing as now. Never before would going home to leave the work they love have been so painful as now. Never before was their love so great for the work as now. The Chicaco's Mission House was their Bethel where they prayed on behalf of themselves, their brethren and the heathen. Every part of the now four fields, viz, Chicacole proper, Parlakimedy, Tekkali and Palconda is ground that has often moved their hearts with pity and hence has become to say the least of great interest. But not only was the Chicacole Mission House their Bethel for from many a Mango grove and from many a travellers' Bungalow (a house built along the road for travellers) did their prayers ascend to Heaven. They have watched with deepest interest the first signs of life in many who are now Christians and they have watched over them with a Godly jealousy until now they have become to them of the utmost concern. Yes they are their own children in the Lord. I never witnessed any cord between those who were nothing of human kin to each other so hard to sever as on the morning that these servants of God had to go away. Strong men wept and sobbed like children while they were giving their parting word. The weeping was not done alone by the native Christians those who were going away wept with them. Mrs. Archibald expressed both the feelings of herself and husband when she said, "I feel like that tree by the Mission House which has been torn up recently by the roots. Like the roots of that tree that went down into the soil so my sympathies and interests went down into this land for the good of these people; but now I am torn up and carried away. It may be to return; it may be never to return." Stop and think what this must mean to them.

Let me here issue a word of warning. Some people who have not stopped to think and because they do not know what it means for a missionary to leave his work even for a short time do a great deal of harm to the cause and a great deal more injustice to the missionary when they say carelessly and as heartlessly as much as though this matter of coming home was for a good time. Before a person says these things he ought to know whereof he speaks. I have seen our good brother and sister Churchill go home and now I have just been called up to part with Bro. and Sister Archibald, and I can say by what I could easily see that it was no picnic in either case. To pull up and go away from the work which is dearer than life is a kind of a picnic that a person does not hanker after very often in a life time. If any people at home are bothered by such bad stuff as this coming into their head and coming through their mouths, I am sure that the following prescription contains ingredients that will make a permanent cure of their disease. Put your heads to soak in a good big poultice of knowledge on this subject, put another poultice of the love of God and Christian charity upon your hearts, and when the matter is all drawn out anoint the heart with St. Paul's Ointment See Rom. x: 1. It may be known better by its more modern name of "Love for the perishing." I am sure that any one who takes this treatment will never say such things in word or gesture for the cause of the whole thing would be gone. All missionaries and a great many people at home know that this sentiment is as false as Satan's assertion in Genesis 3: 4 and more cruel than the grave. Let me show you how they both feel about going home. "I would far rather stay here and die among these people and be buried among them than go home. Nothing could induce me to go home but a hope that I may regain health enough to come back to India and prolong my usefulness." This is only one of the like expressions that Bro. A. made use of to me. In speaking to Sister Archibald about the hospital work and what a loss she would be, she said: "I cannot talk about it. I can scarcely think about it. I would so love to stay and see it fairly started, this is the disappointment of my life to go and leave the hospital at this early date in its existence." Their home going is a cross to both that could only be borne in the Saviour's name. Let their devotion to the work stimulate those who have been doing little or nothing to zeal in the spread of the gospel and let their resignation to God's dark plan stimulate those who may be tempted to be discouraged to be still faithful and hope in God. Let us rejoice that He has chosen us not only to be saved through His Son but also to be co-workers with himself.

I am your fellow in service,

Tekkali, India, July 21st. JOHN HARDY.

### Baptist Colony for British Columbia.

TO THE EDITOR: Will you permit me through the medium of your columns to lay before your readers a project to which I have given considerable time and thought, and which is intimately connected with the welfare of many of the Baptist people of the Maritime Provinces. Some months ago the officers of the Emmanuel Baptist Church of Victoria, B. C., received a letter from Rev. C. S. Stearns of West Jeddore, N. S., stating that he was



desirous of coming to B. C., with the view of planting a colony of farmers and fishermen in some part of the province where such persons might reasonably expect to better their conditions along the lines of their usual avocations. Incidentally the writer asked that he might be assisted in this project by supplying for the two pastorless churches in Victoria. As a Baptist enterprise the officers of the Church resolved to aid in the matter to the best of their ability and appointed Alderman P. C. MacGregor and myself as a committee for this purpose. We accordingly waited upon the Premier of the Province Hon. Chas. A. Semlin, M. P. P., Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, who promised very cordially the full assistance of his Government. In addition thereto the committee obtained through the generosity of the C. P. R. Co., free transportation for Rev. C. S. Stearns to and fro, and further arranged for the supply of the pulpit of Emmanuel Church for two Sundays, paying the usual fee therefor.

Rev. C. S. Stearns came in May last, waited upon the Premier and received all needed information regarding lands, harbor, fishing, etc., from the officials of the Government, and on his behalf I organized a party for the purpose of exploring the West Coast of Vancouver Island, especially that portion of it which had been previously considered by experts to be a most desirable place of settlement for the Crofters of Scotland. The party returned, and, as far as we can gather, were thoroughly satisfied with the opportunities presented. Magnificent lands in 40 acre blocks are to be obtained at the nominal price set upon them by the Government, lands already surveyed, adjacent to a harbor suitable for fishing and in close proximity to possibly the most prolific deep sea fishing to be found in the world. Halibut, herring and sardines abound near the harbor whilst farther away abundance of black cod is to be obtained, and comparatively near, salmon can be procured for canning purposes. Singular to relate, but few persons of our own nationality have entered this field of industry. Those engaging in the deep sea fishing being mainly large companies from the United States, or some few Greek fishermen. There are of course numbers of canneries, putting up salmon in cans for exporting all over the world, so that this branch of fishing is sufficiently exploited. I cannot advise any to come here for this purpose, although there is still an abundance of both supply and demand, yet the competition is very keen and the work mostly done by Chinese, who work more cheaply than the white population. There appeared to be only one drawback, viz., that all water frontage suitable for a townsite had been already appropriated, but this difficulty has been overcome by the Tutton Trading Co., who, by an agreement with myself have set aside a portion of their water frontage in all about 100 acres for the purpose of a townsite, selling it in half acre lots at the nominal rate of \$5 per acre. The Government of B. C. have also assured me of their willingness to provide schools, medical assistance, roads, police, and all the usual necessities of civilization.

I understand that Sir Louis Davies in behalf of the Government of Canada, will also co-operate in the matter of harbor lights, beacons, and buoys, as well as a kindly watch care by the Canadian Government boat, S. S. Quadra.

There remains therefore only the acceptance of the proposals by intending colonists. It is strongly urged by all here having knowledge of the business that not less than 20 able bodied men emigrate at one time. Two or three settling in a heavily lumbered district, with poor means of communication, will but invite disaster and disappointment. But, on the other hand, to settle with sufficient means and numbers, to form homes, and work in unison for the clearing of land, building of houses, the catching, curing and exporting of fish is to expect success.

Let me further say that while this is intended to be a Baptist colony, and the Government will place a reasonable reservation upon the land, yet it will only be reserved for a limited time, the land then being open for general settlement.

There is one fly upon this otherwise box of good ointment. The committee were informed by Rev. C. S. Stearns that for the purpose of the exploration of the land, the sum of \$40 had been voted. As the fitting out of an expedition of three or four persons from Nova Scotia to the place where the colony was to be settled would cost at least \$300, and as we could by judicious arrangement, greatly minimize this cost, we strongly advised Mr. Stearns to himself undertake the work with others with whom we could arrange relying upon the payment of the \$40 towards the cost. You will naturally judge of our surprise when we discovered that the \$40 was only voted, and not paid, and of our greater surprise to find that the committee is personally liable for the greater portion of the costs incurred. I trust for the credit of the Baptist people of Nova Scotia in whose name and for whose sakes the committee gave much toil and thought, that the debts incurred will be promptly sent. The Baptists of B. C. do not want the fair name of our denomination trailed in the dust by—unless promises are redeemed—the spectacle of grocery bills, hotel bills, and wages being left unpaid.

Meanwhile, under splendid auspices, a Baptist colony may be at once planted with excellent prospects, if only the right men and women with reasonable means are sent as pioneers in the settlement.

I shall be pleased to furnish inquirers with all information in my power.

W. MARCHANT,  
Chairman of the Baptist Home Mission Board.

### Intercession as Knowledge.

The connection between prayer and self-knowledge is one of the first discoveries of the spiritual life. What mere self-examination, item by item, can never reveal, shines out through prayer. And yet, clarifying as it is, prayer for one's self has other results than clearness, as deeply prayerful lives sooner or later discover.

Why is it that those who have never neglected prayer will so often find things growing confused again, and prayer becoming hard and dry and discouraging and such as to yield no increase of knowledge? Our first explanation is likely to be that it is some sickness in our own spirit; but this is not sufficient. The more reasonable answer is that there is such a thing as extravagant self-knowledge, and that, pursuing this too eagerly, too exclusively, prayer declines from its greatest functions, and becomes a mere "luxury of devotion." There is no spiritual power which cannot become the minister of selfishness if it be wrongly used. When, therefore, prayer has been pressed too long in one direction, it reacts by its own laws; and these stops in prayer which are so astonishing and humiliating mean, oftentimes that we have learned enough in one direction, and prayer has a wider knowledge and greater enrichment to give. If one prays only for himself there is a speedy limit to what he can learn that way.

It is with prayer as it is with reading. We fall in with some writer whose message and personality completely sway us for a time. We cannot get enough of him, and for weeks or months we live in his standpoint. Here, apparently, stretch out endless opportunities of growth. And then, slowly or suddenly, we are surprised to find that there steals over us a languidness as to his message. Fight it off as we will, the feeling has its way, the influence withdraws, and we have to seek other fields. It seems but a fresh disclosure of our mental sickness, until reading in a widely different train of thought, there leaps forth some sudden word which instantly carries us back to the message we considered lost, and seems in a moment to square and crystallize for us its whole meaning so that we come into a re-possession of the whole message. Without this second writer we should never really have known the first.

Such is the vast and perpetual expediency of going away. For the disciples, seeing Jesus from only one standpoint, it was expedient that they should see him from another to learn what the first really meant. When he was gone, all the loose and wandering remembrances of the past rectified and straightened, and took a new and powerful meaning.

Nowhere is it more expedient that we "go away" than in prayer, and to go away from one's self into prayer for others is the only certainty of any fresh knowledge concerning one's self. Like some metals which are never found pure, but only in combination, so the truth of God exists in combination with our lives. It does not shine upon us clear and straight and alone from heaven, and we have to go and separate it out of the thousand mixtures in which God has placed it. Let prayer be as earnest as possible, yet, if it be prayer exclusively for one's self, life will again and again become meaningless, not to be straightened or cleared again until we look away or be led into some holy curiosity or desire for another. By long looking at a single word on a page the word becomes totally meaningless and vacant, and will not come back into its right use till you have looked away. Prayer has a social character, and earnest souls are sometimes brought to know that God has nothing more to teach them concerning themselves save in connection with others.

It is a great and enlightening experience for us when we become dissatisfied with our knowledge of men, and begin to wonder whether we have ever really known them to any purpose. We begin to wonder whether their not shining may not be due to the fact that we have set them in the low-candle power of our own wishes and feelings and conveniences and expectations. And it steals over us as a renovating suspicion that, as we have always looked nobler to ourselves in prayer, perhaps they might also, were they stood in that light. How long it is before we begin to think of sharing with some one else the light which has so often transfigured our own lives when they were at their very worst, and made them seem worth fighting for and believing on again!

This knowledge comes late. It is only after long and frequent disappointments, after many a social contact which offended and disgusted and lowered our faith, that we begin to wonder whether there is not a light in which men might be looked at which will make them worth loving and working for as Christ found them, an inspiration as well as a depression.

Coming at them directly, our fellow-men yield us but little encouragement. The shortest way to the knowledge of another soul is around by the way of God. Prayer furnishes the paradox that two sides of a triangle are shorter than the third side; out to God and from there to another man, is always shorter than going straight. As wisdom increases, we wonder at the tremor by which we have so long gone straight at people, without once standing beside them in prayer, the light they were all entitled to. One is softened toward the

world when he realizes what little opportunity he has given it to pass through the fairest paths of his own soul, that, though he may even have gone unto the house of God with men, he never walked with them in those places where he was alone with God.

Not all the external knowledge we can obtain can ever take the place of the knowledge that comes by intercession. The thing that will most surprise us in heaven will perhaps be the radiance of some one else. According as men are able to borrow and anticipate that radiance here, and put it around the men they know, are they major minor prophets. Men will not long hearken to the report or judgment of one who has judged only with his own light.

Intercession delivers us from the penalties of looking at men with unsacred eyes, and from the unspeakable miseries of contempt. It gives us a knowledge which sends us back to our fellows with a new heart and courage. Having prayed for a man, or even prayed with him in our own minds, he may seem darker to us, he may seem brighter, but he can never seem quite the same again. We go back to life feeling as never before that we have the strength of new knowledge.

And the same is true of one's work. There are years when industry and determination seem enough. We will do almost anything for our work except pray for it, and so, without knowing the reason, life becomes hard, and the surroundings dry and faded. This may be one reason why so many men are always wishing to change places, that they have stood their own unaided look at them just as long as they can. Ungenerated surroundings are sure to pall, and this incessant moving here and there may be a symptom of unbelief. When a man begins to intercede for his work, he begins to come into a new knowledge of it. God looks regeneration into it; the look of God is the regeneration of the matter. Intercession is new knowledge. "Call thou unto me, and I will answer thee, and shew thee great and mighty things that thou knowest not."—(The S. S. Times.)

### The Man with a Muck-Rake.

Mr. Edwin Markham's remarkable poem, "The Man with the Hoe," which almost everybody has read, has been, we think, very unjustly criticised. It has been said that he slanders the farmers in general, and portrays farm-labor as degrading. We doubt much if any such thought was in his mind. He had Millet's wonderful picture before him, and sought to repaint that picture in words. That he has done so, with marvellous effect, can hardly be called in question, so that poem and picture will hereafter be thought of together, as interpreting each other. Poem and picture, therefore, deal not with the farm-laborer as we know him—free, independent, well paid, educated; but with the peasant of continental Europe, "bowed by the weight of centuries." This is the creature, "dead to rapture and despair," who never grieves and never hopes, "stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox." No wonder the poet asks:

"Is this the thing the Lord God made and gave  
To have dominion over sea and land;  
To trace the stars and search the heavens for power;  
To feel the passion of eternity?"

There are, indeed, "gulfs between him and seraphim!" But the poet's fine indignation and questioning awaken thoughts concerning others. He does, indeed, call upon the "masters, lords, and rulers, in all lands," to explain how this creature has missed his high heritage, and what they will answer in the inexorable day of reckoning. These masters, lords and rulers, are in many cases quite as far from the image of God, quite as distorted and stolid, as this "brother of the ox."

Bunyan has portrayed for us "The Man with the Muck-Rake," who was so eager in raking together the worthless things that alone seemed to him of any value, that he could not see the resplendent crown that hung above him. He, too, had his gaze fixed upon the ground, and the "emptiness of ages" was in his face. Perhaps Mr. Markham can give us something like an adequate interpretation to this companion picture, and put the man with the muck-rake beside the man with the hoe. They belong together and their destinies are found in the same bundle. We do not often enough think of the hardening influence of worldly prosperity upon those who are controlled by worldliness in any of its portents forms. Christ very plainly teaches that the social outcast may be nearer his kingdom than those who hold the loftiest positions of wealth, honor, and power. Grace is as freely offered to the one as to the other, and are all equally welcomed to the love of God, but pride is a mighty barrier to divine fellowship than even social rudeness and stolidity. All culture, and excellence, and elegance may fitly adorn the humblest and most unselfish Christian life, and yet, as a serious fact, the man with the muck-rake is farther from God than the man with the hoe.—Commonwealth.

God never places us in any position in which we cannot grow. We may fancy that he does. We may fear we are so impeded by fretting petty cares that we are gaining nothing. Perhaps in the time of our humiliation when everything seems a failure, we are making the best kind of progress.—Elizabeth Prentiss.



# Messenger and Visitor

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S. MCC. BLACK EDITOR.  
A. H. CHIPMAN BUSINESS MANAGER.  
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## The Convention in Retrospect.

The Convention of 1899 in Fredericton will be remembered as one of special interest and significance seemed to be the feeling prevailing among those of the delegates who have been accustomed to attend its annual sessions. External conditions were favorable, the fine weather continued unbroken until near the close of the last session. The local management in the hands of Pastor Freeman and his little army of willing helpers was most complete and satisfactory. The Fredericton church could not of course provide free entertainment for all, but the people did their part generously and those who could not be entertained in the homes were furnished with comfortable quarters at very moderate rates. If anybody growled or grumbled we heard nothing of it. It was an eminently good-natured convention. The number of delegates was, we believe, not so large as it has been in several previous years, but that probably was less because free entertainment could not be provided for a larger number, than because the place of meeting would involve for many a long and expensive journey. The Convention made very steady and satisfactory progress with business. Little time was wasted in pointlessness or fruitless discussions or wrangling over points of order. The discussions were free, frank, sometimes especially in the case of the temperance report—waxing warm and earnest, but they were never acrimonious and they stirred up no bad blood. This is matter for congratulation, as it is also that the accounts of the different Boards had been kept with such care and presented with so much clearness, that there seemed to be no need to spend time in dealing with unpleasant financial questions or enquiring into apparent irregularities. The one thing to be desired in connection with the financial statements was that the credit side of the accounts might have shown more generous contributions toward the great Christian enterprises which the Convention has undertaken to promote.

The Convention on its intellectual side was above the average. The public addresses at the meetings of the B. Y. P. Union were of a high character. The papers and discussions before the Institute on Friday afternoon were full of interest and charged with inspiration to thought and study of the vital questions of theology. The addresses at the public meetings of the Convention on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday evenings and Sunday afternoon were also of a high average. Some of them were especially strong in thought and eloquent in expression, and among them all there was not one that was weak, tedious or uninteresting. But if the Convention was helpful because of its intellectual forces, it was still more helpful because of the spiritual influences that were present. These influences were felt not only in connection with the devotional services but were present in the business sessions, helping the delegates to maintain a Christian temper. They were present in the meeting of Saturday evening when the hearts of the people were drawn out toward the foreign mission work and the sum of \$1500 was subscribed or guaranteed upon the spot. And surely these gracious influences were present in the meeting of Tuesday afternoon, when brethren who had been divided in sentiment and effort felt that they had reached a point where they could sink their differences and unite hand and heart in the Lord's work and for the glory of His name. We desire to add just here that the plan projected for conducting home mission work in this Province, and adopted by the Convention with so much unanimity and heartiness, at that session has our cordial approval, and we trust that the plan may be carried into effect in the same Christian spirit in which, as we believe, it has been initiated.

It is one of the misfortunes of the editor of a religious paper that, under the political conditions

existing in this country, his utterances on certain questions, whether written or spoken, are very liable to be wrested from their true and legitimate intention with a view to serving the interests of one or other of the contending political parties. The regular readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, as well as those who know its editor personally, are not, we take it, likely to believe that any remarks of his at the recent Convention were made with a purpose to promote the interests of any political party. But lest silence on our part should be misinterpreted, we desire to say here that certain statements which have appeared during the past week in daily papers of St. John and Fredericton, representing the editor of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR to have made a speech in defence of the course of the Dominion Government in reference to the Plebiscite, are misleading. What the editor said in connection with the discussion of the Temperance report on Monday afternoon—as reference to the report of proceedings which appears elsewhere in our columns shows—was in reply to a direct and pointed criticism upon the paper, and simply aimed to present the reasons why the paper had not joined in the demand for immediate prohibition on the mandate of the plebiscite vote. And while it is true that the paper has not seen its way clear to unite with those who were condemning the Government because it declined to consider the result of the Plebiscite a sufficient mandate for the bringing in of a general prohibitory law, it is not true that the paper has found no fault with the Government on account of the course which it has pursued, as reference to our columns, at the time when the subject was prominently under discussion, will clearly show.

## The Convention.

(Continued from page one.)

the attitude taken in this matter by the religious press and directed a particular and pointed criticism to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR because it had not denounced the course pursued by the Government in reference to the plebiscite.

At this point it was moved by Dr. Trotter, seconded by Dr. Saunders, that the report be referred to the committee, enlarged for that purpose, with a view to revision and condensation, with the hope of making it more generally satisfactory to the Convention. The discussion on the general subject however went on, and was participated in by Rev. J. H. Hughes who held that it was not the province of a religious press, representing necessarily a constituency of a mixed character politically, to antagonize a political party by denouncing the acts of government, and he regretted to see reports brought into the Convention which must arouse political animosities. According to Baptist principles the affairs of church and state must be kept separate.

Rev. W. E. McIntyre said he was prepared to endorse the preamble of the report referring to Baptist principles, but there were, he considered, things in the report which were not in harmony with those principles, and which, therefore, he could not endorse.

Rev. H. F. Adams held himself to be a Liberal in politics, but he strongly disapproved the course pursued by the government in the matter of the plebiscite and expressed himself vigorously in reference to the bad influence of Roman Catholic Quebec upon the affairs of the Dominion.

The Editor of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR said that since in the course of the discussion a pretty sharp criticism had been pronounced upon the paper and its editor because of the course pursued in connection with the subject under consideration, he felt it necessary to say a few words in his own defence. He had stood for prohibition, and during the Plebiscite Campaign he had sought to use the influence of the paper to make the affirmative vote as large as possible. But when the results came to be summed up and it appeared that the affirmative vote represented about 22½ per cent., and the negative vote about 77½ per cent. of the total electoral vote of Canada, then, considering what this indicated as to the forces upon which government could rely for support, and the forces which it must antagonize, in administering a general prohibitory law, he had come to the firm conclusion that, under conditions indicated, the enactment of a general prohibitory law for Canada would mean not triumph but disaster for the temperance cause. He had not therefore been able to coincide in the views of many brethren most highly esteemed by him and join with them in a demand upon the government for immediate prohibitory legislation. He had endeavored to consider the question in the light of facts and upon broad principles and he could not consciously advocate views contrary to those which he had thus reached.

Senator King of Chipman expressed surprise at some things in the report. He argued that a prohibitory law could effect nothing of value unless there were back of it an effective public opinion, and in support of this referred to the fate of the New Brunswick prohibitory law. He referred also to the history of temperance legislation in Canada to show that a Government which introduces prohibitory temperance legislation is not likely thereby to win much support from the temperance men in the other party. He held that the vote recorded in the plebiscite did not constitute a mandate in favor of prohibition, which the government could be expected to accept, and that the denunciation of Roman Catholicism in such reports as that before the convention was only likely to make it more united and aggressive.

The President of the Convention said that there were statements as to facts in the report with which he could not agree, and said that if such statements were adopted by ever so small a majority they would be sent all over

the country and used for partizan political purposes as being the deliverance of the Baptist body in the Maritime Provinces. He would always recognize the law of prohibition as binding upon himself and he desired to promote the cause of temperance, but he believed that to pass the report as then before Convention would not be a move in that direction.

The vote was then taken on the amendment to send the report back to the committee, and carried. The original committee, of which only Revs. H. F. Adams and B. H. Thomas were present, was enlarged by the addition of Senator King, Dr. B. H. Eaton, Revs. Dr. Keirstead, E. J. Grant, Dr. Saunders, A. H. Lavers and F. H. Beals.

## MONDAY EVENING.

The meeting of Monday evening was occupied with a platform discussion of the Educational interests of the body. Dr. Inch, Superintendent of Education for the Province, occupied a seat upon the platform. The first speaker of the evening was Mr. Horace L. Brittain, the new principal of Horton Academy. Mr. Brittain is youthful in appearance. He however manifested a quiet self-possession on the platform and gave the impression of a man of hopeful, earnest temperament, who possessed resources and who would not be easily daunted in the face of difficulties. Mr. Brittain clearly recognizes the competition which Horton Academy must encounter in the public high schools of the country. But he believes that the Academy, by reason of its proximity to the college and the Horticultural school and its connection with the Manual Training school, is able to afford to the student an educational environment and opportunities which are much superior to those of the public schools. Mr. Brittain spoke of a plan which he had in mind to start a Library for the Academy. He hoped to secure for this purpose donations of books and he requested that those who might have books of a suitable character, which they were willing to donate for the purpose, to communicate with him.

Rev. J. H. MacDonald, Principal of Acadia Seminary spoke in the interests of that institution. He said that the Denomination which is not making provision for the education of its young people must deteriorate. It is not only to give a literary or a musical education, or to afford what are called accomplishments that Acadia Seminary exists, but for the development of the entire womanhood, the cultivation of all that is best in intellectual, social and religious life. Therefore the institution has a large claim on the denomination. Mr. MacDonald spoke of the excellent staff of teachers which the Seminary possesses, including Rev. Dr. Sawyer as teacher of Ethics. With such a staff, he said, we can confidently ask for students to be sent. He had been encouraged in his search for students. But the people know too little about the Seminary. Mr. MacDonald dwelt in closing upon the importance to the denomination of educating its young women who are to make the homes and mould the life of a generation to come. He had consecrated himself to this work and to it he would give the best service of which he was capable.

The third speaker of the evening was Miss dePrazer of India who also had spoken in connection with the missionary meeting of Saturday evening. Miss dePrazer began by paying the president of the Convention a very graceful compliment. Proceeding, she explained that she was working in India in connection with the Dufferin Society for rendering female medical aid to women. She explained how, according to Eastern customs, it is not permitted a woman to see a male physician and how in consequence great and needless suffering has often to be endured. It was to meet the need here indicated that the Society which was the outcome of the generous impulse of the Countess of Dufferin, and which bears her name, was formed. Miss dePrazer showed the lack of education among the people of India, giving instances to show how superstition prevails among them and how their superstitions prevent them receiving the medical treatment of which they stand in need.

President Trotter's address which followed was a fine effort. He began by expressing his pleasure in listening to the new principals of the Seminary and Academy, and welcomed them to the fellowship of service in the work of Education. Proceeding Dr. Trotter spoke of the college and the four years course of study leading to graduation and the B. A. degree. The college course is a means to an end. The purpose is to send out an educated personality. An educated man is one whose mind has been developed and enabled to take a broad view of things, so that he is able to see a question in its manifold relations. Education gives power of patient thinking, argumentation and adequate expression. In order to the reception of such education there is necessary a natural development of the mental powers, which is not reached until the time of early manhood or womanhood. The college course is needed as a foundation for the professional course which tends to narrowness by calling into use only a limited range of faculties. The value of a college course to persons in the ordinary walks of life, for broadening the mind, enlarging influence and outlook and promoting refinement in the home, was dwelt upon. Dr. Trotter closed with an earnest plea on behalf of the collegiate training of young women which would give them ability for large and efficient service whether in the home or elsewhere.

Rev. W. E. Hall, as the last speaker, spoke briefly in connection with the financial side of the educational work. He referred to the important results which had been accomplished in connection with the Forward Movement. There was however, a certain percentage of loss on the subscriptions and it was necessary to secure new pledges in order to meet these deficiencies and enable the obligations to be met as they mature.

## TUESDAY MORNING.

The session of Tuesday morning was occupied largely with hearing the report of the Secretary of the Home Mission Board, the report on the State of the Denomination and a number of other reports which were read and adopted with but little discussion. For these reports we have not space this week but will endeavor to make room for the more important of them at least in another issue.

One brief but important report presented and passed at the Tuesday morning session is appended herewith.

Rev. J. M. ... being reported for the committee to which the cause on reinforcements in the Foreign



Mission Boards report was referred. According to the amendment clause the Board assumes the responsibility of sending back to the field this autumn the following named missionaries home on furlough; Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. Sanford and Miss Gray, and with these Miss Helena Blackadar, an addition to the staff.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

A resolution having reference to bribery and corruption in connection with political elections was moved by Rev. E. J. Grant and referred to the committee on resolutions.

The report of the committee in charge of Home Mission work in New Brunswick was presented by Rev. G. O. Gates, D. D. The report showed that the committee had organized for work in October, and had held monthly meetings since, at which careful and prayerful attention had been given to the work. The following are the fields which have been aided during the year. The Newcastle group, Northumberland Co., Port Elgin and adjacent places, Westmorland Co., Clinch's Mills, Dipper Harbor and Mace Bay, Charlotte, and St. John Counties; The Upper Queensbury group, York Co.; The Aberdeen group, Carleton Co.; Wakefield, Carleton Co.; Beaver Harbor, Charlotte Co.; Blackville, Northumberland Co.; Lakeville, St. John Co.; Tobique Valley, Victoria, Co., Germantown, Albert Co. At the last meeting grants were made to Baillie and adjacent places, Charlotte Co.; and to St. Francis and St. Leonard's, Madawaska Co. A grant was made to Evangelist J. W. S. Young for the winter months in Carleton Co.; and also a grant for the summer to Mr. Glendinning, a resident in that County. On all these fields faithful labor has been performed with encouraging results. Rev. E. C. Baker reports conversions in Derby and Whitteville. Rev. J. D. Wetmore reported for Lakeside six baptized. Rev. A. Rutledge reported 12 baptized at Upper Queensbury and three received on experience. Evangelist Young reported during five months 839 visits, 110 sermons, 131 social meetings, 36 baptizes, and 32 baptized by pastors with whom he labored. Bro. Blackburn baptized two at Underhill, Bro. Millin, Tobique Valley, baptized two in May. All these missionary pastors report the outlook upon their fields as quite hopeful.

Following is the Committee's financial statement:  
FINANCIAL STATEMENT TREASURER N. B. COMMITTEE  
MARITIME CONVENTION.

RECEIPTS.	
Mrs. Mary Smith, Treasurer "W. B. M. U."	\$72.51
Rev. A. Cohoon, Treasurer H. M. B.	296.26
Rev. J. W. Manning, Treasurer N. B. & P. E. I.	671.99
	\$1040.76
EXPENDITURE.	
Grant to Port Elgin Field	\$150.00
Grant to Beaver Harbor Field, Rev. T. M. Munro, pastor	50.00
Grant to Newcastle	75.00
Grant to Clinch's Mills & Dipper Harbor	37.50
Rev. J. W. Young, Evangelist	50.00
Grant to Upper Queensbury	50.00
Rev. C. B. Blackburn, Blissville	12.50
Grant to Aberdeen Group	25.00
Grant to Loch Lomond Church	12.50
Grant to Germantown Church	12.50
Grant to Tobique Group	25.00
Grant Florenceville field for Asst., to Rev. A. H. Hayward	50.00
P. O. Orders, Exchange & postage.	1.06
Cash on hand to balance	489.70
	\$1040.76
LIABILITIES TO MATURE.	
Grant Elgin to November 1st, '99	\$50.00
" Newcastle to November 1st, '99	25.00
" Clinch's Mills & Dipper Harbor to Feb. 1st, 1900	37.50
Grant Upper Queensbury to February 1st, next	50.00
" Aberdeen to April next	75.00
" Loch Lomond to November 1st, '99	12.50
" Germantown May 1900	37.50
" Tobique Group to November next	25.00
" St. Francis Field from August 1st, '99	160.00
" Baillie Field from August 1st, '99	100.00
	\$572.50
	489.70
	\$92.80

The committee appointed to consider the question of the incorporation of the Baptist churches in New Brunswick recommended that a bill be prepared for enactment by the Legislature, said bill to be submitted to the three associations in New Brunswick at their next meetings and afterwards to the Convention.—Report adopted and Rev. R. Berry Smith, F. W. Emerson and H. C. Creed were appointed a committee to prepare the bill.

The reports of the Treasurers of Denominational Funds—presented here—are necessarily held over to another issue.

The report of the committee on reducing the delegations to the Convention was presented by Rev. D. H. Simpson. The report involved the substitution of "\$50" for "\$20" in Art III, Sec. 3, of the constitution. Of this proposed change notice had been given last year. After some discussion the report was adopted. Accordingly, as the constitution will now stand, each church contributing to the objects of the Association can send one delegate and an additional delegate for each additional \$50 so contributed. But no church can send more than five delegates.

At this point the report on Temperance which had been referred to an enlarged committee for amendment was brought up. Mr. Adams, the chairman stated that there was a majority and a minority report. The majority report was read, and there was some question as to whether it was in order to present the minority report also. The president ruled that only one report could be received, but intimated plainly that this ruling did not prevent anyone embodying in an amendment the substance of the minority report or anything else that was really of the nature of an amendment. No amendment was moved however and the report was carried without discussion and with little opposition. It seems that to the Convention that the facts in this matter should be thus distinctly stated, because there

has been widely circulated a report of the proceeding of the meeting, from which it would naturally be inferred that the ruling of the presiding officer was such as to prevent the minority report coming before the Convention in any form.

The amended report is appended:

REPORT ON TEMPERANCE.

The history of the struggle for prohibition is so fresh in our minds that it seems unnecessary to place it in review on this occasion. But we must give full attention to its hard learnt lessons among which we may name the readiness shown by political parties to interpose some course of expediency for postponing definite action on the main issue. We look upon the appointment of a royal commission and passing the plebiscite law as instances of expedients calculated, if not intended, to delay the progress of our cause. At the same time we are free to recognize the good that has come out of both these steps. The commission accumulated valuable data and the result of the plebiscite though not as strong for prohibition as we could wish, yet shows to all concerned that the tide of the prohibition movement is in the right direction. In view of the past, what is the duty of the hour? To go forward with redoubled zeal, to permeate the great mass of our people with an adequate appreciation of the terrible evils of the liquor traffic and with the principle that national prohibition—nothing short of that—is the only practical remedy in the way of legislation. Let us not forget that a vast expenditure of effort is yet necessary in the matter of promoting temperance sentiment among all our people; and that prohibition as the best remedy has still to fight its way for more general acceptance. Let us be buoyed up against all discouragements by the grandness of the consummation we place before us. To save our nation from the vast waste and the terrible iniquity and mission of the liquor traffic, is a purpose so noble and humanitarian and patriotic that no discouragements should be allowed to daunt us or slacken our pace in the great struggle—victory will come if, and so soon as we deserve it. As a practical step we advise the pledging of Candidates for the Federal Parliament and the utmost endeavor to bring out at least one candidate in each constituency squarely committed to the earliest possible enactment of national prohibition. Let us use our best endeavors to promote harmony of effort among all temperance forces so as more speedily to win our way to the desired end. As churches let us pray and work with all our might to accomplish the great aim of prohibition. God reigneth, let us trust in him and do our whole duty.

The committee to provide for the expense of publishing the Year Book reported in favor of apportioning such expense between the Boards of Home and Foreign Missions, Acadia University, Ministerial Education, Ministerial Aid and Relief, Northwest Mission and Grand Ligne Mission ratably, according to the accounts received by these several boards respectively.—This was adopted.

Rev. J. A. Gordon now rose to report for the Committee appointed last year to consider and report upon the matter of carrying on Home Mission work in New Brunswick. It was known that during the day there had been conference between members of this committee and members of the Board of the New Brunswick Convention with a view to reaching a basis for united effort, and there was a rumor to the effect that encouraging progress was being made in that direction. A feeling of expectancy and hope had thus been inspired in many minds and the words that were to fall from Mr. Gordon's lips were eagerly anticipated. The speaker soon made it apparent that he had tidings of peace and good will to announce as he proceeded to outline a plan which a number of brethren prominently connected with the New Brunswick Convention had declared themselves ready to accept, and the acceptance of which the committee which Mr. Gordon represented was prepared to advise. The plan advised is briefly as follows: That there shall be in New Brunswick for the carrying on of Home Mission work, instead of a Convention; a Board of Home Missions, to consist of 18 members, six of whom shall be named by each association. If this were acceptable to the Convention the committee for Home Missions in New Brunswick would enter upon no new work until after the meeting of the New Brunswick Convention in September, and if it were endorsed by that body, as there was good assurance that it would be, the committee of the Maritime Convention would co-operate with the Board of the New Brunswick Convention for the carrying on of Home Mission work during the coming year, with the understanding that legislation would be secured in the meantime to provide for organization upon the new basis indicated above. If however the plan should be rejected by the New Brunswick Convention, the Maritime Committee for Home Missions would proceed with its work as last year. In order to prepare the way for carrying this plan into effect, Rev. A. Cohoon moved the adoption of the change in Article VI of the constitution, of which he had given notice last year, the effect of which change would be to provide for the appointment of a Home Mission Board for New Brunswick in connection with the Maritime Convention. To this an amendment was moved by Rev. J. A. Gordon, seconded by Rev. W. E. McIntyre, the effect of which is to take Home Missions out of the Maritime Convention. There was some doubt expressed by one or two delegates as to whether the amendment were in harmony with the constitution but the president ruled that the amendment was in order.

Senator King spoke strongly in favor of the plan of union which had been outlined by Mr. Gordon and which had been arrived at after prolonged consultation between brethren representing both sides of the matter. He felt that in order to union there must be compromise, and though he would have liked to retain the N. B. Convention, yet he felt that it was best to concede that point so long as provision was made for the churches of the province to control their own home mission work. He believed that the plan presented for home mission work was quite feasible and the interests of the denomination demanded that we should be united in its support.

Rev. C. W. Corey spoke in opposition to the action proposed. Revs. Dr. Gates, J. H. Hughes, J. A. Gordon, A. Cohoon, S. McC. Black and J. D. Freeman expressed their gratification at the disposition that now appeared to prevail, to sink differences and personal preferences and

unite in the spirit of Christian fellowship for the promotion of the Lord's work. When the question on the amendment was put it was carried almost unanimously and with great enthusiasm.

TUESDAY EVENING.

The committee appointed to consider the clause of the F. M. report relating to a forward movement reported through Rev. J. W. Manning, recommending (1) That the clause be dropped. (2) That the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces undertake to raise as a 20th century fund the sum of \$50,000, to be divided equally between Home and Foreign Missions; it being understood that 50 per cent. of the amount raised in Nova Scotia and P. E. Island shall be given to the Board of Home Missions working in those provinces, and 50 per cent. of the amount raised in New Brunswick to the Board working in that province. (3) That the maturing of methods and prosecution of the movement be left to the joint action of the Boards interested.

On recommendation of the Committee on Resolutions resolutions of thanks were adopted to the Steamboat and Railway Companies for favors; To the Presbyterian church and people for kindly and generous entertainment; To the choir for excellent music; To Rev. W. H. Robinson for the convention sermon, with request that he furnish a copy of it for publication in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR; To President Emerson for the genial and able manner in which he had presided over the meetings of the convention; To the secretaries of the Convention for the painstaking and faithful discharge of their duties.

The Committee on Resolutions also reported the following: That we send to our missionaries on the Telugu field our words of greeting with assurance of our confidence in the successful issue of missionary work; That we send to Brother and Sister Archibald an expression of sympathy in this hour of weakness and disappointment; That we bid our missionaries—now soon to sail for India—Godspeed, with the promise of loving remembrance in prayer for future success.

Resolved that we express to our brother, Rev. J. A. Gordon, pastor elect of the First Baptist church, Montreal, our regrets that he goes from us, but at the same time our best wishes for him in his new field of labor.

Resolved that our Secretary express in a letter to our dear aged brother, J. W. Bars, our thankfulness that God has spared him through so many eventful years of our denominational history and has enabled him not only in the past to take an active interest in our church work, but has given him the heart to so nobly aid our Home and Foreign Mission work at this time.

THE PLATFORM MEETING.

The platform meetings of Saturday and Monday evenings had been meetings of remarkable interest, and that of Tuesday evening suffered nothing by comparison with them.

Dr. Keirstead has seldom spoken with great eloquence and power than he did in discussing "The growth of the denomination, what it is and how to secure it." The following notes given can give but a poor idea of the address. With skillful strokes, as of an artist's pencil, the speaker pictured a boy whose life wakens to consciousness in some humble home of some quiet country village, showing how the religious life of the community lays hold upon his own, how, through gracious influences, he comes into spiritual fellowship with God and with his people worshipping there in humble places and in simple ways, how he thus comes to feel himself a part of the spiritual life and fellowship represented in a Baptist church, and the denomination begins to get hold upon him. How as he goes out into the world the field of religious knowledge, experience and fellowship enlarges, and more and more the denomination strengthens its hold upon him and he feels himself a part of its life. So the boy grows into the denomination, grows with it, and it with him. And the growth, if it is true and faithful to its ideal, is growth in the apprehension and expression of the truth as it is in Christ. He is the same yesterday, today and forever, but there is growth in our apprehension of him. No need to fear the results of honest search for truth. There has been, and there will be, progress. Never fear that any theory of light will dim the shining of the sun. Further, the speaker showed that the denomination will have healthful growth as it cultivates high ideals, a spirit of self-renunciation, and as it gives the truth which it has received, to others. This growth is to be attained (1) By planting and nourishing as many well-organized churches as possible. There is nothing like a Christian church to develop men. It is the greatest moral, as well as the best religious force the world has ever seen in organized form. (2) By developing the individual character. (3) By developing co-operative force. The Christian needs a conscience to co-operate with his brethren as well as a conscience to hold his own views. Christ is ever the centre of the denomination's life. Where the Lord is, there is the home. As regards organizations Baptists may have "successive incarnations." We may bury, if necessary, the Associations or Conventions in which our denominational life has found expression without sacrificing that life, so long as in love and faith we are united to the one Lord.

Rev. E. Bosworth, representing the Grande Ligne mission was the next speaker. He said that in respect to Quebec it might be said "There remains much land to be possessed." The province has 1,500,000 people, seven-eighths of whom are Roman Catholics. The French of Quebec are multiplying rapidly crowding out the English Protestants of the Eastern townships, crowding eastward into New Brunswick, westward into Ontario, and colonizing in the Northwest. This means the spread of the Roman Catholicism of Quebec with its illiteracy, superstitions and priestly domination. The remedy for this threatened domination of French Roman Catholicism in Canada is to give the French people the light of a purer gospel than that which they now possess. Mr. Bosworth spoke of what was being done through the Institute at Grande Ligne and mission work. The school last year had 123 students of whom several were converted and in the last 7 years not less than 240 students have been led to Christ. Some of the graduates enter McGill and McMaster Universities. Evangelistic work, including missionary work, colportage, Bible and Rescue work, is being carried on in connection with the mission which only needs more funds to make it more abundantly successful.

(Continued on page eight.)



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

### Pierre and Little Pierre.

BY A. B. DEMILLE.

At the head of the great surging Bay of Fundy, which rolls its tawny waves between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, lies the Tantramar Marsh. It runs inland for miles on the Isthmus of Chignecto, and is protected by dikes along its sea front.

Tantramar has a history that goes back some two hundred years to the time when the first French settlers drove back the sea from the wide mud flats and made into rich meadows tracts that had once been covered by each returning tide. Two rivers wind tortuously through the marsh, the Aulac, a corruption of the French "Bau Lac," and the larger Tantramar. Low dikes run along each side. Twice every day the vast, turbid tides brim the rivers from bank to bank; twice every day only huge trenches of red mud show where the waters have been. In autumn and winter, when the storms sweep up Tantramar, and the waves thunder all along the shores as the tide comes in, it is well to know that the dikes are strong enough to guard the meadows from the hungry sea.

Pierre Lapreau, farmer, fisherman, and French Canadian, stood at the door of his house on the northern upland and gazed out across the great marsh. It was autumn. The grass had grown dark under the first frost, all the woods were aflame with scarlet and gold, and the houses on the distant hills shone warm through the mellow sunlight.

Pierre's farm lay above the marsh. From his vantage ground, a fair scene was outspread before him. Opposite, the long ridge of upland ended in a round green hill, situated exactly at the head of the Bay of Fundy. It was Fort Beaujour, old and dismantled now, where some of Pierre's ancestors had fought to stay the coming of the English. Further away, dim and hazy, the mud flats of Minudie and the lofty coast of Nova Scotia ran down the bay. Immediately in front, the Tantramar Marsh dotted with weather-stained barns, and stretching from the sunlit sea to the low, spruce-crowned hills which formed the backbone of the isthmus.

Pierre Lapreau owned fields on the upland, as well as large tracts of marsh, each of which had its barn, where, when the reaping was done, the fragrant hay was stored until it could be moved to safer quarters.

All Pierre's barns were in good condition except one, which had been shaken by storm after storm and never repaired. Any fierce wind might bring it down. Pierre thought of this as he stood at his door looking across at Tantramar. The long hill ranges loomed larger than usual; that was a bad sign. Then Pierre glanced down the bay, and there, above the sunny waves, a huge cloud bank smouldered up out of the sea. It was more than the familiar fog, which is always hanging somewhere about the Bay of Fundy. Fog looks dark in the distance, but it does not rise black and solid, with clear-cut edges and faint lightnings playing about its depths. A storm was coming.

Pierre turned and went into the house. It was a large, old-fashioned building. There was a sitting-room, used only upon special occasions, and a big kitchen, with heavy beams across the ceiling, and a cavernous chimney built up outside. Pierre's wife (known as "Mis's Pierre" by the English settlers of the countryside, and "Madame Lapreau" by the French), sat in front of the fire, cooking.

"There's a storm coming up the bay," said Pierre, in the French-Canadian patois, which he always used to his own people; "and I go to the South Marsh to know if all is well with the dikes and cattle. Also I must see to the fishing boat." The farmers of Tantramar combined shad fishing with their other work.

The South Marsh lay three miles away, where the Tantramar river entered the sea. Here the dike began, running from the mainland along the sea front to the mouth of the river, and then following its bank. Pierre had turned some cattle on the marsh. The old, shabby barn also stood there.

There is always a wind blowing over Tantramar; in summer from the south and west, and in winter from the bitter north, but forever sweeping the great marsh from end to end. So it was today, but, as Pierre left his house, he noticed that the wind had suddenly grown stronger, and the sinking sun had disappeared behind the vast black clouds. The air was alive with the breath of the storm.

Before Pierre had gone many steps he heard a small, imperious voice behind him.

"Father, where are you going? I will come, too!"

It was his youngest son, a sturdy lad of five years, called "Little Pierre" by all who knew the stolid little figure, with its dark eyes and hair.

The father turned and spoke in French.

"No, p'tit Pierre, you cannot come. I go away to the South Marsh. Be good and go into the house."

He kissed the child and hastened away.

Little Pierre looked after his father with tears in his eyes. Why couldn't he go, too, and see the wonderful South Marsh, where the big, white seagulls screamed as they wheeled about the fishing boats, and the big, white waves foamed in over the shoals and sometimes smote the dike itself? It was very hard, and, in a wilful mood, little Pierre stole out of the yard, past the glowing holly-hocks that bowed in the wind, past the tall, yellow sunflowers that watched him go down the road. It was straight and smooth, and the child made wonderful progress. He trudged on and on until he came to where the road dipped to the level of the marshes. The South Marsh was not far now. But the wind was roaring in with great force, the dark clouds covered the sky, and all the sunlight was gone, save a narrow streak of angry red low down on the horizon. His father was nowhere to be seen, and little Pierre began to feel lonely. He sat down on a stump by the roadside and gazed toward the South Marsh, which, with its battered old barn, was in plain sight, while, beyond, the surges of the bay crashed along the dikes as the tide came in. At last little Pierre saw some black forms moving across the marsh in the distance. With a joyful cry he jumped up and ran down the road.

Meanwhile Pierre had gathered together his cattle, and was driving them to the upland. It was a tedious task. The animals seemed full of fear at the howling wind and the distant tumult of the waves. They had been huddled together under the lee of the old barn, where the full force of the tempest was broken, and were loth to leave the shelter. But the master dare not risk exposing them to a night on the South Marsh when a fierce storm and tide wave were rolling up the bay. If any part of the dike went under there would be small chance for the animals in the darkness.

When his cattle were out of danger, Pierre returned to see how his fishing smack was weathering the gale. He walked along behind the dike until he came to the landing place where his boat was made fast. There he climbed to the top of the dike by some rough steps, and the force of the wind met him and brought him to his knees.

He was not prepared for the sight that met him. Night had come, but a faint glow still hung in the west. He could see only a wide expanse of furious waters. The surges rolled in over shoals and shook the very walls upon which he knelt. The spray flew up and drenched him to the skin. The tide was rising, and the thunder of the sea increased. Suddenly a deep sound rose above the clamor of the tempest. There was a tremor of the dike that was due to some greater cause than the blow of a surge.

The solitary watcher turned his head. Close beside him the dike was melting away. A mighty torrent poured into the gap. Another moment and a fishing boat drove through, bottom up. Pierre recognized it at once. It was his boat.

There was nothing to wait for now. He rose to his feet, steadied himself, and made a precarious way along the top of the dike to the upland where it took its beginning. The distance was not great, but it was a long journey in the growing darkness. Thus it happened that when Pierre reached the land he stood for a moment to recover his breath; and, as he stood, a feeble cry came faintly across the marsh.

"It is some sheep drowning out there," thought Pierre. "I am glad it is none of mine."

Again the cry, clearer and more pitiful than before.

"Ah, it is sad!" thought the tenderhearted farmer.

A pause; then the thin wail beat up a third time.

"It cannot be far away," murmured Pierre to himself.

"It is on the South Marsh." He walked out a few paces from the upland, and the water boiled about his knees. But the cry came in more sorrowful, more long drawn.

Pierre set his teeth, and moved in the direction of the sound.

"Perhaps some one will one day do the same for me," he said.

It was no easy task. The darkness was intense. The strong tide current raced across the broad marsh and seethed above his waist. But he struggled on, and the strange cry came more distinctly through the night.

At last a sudden break in the force of wind and water, and a creaking of loosened boards, told him that he was behind the old barn. The tide bawled loudly about its sides, for it was in line with the break in the dike. Then the cry arose close at hand. It came from within, and made Pierre's heart beat fast.

"It is a child," he muttered, and thought of his own Little Pierre, safe and warm in bed at the distant farmhouse.

The door of the old barn faced seaward and Pierre had to feel his way round to gain entrance. The water was surging high above the floor. But there was no other

sound. Pierre listened for a moment, then called out. Instantly a joyful little voice replied.

And in one corner, above the water upon a pile of hay, was little Pierre.

In the morning Pierre, with little Pierre in his arms and Mis's Pierre by his side, looked down from the farmhouse to the South Marsh, where shallow, gleaming pools were left by the ebb tide to show the ravage of the night.

But the old barn was gone.—The Independent.

### Whitewashing For God.

There was one righteous man in Ortonville. There may have been more. But of this one we are certain. At first sight you would perhaps be surprised when he was pointed out to you as "the best man in town." But the town was small, and really, when you knew him, you would say, "Ah, well, even if he is the best, there is plenty of room left for the others to measure up." For Miles Cornish was a giant—every way. It is of his spiritual size we write.

Here, then, is his portrait—the portrait of the outer man: Tall, thin, sprightly; light hair, blue eyes, teeth to make a dentist smile—or frown; firm, pleasant lips, voice so merry you smiled, however commonplace his words.

As for his spiritual portrait, it has never been taken—on earth. Snapshots, it has been true, have been taken. You can not get a good picture of a giant with a small, cracked camera. Human cameras are very small and imperfect. But here is a snapshot:

Dressed in white overalls, splashed from head to foot with calcimine, singing as he went, Miles swung down the village street. He had been standing all day, his whitewash brush jollily flap-flopping on walls and ceilings. He was tired, for he had worked through his noon hour and past the "quitting time." No one had asked him to do this. But he had heard that a man with a sick wife was to move into the house where he was at work, that the small hotel was comfortable, and the sick woman in need of the quiet of her own room. Ordinarily, the work would have been a day and a half. Miles' employer was in no hurry, but the workman worked from five in the morning to eight at night, finished the job, stopped at the hotel to tell the sick woman's husband that the house was ready for them, and to ask, since he—Miles—was in one sense a neighbor, if he could help them in any way. The pay for the extra time of the day's work, the whitewasher dropped into the hand of an old man who was shuffling along the road.

"What, Miles? No, no, boy. You work hard for your money. See, I have a little left from what you gave me before."

"That's all right, grandfather. That's some extra money. That'll do to go on account of the days when you worked all day and I was too little to do more than eat the food that cost so dear. We must even things up in this world."

Miles hurried on.

"Bless the lad," muttered the old man. "He's queer, but he's got the soul of a white angel. Anybody'd think I was really his granddad. Now who ever heard of a young man evenin' things up that way? Most young fellows think the world owes them a livin'. Bless the lad! If I get to heaven it'll be because he made the way light for me, and—if they'll let me—I'll speak a good word for him. But maybe—maybe they know him better'n I do. Bless the lad!"

"The lad," already forgetting what he had done, was hurrying on. His was the kind of haste that has no selfishness about it. It is the haste born of freedom from care; light-heartedness and readiness for the next thing—rest or work or prayer.

At the door of a cottage a girl of fifteen was standing. She had been crying. At the sight of Miles walking toward her, her face brightened. She did not know him very well. She only knew that he was "a good man." To have a good man pass near is enough to make any woman's face brighter.

"Good evening, Miss Jennie. How is the mother getting on?" Miles' sharp eyes had seen the tear-flush on the girl's face, and he stopped.

"She is coming home from the hospital in the morning."

"Oh, that is good! Home is a good place."

The girl's lips trembled. "This isn't a good place for mother."

"Why, child?" She was indeed a child before this man, who stood six feet two in his stockings.

"It's so dingy and dirty. How can I clean it, when I work all day? If father finds me cleaning at night, he beats me. I don't know why."

Miles Cornish stood still. He was thinking. These were the words that were passing through his mind:



"A cup of cold water." That means to give people what they need. This little sister needs the help of a strong man. Miles Cornish, here's your chance?"

The girl was looking at him curiously. Many people looked at him that way. It was because they seldom saw a face that shone with unselfish devotion and pure delight in doing good.

"Jennie, run in and make me a cup of coffee. Have you bread in the house? Very well. In twenty minutes I will be back with some fresh whitewash. Then I want a bit of supper. By morning your house will be clean—walls and ceilings. What say you?"

"Oh, Mr. Miles! But you are tired."

"Tired? Me? Bless you, there is all eternity to get rested in. If your father comes in tell him big Miles is coming to see him."

All her care turned to gladness; the girl hurried in. It twenty minutes Miles was back. In five minutes more he had swallowed his hot coffee and was putting up his ladders and boards. Still five minutes more his brush was going flip, flap, while Jennie watched and blessed him with the thanks of a good, tired little heart.

The poor, drunken father staggered home and fell prone across the floor in a whiskey sleep. Miles picked him up, carried him out to the woodshed, covered him with some old horse blankets, and left him there.

The cottage was very small, and Miles' big brush did rapid work. The smoke, the grease-spots, the fly-speck, were disappearing as if by magic. When the last flap of the brush had been given, Miles looked around. Jennie was scrubbing in another room.

"Our little fly," said the big man. "Factory all day, a sick mother, a father who can not behave himself. I wonder what God gave me these big hands for?—Miss Jennie! Give me that brush. Did you ever see a man scrub. Child, how white you are! Tell you what you do: You just scamper home to my mother, and let me stay here to-night. Come now, hurry along. Mother is lonely, and so are you. Let her tuck you away. I'll keep house till morning."

Everyone obeyed Miles. Jennie was too tired to scamper, but she made all haste, leaving the cottage to the care of the giant.

What was it the angels saw, looking down that night for some new good record to write in the great books of heaven?

They saw a man in white overalls, down on his knees, scrubbing, rubbing, cleaning. They saw a man who had been up since four, polishing little panes of glass by the light of a kerosene lamp. They saw a giant sweeping, brushing, dusting, polishing. At daybreak they saw a man kneeling in a woodshed, beside a sleeping drunkard, praying in whispers, as children pray. They saw a soul, so white that all heaven rang with a song of joy.

An hour later, just in time for his simple breakfast, Miles Cornish entered his own humble home. His mother, white-haired, with a face written over with the peace of God, met him at the door.

"Well, my son, and what have you been doing?"

He kissed her reverently.

"Mother, I have been whitewashing for God."—Ada Shaw, in Michigan Christian Advocate.

### The Happiest Little Boy.

"Guess who was the happiest child I saw today," asked papa, taking his own two little boys on his knees.

"Oh, who, papa?"

"But you must guess."

"Well," said Jim, slowly, "I guess it was a very wick little boy, wif lots and lots of tandy and takes."

"No," said papa. "He wasn't rich; he had no candy and no cakes. What do you guess, Joe?"

"I guess he was a pretty big boy," said Joe, "who wasn't always wishing he was not such a little boy; and I guess he was riding a big, high bicycle."

"No," said papa. "He wasn't big, and of course he wasn't riding a bicycle. You have lost your guesses, so I'll have to tell you. There was a flock of sheep crossing the city today; and they must have come a long way, so dusty and tired and thirsty were they. The drover took them up, bleating and lolling out their tongues, to the great pump in Hamilton Court to water them. But one poor old ewe was too tired to get to the trough, and fell down on the hot, dusty stones. Then I saw my little man, ragged and dirty and touselled, spring out from a crowd of urchins who were watching the drove, fill his old leaky hat, which must have belonged to his grandfather, and carry it one, two, three—oh, as many as six times!—to the poor, suffering animal, until the creature was able to get up and go on with the rest."

"Did the sheep say, 'Tant you!' papa?" asked Jim, gravely.

"I didn't hear it," answered papa. "But the little boy's face was shining like the sun and I'm sure he knows what a blessed thing it is to help what needs helping."—Christian Observer.

It is now said that five hundred persons lost their lives at Ponce, Porto Rico, during the hurricane. Terrible distress prevails on the island, and the United States Government is sending supplies to keep the people from starving.

## The Young People

EDITOR,

J. B. MORGAN.

Kindly address all communications for this department to Rev. J. B. Morgan, Aylesford, N. S. To insure publication, matter must be in the editor's hands on the Wednesday preceding the date of the issue for which it is intended.

### Prayer Meeting Topic.

B. Y. P. U. Topic.—Holding Up the Pastor's Hands; What Can We Do to Help Our Pastor? Exodus 17: 1-13.

### Daily Bible Readings.

Monday, September 4.—John 1. The universal light-conscience (vs 9). Compare John 2: 18.

Tuesday, September 5.—John 2: 1-3: 21. Necessity of the new birth (vs 3). Compare John 3: 36.

Wednesday, September 6.—John 3: 22-4: 26. The living water (vs 14). Compare Isa. 49: 10.

Thursday, September 7.—John 4: 27-54. Slight faith strengthened (vs. 49, 50). Compare Mark 5: 35, 36.

Friday, September 8.—John 5. The Father and Son are one (vs. 19). Compare John 8: 28.

Saturday, September 9.—John 6: (1-21), 22-71. The bread from heaven (vs. 33). Compare Matt. 6: 11.

### The Maritime B. Y. P. U. Convention.

The exigencies of space last week made imperative the elimination of some important items from Bro. McNally's excellent report of the proceedings of the B. Y. P. U. Convention on Thursday afternoon. In view of these we clip the following from a Fredericton daily,—

"The executive committee presented its annual report, it being read by Mr Lawson. It reviewed the proceedings of the several meetings of the committee held during the year, and closed with the following recommendations:

(a) That in the local societies the offices of recording and corresponding secretaries be united and that the office so far as possible be a permanent one.

(b) That the educational work conducted in the Christian Culture Courses be pursued with greater zeal during the year.

(c) That the Maritime Union unite in the effort to support a missionary in the foreign field.

(d) That the executive committee be authorized to cooperate with the representatives of the different parts of Canada in the arrangement of programme for young people's day at the first national Baptist Convention to be held at Winnipeg in July, 1900.

The first recommendation was adopted without discussion. The second regarding the educational courses was discussed at some length and was assented to unanimously. The third clause recommending the maritime union to support a missionary upon the foreign field induced a lively discussion. Rev. Mr Lavers, a member of the foreign mission board, opposing the recommendation because of his experience upon the board, others supporting and some opposing the project. The following resolution was finally adopted in lieu of the recommendation of the executive:

Resolved, That our unions be earnestly advised and requested to find the proportionate amount their respective churches should contribute to our denominational benevolence, and that they make every effort that this amount be raised and forwarded through the treasurers of the churches to the treasurers of our funds at least quarterly. The fourth recommendation, that respecting a young people's day, was unanimously adopted.

The report of the B. Y. P. U. editor, Rev. J. B. Morgan, whose duty it is to edit a union column in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, was then received and adopted. After very kind expressions of appreciation from several members of the work done in the columns during the year, a unanimous and hearty vote of thanks to the retiring editor was passed.

Rev Mr. Morgan was also transportation leader, and reported upon the arrangements made and carried out for the Convention at Richmond."

In the evening a large audience was assembled to greet the speakers, Rev P. G. Mode of the First Baptist church of Yarmouth and Rev E. M. Keirstead, D. D., of Acadia University. The former gave a scholarly and forceful address upon "Human Stewardships—Divine Ownership," and in his first appearance before a representative body in these provinces made an exceedingly favorable impression. We hope that our new editor will see that this very excellent and helpful address finds its way in its entirety into these columns. Dr Keirstead by special request reproduced his Richmond address upon "Literature as an aid to the Disciple." Our limited space will not admit of even a brief digest, but we quote a single sentence from the local press. "The speaker was most eloquent and fervent and held his audience's closest attention as he bore them through all the realm of classical, sacred and mod-

ern literature, quoting its richest gems and citing its happiest illustrations." We trust many of them will possess themselves of this masterly address which will appear in the Richmond Proceedings soon to be issued by the B. Y. P. U. This one address alone is well worth the fifty cents which this volume of choice things will cost.

A quiet hour's service was held from 6 to 7 o'clock on Friday morning, led by Rev. G. A. Lawson. At 9 o'clock the closing business session was held, the new president, Rev. Mr. Lawson, in the chair. After reading the minutes the treasurer submitted his report. The receipts last year were \$60.51 and the expenditure \$65.13, showing a deficit of \$4.62. Rev. Dr. Crandall, of Chicago, brought to the Convention the fraternal greetings of the national union.

The Convention appointed the president, Rev. G. A. Lawson, of Isaacs Harbor, H. C. Henderson, of Fredericton, Rev. J. B. Morgan, of Aylesford, and Rev. C. W. Corey, of Middleton, N. S., as delegates from the Convention to the National Convention to be held at Winnipeg in July of next year, the executive committee being empowered to provide substitutes for any of the delegates who may not be able to attend.

The committee on resolutions reported as follows, each resolution being unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, that thanks of the B. Y. P. U. Convention be given to the Fredericton church, to its pastor and the friends who have so kindly received us to their homes and extended to us their generous hospitality.

Resolved, that our thanks be tendered to the choirs of the Baptist and Methodist churches for their efficient services which have contributed so materially to the success of our meetings.

Resolved, that the thanks of the B. Y. P. U. convention be extended to the railway and steamboat officials for their courtesies in passing delegates to and fro at reduced fares.

Resolved, that we as members of local unions hereby solemnly pledge ourselves to assist our present officials so that under God lasting good may be accomplished during the year upon which we have entered.

Resolved, that we deeply deplore the violation of the laws divine and human governing the sanctity of the Sabbath day, and representing as we do in this Convention many thousands of young people we most solemnly protest against the running of Sunday excursions, either by trains or steamers, under the guise of religion or otherwise.

Resolved, that we strongly recommend that our column in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR be kept replete with news from our local Unions, and also that the Baptist Union be as freely circulated as possible among our young members.

The Convention adjourned at 10 o'clock to give place to the Minister's Institute.

Quiet hour service was held on Saturday morning from 6 to 7 o'clock, led by Rev. L. H. Simpson; on Sunday morning this service was led by Rev. S. W. Cummings, of Chester, Pa., on Monday by Rev. J. W. Brown, of Nictaux, N. S., and on Tuesday by Rev. B. W. Ward, of Boston. These were seasons of great spiritual power and were largely attended.

### The Selfishness of Sensitiveness.

Every pastor must constantly meet the sensitive people of his parish, and there is no field in which he needs to be so tactful, kind and firm as when he is dealing with those who have a tendency to be sensitive. They do suffer keenly, and the fact must not be lost sight of. They are not to blame for the amount of soul which makes them susceptible to every word and mood on the part of others. And yet there is a side of this matter which must be kept in mind by those who have a tendency to sensitiveness. The trait may run swiftly into a most subtle sort of selfishness. There are churches in which the whole work of the church is really conditioned by the morbid nature of some one member, and very often the danger of "hurting the feelings" of one sensitive person becomes the chief point in the discussion of the work of the church. It can be said with truth that there are churches in which the entire work of the body is not only conditioned but impaired most seriously by this fact.

Now, no one person has the right to let his natural sensitive temper become thus important in the life and work of his friends or fellow-Christians. It is the very height of selfishness to do this. And it is a difficult thing to check or reprove. Many a pastor suffers in silence rather than brave the danger of making a bad matter worse by trying to present the true situation to the sensitive member. There are always grave dangers in the way, but it is generally best to talk firmly and plainly with such sensitive people, and to try to show them the real selfishness of their mood.

What a joy and source of strength it is to the busy preacher when he can always be sure that he can ask this or that of his people, and put this worker here or there, with the assurance that there will be no hard feelings and no sense of slight or undue honor on the part of any one! This is the sort of workers needed everywhere. You must be this sort of a helper to your pastor. Look over that sensitive tendency that you have. See if it is kept within bounds. And if it has grown selfish, go resolutely at the task of reformation. For the selfishness of sensitive people brings weakness and confusion into the working church.—Zion's Herald.



## Foreign Missions.

### W. B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

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

#### PRAYER TOPIC FOR SEPTEMBER

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

Most interesting missionary meetings have been held in Fairville, Brussels St. and Main St. churches, St. John. Thursday, the 24th of August, was the twenty-ninth anniversary of the Brussels St. W. M. A. S. They were very fortunate in having present Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, two of our oldest missionaries, Miss Blackadar, our missionary elect and Miss D'Prazer a representative of what our mission work has accomplished in India. These all addressed the meeting.

The following programme has been arranged for Miss D'Prazer:—Sunday, Digby and Bear River, August 27; Monday, Bridgetown, August 28; Tuesday, Middleton, August 29; Wednesday, Kingston, Aug. 30; Thursday, Aylesford, afternoon, Aug. 31; Berwick, Thursday evening, Aug. 31; Friday, Wolfville, Sep. 1st; Sunday, Canning, Sep. 3rd; Wednesday, Windsor, Sep. 6; Thursday, Hantsport, Sep. 7; Friday, Halifax, Sep. 8-11; Tuesday, Truro, Sept. 12; Wednesday, Amherst, Sept. 13; Thursday, Sackville, Sep. 14; Moncton, Friday, Sept. 15; Saturday, St. Stephen, Sep. 16; Tuesday, St. George, Sep. 19. Will the friends at these places be sure to meet our sister, Miss D'Prazer, at the station as she is a stranger in a strange land and is travelling alone. It would be very pleasant for her to accept all the invitations that have been extended to her and we would like all our people in the Maritime Provinces to see and hear her, but it does not seem wise to detain her longer from the purpose for which she came to these lands, viz., to visit the hospitals of England and America making special study of children's diseases that she may return to India and continue her Christlike work of relieving suffering and presenting Jesus to the women and children of her native land. Will all who possibly can come to these places where Miss D'Prazer will speak and realize as never before what the religion of Jesus Christ with education can do for Indian women? Pray that her words may be greatly blessed and that she may find in the Christians of these Provinces the mind and spirit of Christ that makes one all the nations of the earth.

The Arcadia Mission Band gave a concert on April 21st, which was a success in every way. The main feature of the evening was the interesting exercise "The Conquering Cross." The music and recitations were good and well rendered; and the costumes representing the nations in which the children were dressed were of special interest. Amount realized \$14.38, \$10 of which was set apart to constitute Miss Mamie Shaw a Band Life member.

On July 2nd the Chebogue Band gave a concert composed of parts of two concert exercises—which were procured from Fillmore Bros., New York—"What children can do," and "Open Doors." A good audience gave pleasing attendance. The collection amounted to over \$8.00. In each of these concerts the Bands were assisted by the choirs of the churches. In music, recitations, as in all parts the concerts were distinctively missionary. Thus, not only do the collections help the Treasury, but the young are having their minds and hearts trained and imbued with missionary truths, and learning the world's needs and their duty.

On Sunday evening, July 23rd, the W. M. A. S. of Arcadia held a very successful Thank-offering service. The meeting was one of special interest. The Co. Sec'y presided, and gave an address. Selections from the Scripture on giving were recited by a large number of the sisters. The programme consisted of music, readings and recitations. The large audience present was proof that a missionary meeting in Arcadia is sure to secure a full house and a good hearing. Although every part of the exercises bear on the subject of missions and makes calls on the pocket, the people are pleased and respond cheerfully which was proved by the collection of \$19.68. This with \$5.32 raised by special effort was sent to constitute Mrs. Amasa Perry a Life-member of the W. B. M. U. A. L. FOSTER.

July 23rd a very interesting Missionary meeting was held in the church at Laurencetown under the auspices of the W. M. A. S., Pres. Mrs. Dr. Waise presiding. A special programme was prepared consisting of good music, address by the President, re-

port by the Secretary giving an account of the amount raised the last year, \$54.80, for missionary purposes together with \$50.00 raised by the Mission Band, for the support of Mabel Hild, this Band has supported this little girl for some years. A letter from Miss Newcomb was read followed by a deeply interesting address from Mrs. Burditt of Middleton, returned missionary, of her work among the Telugus. We would here suggest, do not fail, as many of you as can, to hear Mrs. Burditt. You cannot help to be interested and profited by her words which are so inspiring, and should certainly urge us to more consecrated work, to help advance the work among the perishing heathen. Then came addresses from Mrs. Mellick and Mr. Mellick giving a very interesting talk on their work in the N. W. among the Indians, and different nationalities. Not only should addresses on F. M. awaken in us stronger desires to do more work but these appeals from the home land should certainly stir us to more zealous work for the Master and consecrate ourselves anew for more active service in which ever way He may direct. We as a society feel we have every reason for thankfulness, although we cannot report very great advances but we trust we are doing the little we can for God's glory and for the advancement of His kingdom.

MRS. N. H. PHINNEY, Sec'y.

#### Amounts Received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U. from August 1st to August 14th

Halifax, North church, \$32.50; Halifax, North church, to constitute Mrs. Ida Margeson a life member, F. M. \$25; Amherst, Reports, 60c; Yarmouth, 1st church, \$2; Yarmouth, Temple church, \$20.92; Centreville, Annapolis County, \$15.80, Mission Band, \$5.80; Head St. Margarets Bay, \$2; Tanook, 25c; Truro, Immanuel church, \$15.38; Chelsea, \$1; Amherst, \$11.75; Fredericton, Tidings and Reports, 85c; Farmington, Mission Band, Mr. Morse's salary, \$3; Macc-n, \$1.25; Freetown, \$3; Forest Glen, Tobique River, \$1; Havelock, \$10; Falkland Ridge, \$3.50; Truro, Immanuel church, \$4.19; Amherst, Mr. Wood, 25c; Mrs. Chubbuck \$5; Moncton, \$10; Darimouth, Sunday School, \$8.86; Long Creek, \$3; Fourchi, Mission Band, \$2; Bridgewater, \$2.25; Wolfville, Mission Band, toward Mr. Morse's salary, \$12; Great Village, St. Mission Band, \$3; Centreville, Digby County, Mrs. C. Cossaboon, \$1; Mrs. W. Cossaboon, \$1; Charlottetown, \$9.76.

MRS. MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U.  
Amherst, P. O. Box, 513.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

##### Amounts Received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U. for Quarter Ending July 31st, 1899.

Received from	F. M.	H. M.	Total
W. M. A. S. N. S.	\$1718.09	\$508.09	2,226.18
Missions Bands, N. S.	227.69	16.65	244.34
Sunday Schools, N. S.	38.00	10.00	48.00
Junior Unions, N. S.	13.50	-	13.50
W. M. A. S., N. B.	832.86	179.63	1,012.49
Mission Bands, N. B.	96.86	-	96.86
Sunday Schools, N. B.	34.59	-	34.59
Junior Unions, N. B.	1.45	-	1.45
W. M. A. S., P. E. I.	183.98	102.64	286.62
Missions Bands, P. E. I.	25.70	2.50	28.20
			\$3992.23

Dr.  
Paid J. W. Manning, Treas. F. M. Board, \$1997.00  
" Cor Sec'y (postage), 3.42  
" Pro Sec'y, P. E. Island, 4.50  
" " New Brunswick, 5.00  
" " Nova Scotia, 2.00  
" Printing Tidings, 15.75  
" Drafts, discounts, postage, 5.35  
\$2033.02

MRS. MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U.  
Amherst, August 2nd.

#### Foreign Mission Board.

##### NOTES BY THE SECRETARY.

The recent action of Convention, by which it was made possible to send to their work in India those of our fellow workers who have been in the home-land on furlough has lifted a great burden from the Board. It has also made possible the sending forth as a new recruit Miss Blackadar who was accepted last year as a missionary elect. This magnificent response of the friends of Missions at Convention was supplemented by a most generous gift of \$3,000 from an old and well-tried friend who has proved himself so often in the history of the denomination, a friend indeed. The amount pledged at Convention was nearly \$1500. This makes, say about \$4500. It is worth our while to see just where this places us and what it will do for us. Let it be remembered that the Board reports a deficit of say \$3000—that it will cost to send Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. Sanford, Miss Gray Miss Blackadar at least \$1250—that there will be an increase of \$1000 in the way of salaries on the field as soon as the missionaries reach their destination, and that in a week it will be necessary to send at least \$3000 to the missionaries at work now, to pay them their allowance to Dec. 31st. There is also due the W. B. M. U. the sum of \$1500, voted by them toward the completion of the Tekkai bungalow. Thus it will be seen that even if the whole \$4500 were on hand at this time there would still be lacking about \$2000 if the Board were

to discharge all obligations against them. It is clear therefore, that no new work can be undertaken on the strength of what has thus been given. If however the rank and file of our people were to respond as heartily as those did who were at Convention then indeed we might look forward to an advance movement. Another station or two could be established and the work strengthened generally. But this is not possible with present means. As to the pledges made at Convention the Board understands that these are extra amounts and that they will be sent directly to the Treasurer of the Board in order that he may have the funds to meet the expenses which will be incurred by the sending of these five missionaries. He also desired to have a complete list of the pledges so as to report fully next year and this is only possible if the money is thus sent. This offering forms no part of the regular gifts of the church for denominational work, so called. Let us have a clear understanding on this point. It is more than possible that others may wish to contribute in order that the special offering might reach say \$2500. If those present at Convention could make the sum \$1500, those who remained at home and thus saved their travelling expenses, could easily make the sum as above indicated. The Foreign Mission Board is truly grateful to the friends who so nobly came to their help.

### The Convention

(Continued from page 5.)

Rev. H. P. Whidden, of Galt, Ontario, was next called upon and spoke briefly in the interest of the Northwest work, referring especially to the new Baptist College which is being established at Brandon. Mr. Whidden's remarks were heard with interest.

The last speaker on the programme was Rev. A. J. Vining, Superintendent of Missions in the Northwest, who had arrived later than had been expected, owing to the fact that he had not understood the plan of the Committee of Arrangements. Mr. Vining spoke with great force and eloquence making a fine impression upon the audience. During the past year, Mr. Vining said, it had been for a time very difficult to get trained men for work in the Northwest, but McMaster men were now ready to go into the work. There had been financial difficulties too, and they had obtained help in that respect also. But the need was great and increasing with the influx of people from foreign lands. Next year probably 75,000 people will come into the country. The work is encouraging especially that among the Germans under Bro. J. C. Siemens. The question is what to do with the Galicians who are coming in great numbers. Mr. Vining spoke favorably as to the character of these people. There is a strife between the Greek and the Roman churches as to which shall have these people, and there is a present opportunity for evangelistic work among them. They desired to place four missionaries among the Galicians. There are more than 100,000 people in the N. W. who are foreign born, and multitudes are coming. Their morals are not of the best, and if not Christianized they will be the moral ruin of Canada, and their influence will be felt both East and West. There is a prospect that great numbers of Russian Stundists, who are practically Baptists, may come to Canada. The need for work in the Northwest is therefore very great, and the Baptist people of the Northwest ask for help with confidence, because they are doing their best to help themselves. Mr. Vining made an earnest appeal for aid from the Maritime Provinces. If the East would give the Northwest reasonable support for nine years, he said, the cause would become self-supporting and they would never ask for another cent.

After the conclusion of the platform discussion, the business of the Convention was resumed and concluded. A good deal of time was occupied in discussing a proposal embodied in the report of the Maritime Annuity Board, to devote the 5 per cent of Convention fund heretofore appropriated to ministerial education to supplement funds of the Ministers' Annuity Board for the payment of annuitants. It was finally agreed that three-fifths of the amount should be so appropriated for the present year the remainder going to Ministerial Education. A committee consisting of the Secretaries of all the Boards was charged with the duty of advising as to future procedure.

The following resolution in reference to bribery in elections moved by Rev. E. J. Grant was discussed at considerable length and adopted:—

Whereas, It is well known that the practice of bribery and corruption prevails to an alarming extent both in provincial and federal elections in this Dominion; and Whereas, Such practice is most unfair to every honest, patriotic citizen and demoralizing in the highest degree to the conduct of public affairs; and

Whereas, If such practice be not suppressed, it must lead ultimately to the overthrow of free responsible Government; therefore,

Be it resolved that, This body wishes to express in the strongest possible terms its detestation of, and its solemn protest against this horrible iniquity; and further,

Be it resolved, that it is the duty of pastors and leaders in our churches and of the denominational press, to call attention frequently to the sin of the said practice. And also it is herewith recommended that if a member of a church is known to have offered to another a bribe for his vote or taken a bribe in any form for his own, that the church should recognize such as affording cause for discipline and, in the absence of repentance and amendment on the part of the offending brother, for withdrawal of fellowship.

The minutes having been read and confirmed, and a few kindly words of farewell spoken by Pastor Freeman, the Convention, after prayer, adjourned at one o'clock, a. m., to meet next year in Halifax.



# The Falling Leaves Give Warning of Winter

So the falling of the hair tells of the approach of age and declining power. No matter how barren the tree nor how leafless it may seem, you confidently expect leaves again. And why? Because there is life at the roots. So you need not worry about the falling of your hair, the threatened departure of youth and beauty. And why? Because if there is a spark of life remaining in the roots of the hair

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will arouse it into healthy activity. The hair ceases to come out; it begins to grow; and the glory of your youth is restored to you. We have a book on the Hair and its Diseases. It is free. **The Best Advice Free.** If you do not obtain all the benefits you expect from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty with your general system which may be easily removed. Address: DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

### Notices.

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

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

**MORNING SESSION.**  
1 Devotional Service, led by Pastor M. Addison.  
2 Enrolment of Delegates and Election of Officers.

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

**EVENING SESSION.**  
Opens at 7.30.  
Platform meeting, addressed by Pastors F. T. Snell, Calvin Curry, D. W. Deemings and I. D. Wetmore.  
According to constitution each Sabbath School is invited to send two delegates.  
Pastors are ex officio members.

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

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

The African Baptist Association will convene on the first Saturday in September with the church at Weymouth Falls. Persons attending the same will please procure standard certificates from the place of departure, which on presentation to the Secretary properly filled out will secure their free return home.

Yours very respectfully,  
P. E. MACKERROW, Sec'y. of Asso.  
138 Creighton Street.

### New Brunswick Convention Programme.

To be held at Narrows, Queens County, Friday, September 8th, 1899.

**A. M. SESSION 10 O'CLOCK.**  
1. Devotional service led by the president; 2. Enrolment of delegates and election of officers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**P. M. SESSION.**  
Missionary meeting.  
**EVENING SESSION.**  
1. Devotional service, 30 minutes, led by Pastor C. N. Barton; 2. Sermon by Pastor F. D. Davidson; after service led by S. D. Ervin.

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

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**  
Meeting of Baptist Annuity Association and unfinished business.

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

W. H. WHITE, Chairman of Com. Cambridge, Aug 5th.

The Albert County Quarterly meeting will convene with the Baptist church at Salisbury Tuesday, September 5th. The first session will be in the afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. I. B. Colwell will preach in the evening at 7.30. This is our annual meeting and we hope to see a large delegation from the churches.

F. D. DAVIDSON, Sec'y-Treas.

The sixth Annual session of the New Brunswick Baptist Convention will be held with the second Cambridge church, Narrows, Queens County, beginning on Friday, September 8th and 10th a. m. The Provincial Sunday School Convention will also hold its session on the day previous, opening at 10 o'clock, in the

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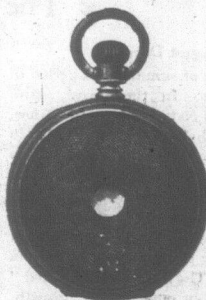
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same place. The churches and schools are requested to appoint delegates to each body. Travelling arrangements will be announced later.

W. E. MCINTYRE, Sec'y.

The Hants County Baptist Quarterly Convention will meet at South Rawden, September 5th. Delegates going by train will be met at Ellershouse by teams. Will the chairmen of the different committees see that the Secretary has their programmes not later than August 20th. Hantsport, N. S. G. R. WHITE, Sec.

The Baptist Sunday Schools of Annapolis County, meet in their eighth annual convention at Annapolis Royal on the 5th of September. An interesting programme has been prepared.

L. W. ELGAR, Sec'y.

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

W. E. MCINTYRE, Sec'y.

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

W. T. COLPITTS, Sec'y. Hopewell Hill, Albert County, N. B.

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

HAVELOCK COV, Recording Secretary.

1899

## International EXHIBITION, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Opens Sept. 11th. Closes Sept. 20th Exhibits in all the Usual Classes.

\$13,000 in Prizes.

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## CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

### HARVEST EXCURSIONS TO THE Canadian Northwest.

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

To Winnipeg, Dolorano, Reston, Eclevan, Binscart, Moosomin, Cowan, \$28 00  
Regina, Moose Jaw, Yorkton, - - - - - 30 00  
Prince Albert, Calgary, - - - - - 55 00  
Red Deer, Edmonton, - - - - - 40 00

As the above tickets will not be on sale from stations east of St. John, it will be necessary for any one wishing to take advantage of these cheap excursions to purchase local tickets to St. John, N. B., and repurchase there from the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.



**Constipation,  
Headache, Biliousness,  
Heartburn,  
Indigestion, Dizziness,**

Indicate that your liver is out of order. The best medicine to rouse the liver and cure all these ills, is found in

**Hood's Pills**

25 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers.

Seven years Afflicted with a  
**FEVER SORE!**  
Permanently Cured by  
**Gates' Nerve Ointment**

C. Gates, Son & Co.:  
As the result of an accident my hip was injured so as to cause a fever sore for which I was under treatment for seven years but could get nothing that did it much good. At last I obtained your

**NERVE OINTMENT**  
which has made a complete cure and, I believe, had I not got it I would have been a cripple yet.  
I also know of two similar cases which your Ointment has cured, one of which was pronounced incurable by doctors in the States. My own cure is permanent as it is several years since it was effected.  
Yours sincerely,  
**JOSEPH R. TAYLOR,**  
Medford, N. S.  
This matchless healing Ointment may be obtained at most stores. 25 cents per box.

**That  
Pale  
Face**

may be a sign that your blood is poor in quality and deficient in quantity.  
**Puttner's Emission** produces pure, rich blood, and restores vigor and strength, and bloom to the cheek.

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

**Hard-working  
Farmers.**



Long hours of hard, never-ending work makes Kidney Trouble a common complaint on the farm. Painful, weak or lame backs and Urinary Disorders are too frequent.

**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS**

help a farmer to work and keep his health—take the ache and pain out of his back and give him strength and vigor.  
"Mr. Isaiah Willmot, a retired farmer living at 138 Elizabeth St., Barrie, Ont., said:  
"I have been a sufferer with kidney trouble and pain in the small of my back, and in both sides. I also had a great deal of neuralgia pain in my temples, and was subject to dizzy spells. I felt tired and worn out most of the time.  
"Since taking Doan's Kidney Pills, I have had no pain either in my back or sides. They have removed the neuralgia pain from my head, also the tired feeling.  
"I feel at least ten years younger and can only say that Doan's Kidney Pills are the most remarkable kidney cure, and in addition are the best tonic I ever took."

**Laxative Pills cure Constipation.**

**THE NEWTON  
Theological Institution**  
NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.  
A Full Course of Instruction.  
An Attractive and Healthful Location.  
A Large and Well-Equipped Library.  
The interior of Farwell Hall wholly rebuilt in best modern style. Students' rooms heated and furnished. Tuition free. Next year begins Wednesday, Sept. 4. Entrance examination at 9 a. m. in Oolby Hall.  
For further information address  
**ALVAH HOVEY.**

**The Home**

**August Days.**

The last month of summer is a period of woods in bloom. In the torrid, dank heat of dogs days Nature seems to pause. The birds hush their song and hide in midday in the densest shade. The flowers during this month are less abundant than at any time during the period of blossoming things. A coarse, rank growth on the roadside has succeeded the myriads of delicate flowering plants that grew here in May and June. The ferns have "fruited" and generally taken on a "fustier" growth. The hundreds of delicate flowers that were formerly found in the woodlands are now faded. The only suggestion of their fragile loveliness that remains is the dried seed vessels that wave over them.

In August nature is at its commonplace middle age. The vegetation is now strong, and it possesses a tropical rankness in color. Artists avoid the landscapes of this season, which lack the mists and sentiment which hang about the earlier and later year. We are not required to admire Nature in all her forms. Admiration that is without discrimination is only foolish. It is a favorite fancy that the natural world is always beautiful, but the coarse, worm eaten fern of midsummer is as much a natural object as the delicate, perfect frond of June. The early morning mists of June that soften every object on the landscape are no more natural than the glaring sun of August, with its steely gleams. The artist who would attempt to reproduce the effect of a hard featured landscape of the last month of summer would be like a man who would select a hard featured woman of modern slum life for a portrait. Both belong hopelessly to the commonplace, and cannot be idealized even by genius. It is true that an able artist finds sentiment around him wherever he is, whether he is in America, devoid of tradition, or in older lands, crowned with the hoary sentiment of ages of toiling men and women, who have left their history behind them. It is the man who makes the artist or the poet, not the land he lives in. Yet we often hear of young people who imagine that they are hopelessly cramped by their surroundings. They believe if they could go to the city, to the Far West, or the Far East, wherever their fancy leads they would find success and all they crave to make life worth living. Nothing is further from the truth. The man or woman who cannot carve out his future where he is, who cannot mould circumstances to meet his ends, would never accomplish anything worth doing if he had circumstances moulded to suit his desires. Charlotte Bronte wrote "Jane Eyre" from the lonely Haworth parsonage, and it was the work by which she will be longest remembered. We gain pleasure and helpful impulse from contact with the world, but we do not gain the ability of doing anything that is worth doing. That power must be in us. Even in the commonplace surrounding of an August landscape, even in city streets beneath the glare of an August sun, a great artist or a great poet would find subjects for noble sentiments, because it was in their power to evoke a sentiment from commonplace material. So a commonplace man would find no sentiment in the most beautiful landscape because he saw nothing.

A primrose by the river's brim  
A yellow primrose was to him,  
And it was nothing more.—Sel.

**Herbs and Simples.**  
Old fashioned people still recall the days of herbs, when it was a part of the housemother's duty to gather and dry for winter a myriad of the various common plants of the garden and wild meadow or woods for winter use. Who has not seen the long sprays of thoroughwort, the dull gold blossoms of tansy, side by side with catnip and motherwort, hanging from old kitchen rafters in those days when doctors were few, and faith in "home remedies" was large? Side by side with these medicinal herbs hung sprays of summer savory, sage and sweet marjoram, ready for flav-

oring the stuffing of the Christmas turkey or sundry savory stews of beef, which should be served during the year from the range above which these flavoring herbs hung. August was a popular month in which to gather herbs. Some were gathered the moment they were in flower; others just before they came into blossom. All agreed that plants that had gone to seed were of no value for use. The plant had parted with too many of its virtues by "seeding" to possess strength enough for use. Thoroughwort, or "boilwort" as it is often known, is a favorite tonic, and has been extensively used by herb doctors since the days of Mithridates the Great, for a plant of this genus grows as extensively in the low, swampy meadows of Asia Minor as it does in our own swamps. The botanical name of this genus of plants, Eupatorium, suggests the Greek title Eupator, or father, which Mithridates received not only in recognition of his generalship and kingship, but of his skill in healing the low malarial fevers with which his soldiers suffered. Old fashioned doctors who used thoroughwort gathered the plant during this month when it was in flower. It was made into a tea flavored with orange peel or with any aromatic seeds that were convenient if flavoring was desired. The rule was to give a small wineglass of the tea three times a day. When given in larger doses it induces copious perspiration, and is often given in colds. It is also a powerful emetic when given in large doses. It possesses one virtue that all home and herb remedies do not possess. It is perfectly harmless.

The common yarrow of our fields, Achillea, millefolium, is another plant of ancient date. Its virtues are said by tradition to have been discovered by Achilles. The famous generals of olden times quite as often owed their success in battle to their skill in prescribing to their sick soldiers from the lists of herbs and simples at their command as to their prowess in arms. Thus even the name of Achilles appears on the botanical lists. Yarrow is a plant in the regular medicinal list of the pharmacopoeia. It is used as a remedy for bowel complaints, and, given in the form of a tea sweetened with loaf sugar, it is perfectly harmless as well as an effective remedy. It should be gathered when in blossom. Pennyroyal, the American herb (Hedeoma pulegiodes), and catnip, (Napeta cataria) are herbs recognized by medical practice. They are dried when in flower. They are both used in the form of a tea, and like all plants of the mint family, they are harmless, owing their virtues to an oil, distributed in glands throughout their foliage. A tea of either herb is used to excite perspiration, and for this purpose it is given at night in cases of cold or mild disorders of the system when it is desirable to induce a "perspiration." Pennyroyal tea is given for colic. Both are pleasant, soothing remedies that are efficacious in the case of "nerves." Motherwort is one of those herbs of household use which does not possess the sanction of medicine men. It is one of those oldtime herbs which are known "harmless and also worthless remedies." The picturesque spikes of the violet blossoms now stand defiant in neglected corners of the dooryard, where it is yet allowed to grow. It was once planted in the garden, and was revered by our grandmothers for its virtues in nervous hysterical affections.

Chamomile is a remedy honored by medicine men. In small doses a tea of the dried leaves is soothing, and so mild in its effects that it is given to fretting babies. It is a good tonic for the digestion. It is raised in gardens, and in some cases it is found growing wild, but only where it had escaped from gardens. Wild chamomile is a different plant.

Argimoney is an herb which has been esteemed from ancient times. Its name is derived from Argos, whose hundred eyes no doubt were in need of an herb possessing the power of "healing the eyesight," a virtue attributed to this plant. Long ago it was banished from the list of regular medicinal herbs, and must, therefore, be classed as of no value, having been tested and found wanting. There are many other herbs of value, but if the housekeeper is content with the comparatively short list of simple, useful herbs given here she will not run any risks. The Indians, who judged of the efficacy of a remedy by the violence of its effect on the system, have introduced many dangerous herbs into domestic use. It is not safe to use such powerful poisonous herbs. A physician should be called if such remedies are necessary. The case is beyond home practice.

Out of 1,000 men who went into the Kotzebue country, Alaska, last fall, over seven per cent have died from scurvy, or metragic deaths.

**With Years  
WISDOM.**

The answer to that old query, "What's in a name?" was not hard to define in the case of one justly celebrated Family Remedy that had its origin away down in Maine, which proves that with age comes wisdom about

**JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT**

An old lady called at a store and asked for a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment; the clerk said "they were out, but could supply her with another just as good." The engaging smile that accompanied this information was frozen stiff when she replied: **Young Man, there is only one Liniment, and that is Johnson's.**

Originated in 1810 by an old Family Physician. There is not a remedy in use which has the confidence of the public to a greater extent. Could a remedy have existed for nearly a century, except that it possess extraordinary merit?

Our book on INFLAMMATION free. Price 25 and 50c. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

**Save the Babies.**

Thousands of them die every summer who could be saved by the timely use of Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry.



There is not a mother who loves her infant but should keep on hand during the hot weather a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

There is no remedy so safe and so effective for the diarrhoea of infants, and none has the endorsement of so many Canadian mothers who have proved its merits, and therefore speak with confidence. One of these is Mrs. Peter Jones, Warkworth, Ont., who says: "I can give Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry great praise, for it saved my baby's life. She was cutting her teeth and was taken with diarrhoea very bad. My sister advised me to get Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. I got a bottle and it cured the baby almost at once."

**FREE**—Apply with our newest patent POUNTAIN PEN and HOLDER—make writing a pleasure. A great novelty. Filled ink with each pen to make one pen manifold writing fluid. 25¢. Retail price paid for only 10 cents. In closing the valuable booklets entitled: How to get Rich; How to become a Lightning Operator; Miller's Job Book; Lord Chamberlain's Minutes on Etiquette; Guide to a Happy Marriage. Answer this special offer to-day. Satisfaction guaranteed or money promptly refunded. Catalog free with each order. **156**—**WORLD'S GREAT WORKS**—and **WISDOM COMPLETE**—by bound in one volume. A great collection of essential general, sentimental, practical and comic. Price 10 cents, post-paid. Agents wanted for our superior 10 cent sheet music and popular books. Catalog and order for stamp. **MORRIS MUSCO Co., Toronto, Ont.**

**Whiston & Frazee's  
Commercial College**

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

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

**WHISTON & FRAZER.**

**Agents Wanted**

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

**W. F. SHAW,**  
40ct Yarmouth, N. S.

**FARM FOR SALE**

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

**JOHN KILLAM,**  
North Kingston, N. S.



The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes.

Third Quarter.

ENCOURAGING THE BUILDERS.

Lesson XI.—Sept. 10. Haggai 2:1-9.

Read the Book of Haggai and Isaiah 60.

Commit Verses 4, 5.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Be strong, all ye people of the land, saith the Lord, and work, for I am with you, Haggai 2:1.

EXPLANATORY.

THE PROPHET INSPIRING COURAGE AND HOPE.—Vs. 1-9. This prophecy was uttered seven weeks after the first one, nearly a month after work had commenced on the temple. Its object was to remove the hindrances in the minds of the people, and to encourage them to persevere in the good work. They were poor and weak, all they could do would not make the present equal to the past; enemies were many and strong (Ezra 5:3-17); the work was vast and hopeless; they would impoverish themselves by undertaking such an Herculean task. Haggai's reply was: First. GOD IS WITH YOU.

1. IN THE SEVENTH MONTH, Tisri, October. IN THE ONE AND TWENTIETH DAY. The seventh day of the feast of tabernacles (Lev. 23:33-36). This was a thanksgiving festival, "and the call to praise and thanksgiving in an unfinished and impoverished temple might naturally suggest gloomy and desponding thoughts," especially after a miserable harvest and a depressing season.

3. WHO IS LEFT AMONG YOU. It was sixty-six years since Solomon's temple was destroyed, and there might well be not a few who had seen it. SAW THIS HOUSE. The temple was ever regarded as one and the same temple, however many times it was rebuilt or restored. IN HER FIRST GLORY. As Solomon built it, with marble and gold and gems from all over the world. "The Holy of Holies was empty. The ark, the cherubs, the tables of stone, the vase of manna, the rod of Aaron, were gone. The golden shields had vanished," "and the high priest's breastplate, with the onyx stones." IS IT NOT IN... COMPARISON OF IT AS NOTHING? (See Ezra 3:12, 13.) The fact of its humble appearance is admitted. This fact in itself was depressing. What was the use of so much self-denial, and such hard work, for a temple of such little value? Why not first get rich themselves, and then build a worthy temple? What would all their labor and self-denial amount to?

4. YET NOW BE STRONG. There are other things besides these that you see with your bodily eyes. I AM WITH YOU, SAITH THE LORD. Jehovah, as always when printed in capitals. OF HOSTS. Organized armies and companies, not only of angels and the forces of heaven, but of all the powers and forces of nature, which are organized to do his will. It was sufficient encouragement to know that God was with them. That fact was glory and power. "If God be for us, who can be against us?" "One with God is a majority."

Second. He is the same God now that he had been in the past. His covenant made centuries before was still in force.

5. OMIT ACCORDING TO. "I am with you" (v. 4) IS THE WORD THAT I COVENANTED WITH YOU WHEN YE CAME OUT OF EGYPT. (Ex. 19:5, 6; 29:45, 46; 34:10, 11.) God's covenant with Israel, when the people came out of Egypt, was this, that they should be his people, and he would be their God. He here declares this covenant to be still binding; that his Spirit is dwelling in their midst, and that they should therefore have no fear. SO MY SPIRIT REMAINETH AMONG YOU. He had wrought wonders for their fathers in deliverance from Egypt, from the Red Sea, from numberless dangers. He had just wrought a wonderful return for these his later people. He had punished and disciplined those who disobeyed in the early ages; he had done the same in the exile. He had restored and blessed the penitent in former times; so now. He had aided in building the former temple; so he would the present temple.

Third. He controls the nations and will compel them to aid in building the new kingdom.

6. YET ONCE, IT IS A LITTLE WHILE. Yet once again, in a little while. In their past history God had shaken the nations many times,—Egypt by the plagues and overthrow; the nations dwelling in Canaan; the Assyrians in Ezekiel's time; the great nations in Nebuchadnezzar's day, before the Jews were made captives for their sins; and then his empire was shaken, and Cyrus came to the head in order that the people might return; and again the kingdom of his successors was shaken, so that Darius might be king and lend his aid to the rebuilding of the

temple. IT WILL SHAKE THE HEAVENS. The invisible spiritual powers, the ideas, thoughts, plans, which control the earth. Ideas are the capitals of the nations; not the visible Rome, or Athens, or Jerusalem, but the forces, the thoughts, the tendencies, the principles represented by them.

7. AND THE DESIRE OF ALL NATIONS SHALL COME, R. V., the desirable things of all nations, the objects which the nations most desire, their choicest treasures. "I am about to convulse the nations—to revolutionize the state of the world, and thus as the ultimate outcome, the desirable things of all nations—their wealth, beauty, and glory shall come to Zion; and 'I will fill this temple with glory, saith the Lord of hosts.'" Thus Isaiah writes, "The abundance of the sea shall be converted unto thee, the forces (i. e., "resources" or "wealth," it is as here a singular noun with a plural verb) of the Gentiles shall come unto thee"; and he adds in almost verbal accordance with this prophecy of Haggai, "They shall bring gold and incense, and 'I will glorify the house of my glory' (Isa. 60:5-7, 11, 13, 17. See also 61:6)." The older interpretation was that the desire of all nations referred directly to the Messiah, as the object which all nations desired consciously or unconsciously; that which their needs called for. (See Archbishop Trench's Christ the Desire of all Nations, or, "The unconscious prophesying of heathendom.") Perowne well says that the reference to the Messiah is not excluded by the first interpretation. All the most desirable things of the whole world are supplied best and most abundantly by Christ and his kingdom, and every good thing shall be made to minister to that kingdom.

Fourth. 8. THE SILVER IS MINE, AND THE GOLD IS MINE. He created it, and he controls it, and compels it to work for the furtherance of his kingdom.

Thus the Egyptians aid the Israelites at the exodus, Nebuchadnezzar preserved the temple treasures, and Cyrus returned them, and Darius gave it a revenue, and Herod brought unold riches to his renovation of the temple, the Romans, embodying all nations, contributing immense wealth for the purpose. And still more they contributed to the elevation of the Israelites by their exile, discipline, and by widening their view.

It was also true that God had a right to the silver and gold the Israelites had acquired. In contributing to the temple they "gave him what was his own"; and he could increase or diminish their revenues by his providence.

Fifth. A Glorious Promise. 9. THE GLORY OF THIS LATTER HOUSE SHALL BE GREATER THAN OF THE FORMER. Better as R. V., the latter glory of this house shall be greater than the former, the "house" being regarded as the same house from Solomon's time till Herod's, and the spiritual temple which grew out from it. More of the wealth of the world should come to it; but chiefly was this promise fulfilled in the presence of Christ, in the birth of the new dispensation, in the abiding of the Spirit of God. The Messianic kingdom, redeeming and ruling the world, grew out of that which the temple symbolized and taught. So the Shekinah was the glory of the tabernacle.

Thus the people were encouraged to build this temple, which, though so poor now in appearance, would yet blaze forth before the world in a flood of glory.

AND IN THIS PLACE WILL I GIVE PEACE. To the contemporaries of Haggai his words undoubtedly conveyed the assurance that, amidst the threatened shaking of the nations, the people of God should be secure, undisturbed by surrounding convulsions. And, in point of fact, the house of God was preserved inviolate during the terrible conflict between the Persian and the Greek empires. There was a larger fulfillment in the coming of the Prince of Peace, bringing peace to the heart, peace with God, peace with man, peace within each soul; and also bringing peace on the earth, whose rays, now shining on the mountain-tops, are beginning to descend into the plains and valleys. Peace means prosperity, happiness, growth, progress.

Nursing Mothers

dread hot weather. They know how it weakens and how this affects the baby. All such mothers need Scott's Emulsion. It gives them strength and makes the baby's food richer and more abundant.

50c. and \$1. All druggists.

The First Drink.

Two boys stopped in front of a saloon; and an old man, standing near, listened to what they said.

"Let's go in and take a drink," said one of them.

"I—I don't think we'd better," said his companion, "my father's terribly opposed to saloons I don't know what he'd say if he knew I'd been in one, and drunk liquor there."

"Just for the fun of the thing, you know," urged his friend, "of course, we'd stop with one drink. There couldn't be any harm in that."

"My boys," said the old man, coming up to them, "you don't know what your talking about. If you go in there and take one drink, you're not sure of stopping there. The chances are that you won't, for I tell you—and I know what I'm talking about by a bitter experience—there's a fascination about liquor that it takes a strong will to resist after the first taste of it, sometimes. Take the first drink, and the way of the drunkard is open before you. Only those who let liquor entirely alone are safe. I know for I've been a drunkard a good many years, I expect to be one till I die. I began by taking a drink just as you propose to—for fun—but I didn't stop there, you see. Take the advice of a poor old wreck—and that is, never take the first drink."

"You're right," said the boy who had proposed to visit the saloon. "I thank you for your good advice, sir. I say, Tom, let's promise each other never to take the first drink."

CANCER And Tumors cured to stay cured, at home; no knife, plaster or pain. For Canadian testimonials & 130-page book—free, write Dept. 12, MASON MEDICINE Co., 377 Sherbourne Street, Toronto Ontario.

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FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826 BELLS. CHURCH, SCHOOL & OTHER PUREST BELL METAL. WEST-TROY N.Y. BELL-METAL CHIMES, ETC. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE.

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WANTED A live agent in every district to introduce THE RED CROSS, by CLARA BARTON. A thrilling account of the work of relief to the suffering in war, pestilence, fire, flood and famine. A valuable premium FREE with each book. A rare chance for energetic agents. Outfit only Fifty Cents. Territory on application. For particulars apply to—N. B. ROGERS, Springhill, N. S., Box 8.

Acadia Seminary WOLFVILLE, N. S.

Opens September 6, with a staff of twelve experienced and accomplished teachers. There are five Courses of Study leading to graduation,—Collegiate, Piano, Vocal, Art and Elocution. Special attention is also given to the study of the Violin, Calisthenics, Shorthand and Typewriting. Pupils can enter any year of the Course for which they are fitted or may take selected studies. Acadia Seminary gives the MAXIMUM OF ADVANTAGES AT THE MINIMUM OF COST. Full cost of Collegiate Course, including Tuition, Board, etc., \$170.00 For cost of extra studies see Calendar, page 37. Information with regard to rooms, etc., should be addressed to Rev. A. Cohoon, Wolfville, or to the Principal. I. H. MACDONALD, Principal.

CANADIAN More vacancies than TEACHERS Teachers. Positions guaranteed. Placed 263 Canadian teachers in U.S. last term. WANTED UNION TEACHERS' AGENCIES, Washington, D. C.



Raised on it

NESTLE'S FOOD is a complete and entire diet for Babies and closely resembles Mother's Milk. Over all the world Nestle's Food has been recognized for more than thirty years as possessing great value. Your physician will confirm the statement.

NESTLE'S FOOD is safe. It requires only the addition of water to prepare it for use. The great danger attendant on the use of cow's milk is thus avoided.

Consult your doctor about Nestle's Food and send to us for a large sample can and book, "The Baby," both of which will be sent free on application. Also ask for "Baby Birthday Jewel Book."

LEEMING, MILLS & CO., 53 St. Sulpice St., Montreal.

Youthful Recklessness.

The natural exuberance of youth often leads to recklessness. Young people don't take care of themselves, get over-heated, catch cold, and allow it to settle on the kidneys. They don't realize the significance of backache—think it will soon pass away—but it doesn't. Urinary Troubles come, then Diabetes, Bright's Disease and shattered health.

A young life has been sacrificed. Any help for it? Yes!

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

These conquerors of Kidney Ills are making the rising generation healthy and strong.

Mrs. G. Grisman, 203 Adelaide St., London, Ont., says: "My daughter, now 13 years old, has had weak kidneys since infancy, and her health as a consequence has always been poor. Two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills have removed every symptom of kidney trouble, and restored her to perfect health. I am truly thankful for the great benefit they have conferred upon her."

Not Speaking

Disparingly of our competitors. Some may be as good as ours, but the object of this is to get you to patronize

WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER

THAT'S WHAT WE'RE HERE FOR!

Messenger and Visitor

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

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

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

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

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



From the Churches.

Denominational Funds.

Fifteen thousand dollars wanted from the churches of Nova Scotia during the present Convention year.

GREAT VILLAGE, N. S.—Three were received by baptism on Sunday, August 20th.

WATERSIDE, N. B.—It was our privilege August 13th, to baptize two believers and receive them into the church.

TRYON, P. E. I.—I baptized two of our Association converts in the Tryon river, August 6th.

After a two month's rest I have again assumed the pastorate of the Clement's church, and wish all correspondence addressed Clementsvalle, Annapolis County, N. S.

BLACK POINT.—The building committee of the Black Point, and St. Margaret's Bay Baptist church gratefully acknowledge the receipt of ten dollars from Chas. A. Whitman, of California.

CHICACOLE, INDIA.—One candidate was baptized on July 26th. At a meeting of the church held recently it was voted that Bro. C. L. Narayana, one of our mission evangelists, be chosen as a representative of this church and that he be supported from the gifts of the church.

CAVENDISH, P. E. ISLAND.—Rev. C. W. Jackson, who has been pastor of the church here for the past two years, leaves next week to resume his theological studies.

N. E. MARGAREE, C. B.—I am severing my connection with the N. E. Margaree and Mobou churches, after a pastorate of two years with an intelligent and appreciative people.

Miss Annie McLean, a graduate of Acadia of the class of '93, has taken the degree of Ph. D. at Chicago University.

Annapolis County Conference and Quarter Century Celebration of the Annapolis Royal Baptist Church.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER, 3RD.—Service at 3 and 7.30 p. m., to be addressed by Dr. T. A. Higgins, first pastor of the church, and by brethren A. Cohoon and I. Wallace, all of whom were present at its organization.

MONDAY, 3 p. m.—Reunion and remembrance meeting. History of Annapolis Royal Baptist Church, by Pastor White.

TUESDAY, 9 a. m.—Conference business. 10 a. m.: Prayer and Social Service with reports from churches.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.—Annapolis County Baptist S. S. Convention, with topics for consideration appropriate to the occasion.

A paragraph which appeared during the past week first in a Fredericton paper, and afterwards in a number of others, represents that a report presented to the Baptist Convention at Fredericton showed a decrease during the year in the number of Baptist churches in the Maritime Provinces of 74, a decrease in church membership of between two and three thousand and other figures of a correspondingly remarkable character.

Personal.

Miss Annie McLean, a graduate of Acadia of the class of '93, has taken the degree of Ph. D. at Chicago University.

Rev. J. A. Gordon preached to his Main St. people on Sunday last, and was greeted with very large congregations, especially in the evening when he preached his farewell sermon from Deut. 33: 3.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Lewis sympathize with them in their sad bereavement, occasioned by the death of their little daughter, Evelyn Verne, aged four and a half months, which occurred in Sackville, N. B., at the home of Mr. Lewis' mother, Mrs. Amos Ogden.

Received for Forward Movement Fund. H V Dewar, \$25; W H Campbell, \$2; Fred H Dewar, \$5; N F McLeod, \$3; James Dodds, \$10; D Campbell, \$1 25; J C Grimm, \$5; Rev H A Giffin, \$2; Iua A Chipman, \$5; Knowles Porter, \$2; Jacob L Cornwell, \$3 75; Elisha M Woodworth, \$1; Wm Chalen, \$1.

Literary Notes.

"The Expository Times" for August has much to attract the attention of the reader who is interested in exegetical subjects. The notes by the editor deal with "Professor Ramsay's opinion of St. Paul's thorn in the flesh," "Professor Cheyne on Husks" and a number of other subjects.

An article in the September number of McClure's Magazine by Theodore Waters will describe the wonderful work of the Hydrographic Office in guarding the highways of the sea, and will give many of the stories of derelicts, icebergs, sea storms, and ship-wrecks in which the records of the Office abound.

Mr. Archie Martin of Aylmer, Que., who went out to the Klondyke over a year ago, returned home recently. Speaking of Dawson City, Mr. Martin said that there were far too many people there. The legal fraternity are coming in by the score, and soon they will have to get out or else take to a pick and shovel.

Hon. R. R. Dobell presided at a meeting of the Marine Insurance Society of the London Chamber of Commerce on Thursday to consider whether the time had not

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ROYAL Baking Powder. Made from pure cream of tartar. Safeguards the food against alum. Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

now arrived for a reduction on shipping rates of insurance to Canada. Mr. Dobell quoted figures proving the security of the St. Lawrence route. In 1898, he said, 243 ships containing large cargoes traversed the route with but one loss.

PRACTICAL ECONOMY. In buying clothing is in getting the best. Clothes that are to be relied on must be made of good cloth, have good linings, be sewn and stitched with best pure-dye silk, and be well tailored.

ACADIA COLLEGE WOLFVILLE, N. S.

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

THE COURSE is arranged on sound educational principles, providing at the beginning two years of prescribed work, and at the end two years of work largely elective.

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For Calendar and other information, apply to

T. TROTTER, President.

BROWN-Bury County, to Maud H. County. YOUNG-S. August 9th. Young to F. Charlotte C. BASQUET-Newcastle, Baker, Alfr. of New. N. B. CROWELL, August 15th. C. Crowell, Iva G., elder, Esq., of Ar. KOSTER-the bride's, July 18th, J. E. Koester, Stella M., ton, Esq. DIGGTON church, Po. by Rev. F. S. Diggton, forth Mant. PIPES-Bride's party, 16th, by P. of North P. CARTER-the bride's, 23, by P. Clara Dent. ARBO-P. August 17th. Arbo to Su. POND-B church, by Vivian C. Burpee of Hanson on August Jacob L. E. County, a place. WETMORE 18th, Mrs. late Isaac Funeral from law, Mr. JO. HUTCHIN N. S., Aug. 77 years. occasion we interment t. STACKHO St. John C. eldest son of aged 20 years, the deepest grace comf. POTTER-17th, Mrs. J. Our departure been a me church, and departure s with Jesus. WALKER er of Centre a large fam relatives ar Brother Wa rist Church that knew. WRBB.-N. S., August late Deacon. Our sister many excel friends to Clark condu following T usually larg. PURDY-August 15th.



MARRIAGES.

BROWN-HIGGINS.—At Northfield, Sunbury County, August 16th, by Rev. W. E. McIntyre, James W. Brown, of Northfield, to Maud H. Higgins, of Chipman, Queens County.

YOUNG-SMITH.—At the residence of Mrs. A. S. McKenzie, Milltown, N. B., August 9th, by Rev. H. D. Worden, Roy Young to Floy E. Smith, both of Oak Bay, Charlotte County.

BASQUE-MUTCH.—At the James House, Newcastle, August 8th, by Rev. E. C. Baker, Alfred Basque, to Mary Mutch, all of Newcastle, Northumberland County, N. B.

CROWELL-NICKERSON.—At Argyle, August 15th, by Rev. M. W. Brown, Wm. C. Crowell, of Passadena, Cal., U. S., and Iva G., eldest daughter of A. J. Nickerson, Esq., of Argyle.

KOSTER-KEMPTON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Middlefield, N. S., July 18th, by Rev. F. E. Bishop, B. A., J. E. Koster, of Lyons Falls, N. Y., and Stella M., eldest daughter of Jason Kempton, Esq.

DIGGON-MANTHANE.—At the Baptist church, Port Medway, N. S., August 9th, by Rev. F. E. Bishop, B. A., Capt. George S. Diggon, and Olivia, daughter of Danforth Manthane, all of Port Medway.

PIPES-BLAIR.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Amherst Shore, August 16th, by P. D. Nowlan, Jonathan D. Pipes of North Port, to Ida Blair.

CARTER-DENCASTER.—At the home of the bride's parents, West Leicester, August 23, by P. D. Nowlan, Charles Carter to Clara Dencaster.

ARBO-PETERSON.—At Upper Blackville, August 17th, by Pastor M. P. King, Thomas Arbo to Susan Peterson, all of Blackville.

POND-BURPER.—At Ludlow Baptist church, by Pastor M. P. King, August 23, Vivian C. Pond of Ludlow, to Mary H. Burpee of Gibson, York County, N. B.

HANSON-POOL.—At the Baptist Church on August 6th, by Rev. T. M. Munro, Jacob L. Hanson of Pennfield, Charlotte County, and Eliza W. Pool of the same place.

DEATHS.

WETMORE.—Died at Apohaqui, August 18th. Mrs. Mary Elizabeth, widow of the late Isaac S. Wetmore, aged 86 years. Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John Abrams.

HUTCHINSON.—At Milton, Queens Co., N. S., August 20th, John Hutchinson, aged 77 years. Services appropriate to the occasion were conducted in Milton. The interment took place in Yarmouth.

STACKHOUSE.—Drowned at Lake View, St. John County, August 20th, Nelvin, eldest son of George and Lydia Stackhouse, aged 20 years. The family is plunged in the deepest grief. May the God of all grace comfort and sustain them.

POTTER.—At Clementsvalle, N. S., Aug. 17th, Mrs. Jeremiah Potter, aged 73 years. Our departed sister had for many years been a member of the Clements Baptist church, and for some time before her departure she longed to go home to be with Jesus.

WALKER.—On April 27th, William Walker of Centreville, aged 56, leaving a widow a large family and also a large connection, relatives and friends to mourn their loss. Brother Walker was a member of the Baptist Church and highly esteemed by all that knew him.

WEBB.—At Greenville, Cumberland Co., N. S., August 20th, Esther, widow of the late Deacon D. H. Webb, aged 73 years. Our sister was highly esteemed for her many excellent qualities and leaves many friends to mourn their loss. Pastor J. Clark conducted the funeral service on the following Tuesday, discoursing to an unusually large audience from Heb. 4:9.

PURDY.—At Jerusalem, Queens County, August 15th, Margaret, widow of John

Purdy, formerly of Kars, Kings County, aged 86 years. For many years our sister was a lover and follower of Jesus. She was a member of the Kars Baptist Church. One son and four daughters, with a large circle of relatives and acquaintances, mourn her loss.

WHITE.—William E. White departed this life at Pleasant Valley, near Berwick, Aug. 18th, aged 66 years. About twenty-five years ago he united with the Baptist church and remained a worthy and faithful member up to the time of his death. A few weeks ago he was stricken down with paralysis. All that the best medical skill and careful nursing could do, was done, and for a time he rallied, and hopes were entertained of his recovery, but at last he sank rapidly and peacefully passed away. Brother Whit was a man of unblemished reputation, honest in all his dealings, and the law of kindness was in his heart, this was evinced in many ways, especially in his tenderness to and respect for his aged parents when living, as well as for his love and helpfulness to all the family. The funeral was largely attended. In the absence of the pastor the services were conducted and a sermon preached by Rev. E. O. Read, assisted by Rev. T. McFall. The remains were laid in the old cemetery beside his father, mother, and three sisters who had preceded him to the heavenly home. The loss is deeply felt.

The Ontario Forestry department has received a letter from the Imperial Institute of London, replying to the inquiry made some time ago as to the possibilities of developing a lucrative export trade in tamarac between Canada and the mother country. The letter states there is a good demand for tamarac for medicinal purposes and a number of British importers have evinced a desire to see some samples of Canadian tamarac. Mr. Southworth is collecting samples and will forward them in a few days.

W. H. P. Clement, the government's legal adviser in the Yukon and a member of the Council there, is in Toronto visiting his family. He says that the problems of the Yukon are good roads out of Dawson to the mining fields, and supplying of wood and water in the future. Wood is being exhausted rapidly, and the local water supply suffices only for the gopher mining, after which property is abandoned. But in the future the supply of water must be brought by hydraulic means from the upper lands. This will enable full development of the gold fields. A census of Dawson and district is to be taken soon and if it proves satisfactory the government will provide for the parliamentary representation.

"It seems almost incredible that in the neighborhood of \$40,000 in actual cash should have been confided to letters during the last year, and harder still to credit that the most exhaustive efforts failed to find the owners of one-fourth of that amount," writes Patti Lyle Collins in the Ladies' Home Journal for September. "The envelopes which are addressed are kept on file for four years, blank ones not so long, but in either case a liberal margin of time is allowed for claimants to appear before the money is finally turned into the Treasury to the credit of the Post-Office Department. In addition to the money contained in letters during the same period, something like \$10,000 was found loose in the mails. It is officially styled 'loose money.'"

"In several of our large cities there are established teachers' agencies, which are really professional 'intelligence offices.' In them are kept the names of all those who have made applications for positions, with information and reference concerning them, these items being at the service of any one desirous of obtaining a teacher," says The Ladies' Home Journal for September. "The candidate pays to the agency about two dollars for the privilege of having her name registered, and about five per cent. of her salary for one or two years after securing a position. The agency is in correspondence with schools and teach-

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ers all over the country, and in this way a large number of positions are obtained."

Montreal Herald: The largest belt ever manufactured in Canada was shipped Thursday morning from the Canadian Rubber Co's works, Papineau square. It is a huge rubber and canvas belt for the new Intercolonial Railway elevator at Halifax. It is 187 feet long, which is over a third of a mile, three feet wide, and close to half an inch thick. It weighs slightly over 7 tons. When rolled up it stood eight feet high. It was loaded on to a truck this morning, the wheels of which were a foot in width, it required four horses to draw it. It is for the conveyor of the elevator and will have the buckets attached at Halifax.

HORTON ACADEMY, WOLFVILLE, N. S.

This well-known School re-opens September 6, 1899. Its courses of study prepare boys and young men for College, for business, for teaching, for business and for mechanical pursuits. The ACADEMY HOME, well furnished, provides at moderate cost comfortable residence for the students. Several Teachers reside in the Home, promoting quietness and diligence in study, and assisting the boys in their work. The MANUAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT, with increased equipment and Courses in Carpentry, Wood Turning, Iron Work and Drawing, offers special inducements to those looking toward engineering or mechanics. The SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE admits Academy Students to all its advantages free of charge. Location beautiful and healthful. Teachers of culture and experience. A family school. Board and Laundry \$2.00 per week. Apply for Calendar to - HORACE L. BRITAIN, B.A., Principal.

Advertisement for Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa. Includes an illustration of a woman in a long dress and a small portrait of a man. Text: "A PERFECT FOOD - as Wholesome as it is Delicious." "The firm of Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., of Dorchester, Mass., put up one of the few really pure cocoas, and physicians are quite safe in specifying their brand." "WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd. ESTABLISHED 1790. Branch House, 6 Hospital St., Montreal."



Plain Speaking.

Let any man try taking two square meals on Sunday and then fast, with an occasional glass of water or a cookie, until Friday night, and he will be too weak to walk to prayer-meeting. And yet that is a great deal like some people do practically in a spiritual way. I fear that the old-fashioned family altar, with its reading of the Bible and spiritual song and prayer, has been done away with in a great many religious families. It cannot be neglected without great spiritual loss. It furnishes an opportunity for taking spiritual food regularly every day. Don't imagine that you are too busy and excuse yourself that way, for we really have no right to be too busy to feed our spiritual nature. One of the early Methodist preachers in Kentucky was stopping over night at the house of one of his church members where a certain Judge Cone and his wife, from Nashville, Tenn., had also stopped to pass the night. When Mr. Bolton, the host, handed the Bible to the minister for family worship in the evening, he said to him in an undertone that he would best make the service short, as the Judge was probably not accustomed to such things. The old man said, "Very well, very well," but he looked pained. He read only two verses of Scripture and then knelt down.

"Oh, Lord," he prayed, "we are very poor and needy creatures, and we know that thou art able and willing to supply all our wants; but Mr. Bolton says that Judge Cone and his wife from Nashville, who are with us, are not used to family worship, and however needy we are, there is no time to spare in telling thee our wants. Amen."

The Judge was greatly taken aback, and so was his host. Between them they persuaded the faithful old preacher to continue his prayer, which he did with great earnestness and spiritual fervor.

The wise Christian will take time to eat the spiritual food which is necessary to build up the inner man, and by far the more important man.—Preacher's Magazine.

What He Couldn't Sell.

A gentleman was walking with his little boy at the close of the day, and in passing the cottage of a German laborer, the boy's attention was attracted to the dog. It was not a King Charles, nor a black-and-tan, but a common cur. Still, the boy took a fancy to him and wanted papa to buy him. Just then the owner of the dog came home from his labors, and was met by the dog with every demonstration of joy. The gentleman said to the owner:

"My little boy has taken a fancy to your dog, and I will buy him. What do you want for him?"

"I can't sell dat dog," said the German.

"Look here," said the gentleman, "that is a poor dog, but as my boy wants him, I will give you a sovereign for him."

"Yaas," says the German, "I know he is a very poor dog, and he ain't wort' almost nottin', but dere is von leetle ding mit dat dog vat I can't sell—I can't sell de vag of his tail ven I comes home at night." Selected.

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

The ammunition intended for the Transvaal, which has been detained in Delagoa Bay, has been removed to the Portuguese troopship India. It is reported that the Boers contemplate sending commands for ammunition. Conynghen Green, British agent and charge d'affaires at Pretoria, on Wednesday presented to the government a further despatch from the British secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, the nature of which has not yet been divulged.

News Summary

While working in the Maine Central Railroad Co.'s freight yard at Waterville, Me., on Monday, W. D. Cayoutte, a shifter, aged 25 years, was killed.

Two colored thieves were on Monday surrounded and shot dead in a buggy by Urbana, Ohio, officers. The incident grew out of continued thievery in Urbana.

It is now estimated that the bodies of 2,500 victims of the recent hurricane at Ponce, P. R., have been buried; that 1,000 persons were injured during the storm, and that 2,000 people are still missing.

The colonial government has been informed by Joseph Chamberlain that negotiations for the settlement of the French shore dispute are progressing between Great Britain and France, and that he is hopeful of a speedy and satisfactory arrangement.

Steamer Mayflower was run down in Boston harbor Monday afternoon by steamer Yarmouth, outward bound for Yarmouth, N. S., and nearly sunk. The passengers were taken off in safety and the steamer beached. The damage was slight. The Yarmouth was not damaged. It was foggy at the time of the collision.

Regulations for the export of deer killed by American sportsmen have been issued at Ottawa, Halifax, Yarmouth and McAdam Junction are the points of export named for the Maritime Provinces. The exporter is required to sign a declaration that he shot the deer himself.

American steel bridges are going to Japan by the score. The Imperial government railroad of that country has placed an order with a New York firm for 8,000 tons of steel bridges, which are to be delivered in a year. The order, for which they will receive \$750,000, consists of 45 100-foot spans and a number of 200-foot spans.

In consequence of the increase of the price of raw cotton, the mills have put up the price of fancy cottons from 2 1/2 to 7 1/2 per cent., says a Montreal despatch. This increase will affect nearly all lines of manufactured cotton goods, dress goods, etc. Worsteds have gone up all the way from 5 to 15 per cent. in price consequent upon the prevailing scarcity in the wool market.

Sunday-school teachers will find the Baptist Teacher, published by the American Baptist Publication Society, 1420 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, to be a most admirable guide to the study of the International Lessons. It is scholarly, suggestive, and very helpful. Teachers of all the different grades will find it just suited to their special needs. The price is 50 cents per year, single copy; 40 cents per year in clubs of five or more.

Houlton Pioneer: One day last week little Otis Bender, six years of age, of St. John N. B., fell into Nickerson lake off the side of the wharf, where the water is quite deep. His cousin, St. Elmo Tabor, eight years old, of Woodstock, witnessed the accident, leaned over the wharf and made a grab, caught the little fellow by his long curls and held on till Mr. Hiram Smith, who was sitting on the verandah at Lake View House, arrived on the scene and pulled the little fellow out.

It is said that Countess Tatiana Tolstol, the daughter of Count Leo Tolstol, is at present an inmate of a Vienna suburban sanatorium, where she is being treated for an obstinate throat complaint. Countess Tatiana, who is about thirty years of age, is a woman of remarkable intellectuality and individuality, and has long figured as Tolstol's right hand. She bears a strong resemblance of her father in face and feature, form and limb, and when at home follows the plough, and is a first-rate hand at curing piggy. Of muscular build, she threshes the corn with the best of them; and beside being a no mean limner, poses as an amateur authority in many an artistic and scientific controversy, and with it all is neither a blue-stocking nor a man-hater.

Five men are dead and ten wounded as the result of a fight on Tuesday night between gendarmes and disappointed Cuban soldiers at Cevitas, three miles from Santiago, where the payment of the Cuban troops by the Americans is progressing. Five thousand Cubans had gathered there to receive pay, and after three days only 580 had been paid. Thousands had been disappointed at not receiving a share of the gratuity. Capt Ballet with 20 gendarmes, was present to preserve order among the applicants, and the United States protected Col. Mosle, the officer having charge of the payments. Suddenly Capt. Ballet, who was mounted, was surrounded by a mob, struck by stones and bottles, and shot in the arm. His men promptly fired a volley into the mob, three persons being instantly killed and two wounded. For a few minutes there was a lively conflict, carbines and matchets being used freely. All the dead were colored Cubans.

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ONE OXYDONOR will serve an entire family, and will last a life-time if taken care of.

The following convincing expressions from prominent and progressive persons are kindly given us for publication for the benefit of humanity:

Mr. George P. Goodale, Secretary of Detroit Free Press, writes:

Detroit, Mich., May 2, 1897. By means of the Oxydonor I was magically cured of a severe case of Spinal Neuritis from which I suffered painfully, and after years of failure by zealous and affectionate friends in the medical faculty. Oxydonor is the chiefest single blessing with which I have made acquaintance on this earth, and I would not voluntarily forego its benefits for a deed in fee simple of Greater New York. Faithfully yours, GEORGE P. GOODALE.

J. Crawford Bradlee, M. D., 34 Wynard Sq., Sydney, N. S. W., Australia, November 21, 1898.

Dr. H. Sanche. Dear Sir:—I may say that the severe tests to which I have subjected the Oxydonor and Animor No. 4, leave no room for doubt as to their therapeutic value, and so thoroughly satisfied am I (after seventeen months' practical trial in a wide range of diseases) that I am prepared to abandon all other forms of treatment, electric and otherwise, in favor of your system. J. CRAWFORD BRADLEE, U. S. Consul.

Former United States Consul Writes: Hamilton, Ont., Canada Sept. 2, 1896. It is to me a serious deprivation to be without the Oxydonor even one day. C. F. MACDONALD, U. S. Consul.

Rev. Isaac Naylor, the Noted English Evangelist, writes: The Oxydonor had a marvellous influence over me. With incredible quickness it brought me round, substituting strength for weakness, vigor for languor, ease for pain, and health for sickness. I shall take an Oxydonor back to England with me, and shall feel it a duty to recommend it to my friends. (REV.) ISAAC NAYLOR, Island View, Hornsea, near Hull, England.

Hay Fever. McMaster Hall, Toronto, Ont. November 24, 1898. The night I had the Oxydonor applied to me was the first night in three weeks that I had been able to sleep. Three days later the Hay Fever entirely left me. I will recommend those suffering from Hay Fever to try Oxydonor. WM. H. WALKER.

Sciatica, Erysipelas. Thessalon, Ont., March 7, 1899. I have much pleasure in testifying to the worth of your Oxydonor. No. 2. I had been suffering untold agonies from Sciatica, and purchased one of your valuable instruments, and I have been improving ever since. The Oxydonor also cured one of my children of Erysipelas. THOMAS LECLAIR.

Asthma. Wawanassa, Manitoba, March 1, 1899. I have been using my Oxydonor on a neighbor who was suffering with Asthma, and in three applications she is on the road to cure, and the relief is wonderful. W. T. HARTWELL.

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The Farm.

The "Assassin Bug."

The "assassin bug," of which we have heard so much recently, is an old resident, and belongs to the group of true bugs. I have had specimens in my collection for many years. They are not of such ferocious habits as the papers have announced, not at all worthy of the reputation given them, such as is well calculated to frighten nervous people and timid children, and indeed to establish a feverish condition among the people generally.

They are called "assassin bugs" as they are of a predaceous nature, living on the blood of insects, and may occasionally attack higher animals. One of my specimens punctured my finger with its beak when I captured it, some years ago, but the wound was no more severe than a pin prick. *Obasictus personatus* is the scientific name, and it is closely allied to the large bedbug of the South and West, and of the two species the latter is more to be shunned, as those who have travelled in those regions can well testify.

It is safe for the public generally to drop all fear of this much talked of "assassin bug." It has been here since the Declaration of Independence was issued, and it is safe to say that no one has yet been assassinated by it.—(Professor B. F. Koons, of the Connecticut Agricultural College, in The Hartford Courant.

Experimental Farming.

All farms are more or less experimental, but there are several ways of carrying them on.

Some experiment by stocking up with all the hogs that can be found—good, bad or indifferent, just because they have a corn crop; then, when the "scrubs" get diseased or do not respond to the feed as expected, sell off everything of the hog kind and load up with "scrub" cattle, or get chicken fever and run that without knowing how, then into something else, and so on. That is experimenting, but on too large a scale to be profitable.

Others reach out a little at a time, giving each venture a thorough trial. These people enjoy life more than those who risked all on some wild scheme.

Try something new on the farm each year; not the puffed up novelties, but watch your experiment station and see what it recommends, and see if it will work on your farm.

We were interested in raising onions for some years; we tried a packet of various kinds each year, but did not find any that did as well or kept as well for us as the good old Red Withersfield we had been growing for years.

We tried various breeds of chickens, and still have one good old breed, and have added another.

We are still trying forage plants, and discarding more than we keep, but those that are good are worth all the time spent in making trials.—(A. K. Boyer, in Farm, Field and Fireside.

The Gypsy Moth in Massachusetts.

The report of the Gypsy Moth Commission shows this insect still to be one of the most serious evils in Massachusetts, both as to apprehended danger and the cost of averting it. An emergency appropriation in February enabled resumption of work for a month in the worst infested districts, with 150 men. In April, with the season's appropriation available, 340 men were set at work, the most expert destroying eggs or searching for them, the less experienced cutting and burning undergrowth, spraying stone walls with oil and putting insect lime on the trees. From legislative delay and bad weather the earlier work had partially failed, and it required every effort to stop the ascent of the hordes of caterpillars when hatched; fifty-four bales of burlaps were bought, and 1,845,045 trees were burlapped. This has been found the most effective method of checking the moth. A machine has been devised for cutting the burlap in strips, and another for rolling it up.

A cyclone oil burner is used in places that cannot be sprayed, and the great amount of kind this of burning to be done led to the use of a 100 gallon spraying tank and powerful pump supplying six burners. In the fall, inspection of the burlapped trees was made and eggs destroyed. The force reached its maximum of 524 men in December, when a large number of extra men were hired on the brown tail moth work, for which \$10,000 of the appropriation of \$200,000 was set aside, but too late for any service in the spring. In seven of the formerly infested outer towns no gypsy moths were found in 1898. In five others only a few small spots were infested. There are five central towns still generally infested, but greatly benefited by the year's work. The Mystic Valley woods, badly

infested in 1896, are no longer so to any serious extent.

The brown tail moth, discovered in Somerville in 1897, was, through delay of appropriation, allowed to develop and spread, which it does more readily than the gypsy moth, as both sexes fly. It has been found in small numbers in thirty-two towns and cities. With prompt action, this spread might have been prevented.—(Country Gentleman.

The Cost of Fattening.

It is a very easy matter to take a half-starved or a young animal and make it gain in weight very rapidly by liberal feeding, but the amount the animal gains when in this condition is no criterion as to how much fat a given ration, will produce in a day or week. In the first few months the steer will gain so rapidly that every pound of feed given will pay a big profit. Then comes a time when the appetite of the animal seems to stop, and the fat-making process halts. It is not strange that many would consider something wrong with the animal and begin to dose it with medicine. The fact is that it is in the first few months that the animals gain most of their weight; then it takes longer and more labor to make more fat. Every succeeding pound comes slower and costs more. The question is to know just when to stop—when the animal has reached the point when it is losing investment to feed further for fat. There certainly is a point beyond which it will not pay to feed for fat. The cost of the food for each additional pound will be greater than the value of the fat.

Recent experiments have been made which help to show the relative gain of steers on a given ration at different periods of their lives. Thus during the first two months it requires a trifle under 800 pounds to lay on 100 pounds of weight. During the next month it requires a 10 per cent increase of the food to make the same amount of gain. The fourth month shows a still slower gain, and to make the same gain in weight the grain must be increased to 15 per cent, and in the next month the increase must be nearly 25 per cent. In the following month and a half the food has to be increased 37 per cent.

Here we have the steady decline in fat-producing power until the amount of grain fed must get so large that it would be a waste of time to attempt to fatten further. Up to a thousand pounds a steer can be fattened with a profit, but after that the process is doubtful with some and certain enough in others. A good deal depends upon the animal.—(E. P. Smith in American Cultivator.

Pruning the Quince Trees.

One of the reasons why quince trees do not produce more fruit is because they are not pruned properly. Usually there is about every neglected quince tree a number of sprouts that start either from the base of the trunk or from injured roots near the tree. These should be removed, and the work should be done while the tree is in leaf, as there will be less danger of new sprouts starting up. Then, when the tree has been reduced to a single stem, remove the short branches growing up in a thicket in the centre. Some of these may have fruit on, but do not spare them for that. If the quince tree has been long neglected, there will be more or less dead limbs, which have been so long shaded by foliage above them that they have died. All these should be cut out. Air and light are as necessary to the quince as to any tree that grows.—(American Cultivator.

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It blistered the horse but in a month there was no ring-bone and no lameness. DANIEL MURCHISON. Four Falls, N. B.



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

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Mrs. James Constable, Seaforth, Ont., writes:—"Ever since I can remember I have suffered from weak action of the heart. For some time past it grew constantly worse. I frequently had sharp pains under my heart that I was fearful if I drew a long breath it would cause death. In going up-stairs I had to stop to rest and regain breath. When my children made a noise while playing I would be so overcome with nervousness and weakness that I could not do anything and had to sit down to regain composure. My limbs were unnaturally cold and I was subject to nervous headaches and dizziness. My memory became uncertain and sleep deserted me. "I have been taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and as a result am very much better. I have improved in health and strength rapidly. The blessing of sleep is restored to me. My heart is much stronger, and the oppressive sensation has vanished. I can now go up-stairs without stopping and with the greatest of ease, and I no longer suffer from dizziness or headache. It seems to me the circulation of my blood has become normal, thereby removing the coldness from my limbs. I can truly say that Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done me a world of good."

LAXATIVE PILLS CURE CHRONIC CONSTIPATION AND DYSPEPSIA.



## Weak and Nervous.

### THE CONDITION OF A YOUNG LADY OF WELLAND.

Subject to Frequent Headaches, was Pale and Emaciated and Grew so Ill She Could Barely Walk.

From the Tribune, Welland, Ont.  
Miss Hattie Archer, of Welland, an estimable young lady, whose acquaintance extends among a large number of citizens of the town, has the following to say regarding the virtues of Dr Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People:—In the fall of 1897 I was taken very ill. I was nervous, weak and debilitated. At this time the least exertion caused great fatigue. My appetite was poor and I was attacked with frequent sick headaches. I gradually grew worse until I was so weak I could barely walk through the house. I was very pale and emaciated and finally became entirely incapacitated. Various medicines were resorted to but gave me no relief. Later I was treated by one of the best physicians of the town. One said my blood was poor and watery. I followed his advice for some time but did not improve. Then the second doctor was called and he said he could help me, but after thoroughly testing his medicines without benefit, I gave it up, and despaired of ever getting well. My grandmother had been reading at that time much about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and persuaded me to try them. That was about January 1898. From the first the results were really marvellous, being far beyond my friends' expectations. After taking five boxes I can stand more fatigue than I could for two years. I have gained weight splendidly; can take my food with a delightful relish, and again feel cheerful healthy and strong. I would further say that the change is wholly due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I hope that my testimony will prove beneficial to other girls similarly afflicted.

The experience of years has proved that there is absolutely no disease due to a vitiated condition of the blood or shattered nerves, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not promptly cure, and those who are suffering from such troubles would avoid much misery and save money by promptly resorting to this treatment. Get the genuine Pink Pills every time and do not be persuaded to take an imitation or some other remedy from a dealer, who for the sake of extra profit to himself, may say it is "just as good."—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail.

### HAVE YOU WEAK LUNGS?

Every Sufferer From Lung Weakness, Consumption, Bronchitis, and Throat and Lung Troubles Can be Cured.

Nearly everybody you meet will regard it as a kind of an insult to be asked if they have weak lungs. All seem to have a solid faith in the soundness of their own breathing machine. In cases of trouble they will admit there is a "heavy cold," a "touch of bronchitis," or even a "spell of asthma," but as to weak or unsound lungs—never—never. Even the poor consumptive, who scarcely speaks without coughing, whose cheeks are wasted, hollow, and bear the hectic flush of doom, will assure you with glistening eyes that his cold is on the mend, and he will be all right when the weather changes.

Never was there a cure for lung troubles equal to the newly-discovered Dr. Stocum treatment. This forms a system of three remedies that are used simultaneously and supplement each other's curative actions. It cures weak lungs, bronchitis, coughs, consumption, and every other ailment of the pulmonary region. It destroys every germ that can effect the respiratory system, and even in advanced stages of lung trouble positively arrests the tubercular growth, while it also builds up the patient so that his system is enabled to throw off all other wasting diseases.

Thousands of cured cases already prove these claims. Thousands of grateful people bless their discovery.

If the reader is a consumptive or has lung or throat trouble, general debility or wasting away, do not despair, but send your name, post-office, and nearest express office address to T. A. Stocum, Chemical Company, Limited, 179 King street west, Toronto, when three large sample bottles (the Stocum Cure) will be sent you free. Don't delay until it is too late, but send at once for these free samples, and be convinced of the efficacy of this great remedy.

Persons in Canada seeing Stocum's free offer in American and English papers will please send to Toronto for free samples. Mention the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

### News Summary

At Moncton Tuesday the tides broke the dykes in many places, doing considerable damage.

Edmond Routledge, head of the well known publication firm of Routledge & Sons, Limited, London, is dead.

It is now officially stated the Bank Ville Marie, of Montreal, will not pay more than 25 cents on the dollar to depositors.

The Galicians at Edna and Limestone Lake have bought this season 19 binders and 49 mowers and rakes, and 20 more binders have been ordered for the same district.

Jas. J. Herbert, the missing teller of the suspended Ville Marie Bank, Montreal, who is charged with a defalcation of \$58,000, is living quietly in London, England, under an assumed name.

Cape Negro, N. S., has an old couple whose combined ages amount to 191 years—Mr. and Mrs. Swain, the former being 94 years of age, the latter 97. Both enjoy good health.

The Subsidiary Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters, in session at Toronto, has declared in favor of the Dominion incorporation. Delegates from the Maritime Provinces took part in the proceedings.

Messrs. McKenzie & Stevenson have received the contract for the erection of the new addition to the St. Croix cotton mill at Milltown. This building will be 60x160 feet, three stories high, of brick.

In Calvin township, Ont., on Thursday, three daughters of Thomas Walla, aged 17, 12 and 3 years, lost their lives. The youngest slipped off a boom and her elder sisters were drowned in attempting to save the little one.

The post office department has made new parcel post arrangements with Russia. Hereafter parcels for Russia will be sent "via Hamburg," the rate being 58 cents per pound or \$1.62 for eleven pounds, which is the limit of weight.

Italy and Germany have, it is said, obtained proofs that diplomatic correspondence passing between Paris and other places is systematically opened. This has been the case particularly since the campaign against Dreyfus began.

Large numbers of deer are swimming the St. Lawrence River to escape the forest fires. The steamer Empire State, which arrived yesterday, passed close to a herd swimming the river, and one large buck was within a few feet of the steamer.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on behalf of himself, the Earl of Minto, the Canadian cabinet and members of the Canadian parliament, has accepted the invitation of the Chicago festival committee to participate in the exercises to be held during the second week of October.

A petition is said to be now on the way from Manila to London addressed to the British government and signed by numerous European inhabitants of the Philippines as well as many Americans, in favor of the United States exchanging the Philippines, for the British West Indies.

A company was recently formed for the breeding and raising of reindeer in eastern Norway, for the purpose of supplying southern markets with reindeer meat. There is a growing market for this meat in France and Belgium. Reindeer are quite cheap in this part of Norway, and 2,400 animals were purchased for \$7,500.

Fire has entirely destroyed the business portion of the city of Victor, Col., causing a loss estimated at \$2,000,000. The first house was built in Victor in October, 1893. In July of the following year the city was incorporated, and six years later it contained 10,000 inhabitants.

Jas. Fitz-Harris, alias "Skin the Goat," who, in May, 1882, was sentenced to penal servitude as an accomplice in the Phoenix Park murders in Dublin, was released on Monday. Laurence O'Hanlon, sentenced to penal servitude for attempt to murder members of a jury engaged in the trial of persons charged with murder in November, 1882, was also released.

It is asserted at Pretoria on the highest authority that no definite reply has been sent to the proposal of Joseph Chamberlain to submit to a joint commission of inquiry the effect on the Uitlanders to the recent franchise reforms. A commutation has been despatched to Sir Alfred Milner which embodies certain alternative proposals. The war ammunition consigned to the South African republic is still detained by the Portuguese authorities in Delagoa Bay. Field cornets are busily distributing Mausers and ammunition to the Johannesburg burghers. The exodus of miners continues. In the Cape assembly Monday Rhodes, referring to the Transvaal question said: "There will be no blood shed. President Kruger like a sensible man, will climb down. The less the Cape Colony is concerned in the quarrel the better." Continuing Mr Rhodes said it was certain that the Transvaal would become an English speaking community, and the Uitlanders, being in a vast majority, would form a government in keeping with their views.



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