

# Messenger and Visitor.

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**Crops.** The official crop report for Nova Scotia recently issued, indicates favorable conditions for growth, and good prospects in reference to the returns from the labors of husbandry in that Province. The remarkably early spring has been succeeded by a summer favorable to the maturing of the principal crops. The hay crop is excellent. With the exception of Cape Breton, it is reported that the crop will be from 10 to 20 per cent. above an average, and in Cape Breton it will be little if any below an average crop. The grain crop also will probably be above an average, while potatoes and other roots promise well. In reference to the apple crop, it is too early yet to form a trustworthy estimate. It is said, however, that cold rains at the time of blossoming had a considerable effect in preventing the setting of the fruit and that the apple and pear crop is not likely to reach the average. In New Brunswick similar conditions as to weather have generally prevailed and the results will be much the same. The hay crop of the Province will be abundant, and the prospect for grain and roots appears to be generally very favorable, although it is reported from some parts of the Province that the crops have been suffering of late for lack of rain.

**The Carnegie Education Fund.** The first meeting of the trustees of the Carnegie Education Fund was held in Edinburgh, July 15. Mr. Todd Elgin presided and read a letter from Mr. Carnegie, announcing that he had signed the deed placing ten million dollars at the disposal of the trustees. The trustees at once made arrangements for setting the scheme in motion, Mr. Carnegie having promised that funds for the payment of students' fees should be made available when the next session opens in October. The provision made by the fund is expected to place a college education within the reach of every student in Scotland who is prepared to enter upon a college course. It does not appear that the trust is accompanied by any limitations as to those who shall participate in its benefits, but in a letter to the trustees Mr. Carnegie has expressed the hope that that honest pride for which Scotchmen are distinguished will prevent claims from those not requiring assistance.

**China.** Now that the foreign forces are withdrawing from China, the Chinese officials, according to the Pekin despatch, are making elaborate preparations "to save the Emperor's face" when he shall return to Pekin, for however great the disasters which have befallen the capital city, much will be gained according to the Chinese view of things, if the fact can be hidden from the imperial eye. Accordingly all evidence of the destruction wrought by the war along the streets to be traversed by the Emperor will be temporarily disguised. Great pagodas will be erected. The Chen Men gate which was nearly demolished by the bombardment will be repaired with wood and plaster, and other buildings will be similarly repaired. The foreign guards which are to remain permanently, will in accordance with the request of Li Hung Chang, be removed from the temples and palaces not later than August 15th. The American and British guards will probably encamp near the summer residence of the legations in the eastern hills, until their barracks are completed. According to Mr. I. N. Ford's view of the matter, the situation reached as between China and the Powers after many months of diplomatic controversy is far from satisfactory. "The foreign armies," he says, "are scuttling out, detachment after detachment, and nothing has been settled. . . . The civilized powers, after months of military occupation, vacillation and diplomacy, have obtained a vague and unsatisfac-

ory promise to pay the costs of war in the form of an indemnity, but no security has been offered for the redemption of the pledges. The chief instigators of the attack upon the embassies have gone unpunished, and have regained their influence (if they had ever lost it,) and there are strange reports about the organization of a fresh series of secret societies not unlike the Boxers. The powers have indeed completely failed in a trial of wits with the heathen Chinese. The European foreign offices have lacked the resources of patience required for continuous diplomatic action against the wily Orientals."

**The Demand for Workers.** We believe there is little complaint among our people as to lack of fairly remunerative employment. About the ordinary number of men are engaged in agriculture, lumbering, the fisheries, ordinary mining and other industrial pursuits while the remarkable development of the mining and steel-making business at Sydney, C. B., has created a very considerable additional demand for labor. During the next two months especially, no man in Canada who is able to handle a pitchfork need lack for employment. In these Maritime Provinces as well as in Quebec and Ontario the abundant crops to be gathered in will demand a large amount of labor, so that there will be little need for the men of these Provinces to go away from home in search of employment. Then there is Manitoba, needing it is said twenty thousand farm laborers to gather in the abundant grain crop which will soon be ready for the reaper. An eager call is being made for workers, and the Canadian Pacific is offering special inducements in low rates to those who are willing to go. It is stated that for ten dollars the C. P. R. will carry men to any part of the great north-western harvest field, and that on production of a certificate that they have worked in the fields they will be brought back for eighteen dollars. Even this would hardly be sufficient to induce many to go, except those who wished to see the North-west with a view to possible settlement in the country.

**A Great Strike.** The grand event of the week in the industrial world is the strike of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers against the great Steel Corporation lately organized under the leadership of J. Pierpont Morgan. After fruitless negotiations between representatives of the employers and the workmen, an order was issued by President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association, calling out on July 15th, the employes in the mills of the American Sheet Steel Company, the American Steel Hoop Company and the American Tin Plate Company. This order has been quite generally obeyed, with the result that some 75,000 employes of these companies are on strike, and if a settlement be not reached shortly it is expected that the power of the Amalgamated Association will be exerted so as greatly to increase the number of the strikers. The reason for which the strike has been ordered is a remarkable one. The strike is not based on the demand for higher wages, or shorter hours, or better conditions otherwise for the workmen. It is a demand for the "unionization" of all the mills of the Sheet Steel, Steel Hoop and Tin Plate Companies. It is not complained that these Companies employ non-union men at lower wages than union men—which it appears they do not do—but it is demanded that union men only shall be employed and that every mill shall be "unionized" although the men employed in the mills may prefer not to be connected with the unions. The reason given for this demand by the Amalgamated Association is that, at times when work is slack a preference is given to the mills in which non-union men are largely employed. The

position taken by the workmen's association in the matter is certainly an extreme one. There will be a good deal of popular sympathy with the contention of the employers that such a demand is unjust and that they have no right, even though they were otherwise willing, to force their employes into union organizations. On the other hand there is a great deal of popular prejudice against the immense combination of capital and power represented in the gigantic Steel Corporation. The labor leaders no doubt feel that this consolidation of capital demands a corresponding consolidation of the power of labor in view of prospective conflicts. They desire therefore by unionization of all the mills to make their ranks solid, and they consider the present time, when the business of the corporation is profitable, and when opposition to the demands of the strikers would be popularly interpreted as indicating a disposition to oppress labor, as a time opportune for the gaining of their point in respect to the unionization of the mills. The progress of this conflict will of course be watched with great interest.

**The King's Titles.** There is said to be a desire on the part of the Imperial Government, in view of the prospective coronation of King Edward VII., to make some addition to the Sovereign's title which would give recognition to the colonies as a part of the royal domain. The expansion and substantial growth of the colonial possessions in Canada, Australia and South Africa during the past reign, their loyal attachment to the Crown and their importance to the strength and stability of the Empire make such recognition so appropriate and desirable that the question will be, it would seem, principally as to the form which it should take, or, in other words, what the addition to the royal title should be. The problem is how to make the title sufficiently definite and comprehensive without making it awkward and unwieldy. The Dominion Government is said to have been requested from Westminster to forward suggestions on the subject. The predecessors of Edward VII. used to proclaim themselves as Sovereigns of Great Britain, France and Ireland, but the claim to the French throne was dropped on the accession of George I, and no addition was made to the royal title until, on the initiative of Mr. Disraeli in 1877, the words Empress of India were added to Queen Victoria's titles. The affixing of the royal titles is certainly not the most important business of Empire. It is however a matter of some significance.

**China Apologizes to Germany.** It will be recalled that one of the conditions in the settlement of the dispute between China and the foreign powers, was that China should send to Berlin an ambassador of high rank to offer an apology on behalf of his nation to the German Government on account of the murder of the German minister, Baron Von Ketteler, in Pekin a year ago. This undertaking on the part of China is now about being fulfilled. Prince Chun, younger brother of the Emperor Kwang Su, has been appointed to this special mission, and his departure from Pekin on July 12th en route for Berlin, was an event to attract attention. A Pekin despatch says that Prince Chun came to the railway station in Pekin on horseback; he was gorgeously attired in the royal yellow, and followed by a long procession, composed of members of his staff, their servants and the luggage on carts. Here he was met by the present German minister to China, Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, a German military band, and a guard of honor, and two of his brothers. Many Chinese had assembled at the station to bid the Prince farewell. Sailing from Shanghai for Genoa on the 20th, the Prince will proceed directly from the latter port to Berlin. Two German officials, formerly attached to the staff of General Von Waldersee, will personally conduct Prince Chun and his party to Berlin.



## Church Ordinances.

REV. J. H. SAUNDERS, D. D.

Some thirty years ago the subject of church ordinances was vigorously discussed on this continent. The Baptist position was assailed and defended to the great advantage and advancement of the truth as Baptists hold it.

Among the writers of that day Prof. Geo. D. B. Pepper D. D., wrote on "The Mutual Relation of Baptism, and the Communion." From his writings I have largely quoted in this paper.

We are not without indications that the Divine purposes of the ordinances are but imperfectly understood in our churches. The opening up of this subject, even should it provoke controversy may be for the extension of righteousness.

## BAPTISM AND COMMUNION.

Before entering upon the discussion of my topic you will allow me to note the wideness of meaning between an ordinance and a sacrament, and the misleading and mystifying views which prevail among our people when these words are used synonymously.

Sacrament in the Episcopal church catechism is said to be "an outward and visible sign of an inward spiritual grace given unto us, ordained by Christ himself as a means whereby we receive the same, and a pledge to assure us thereof."

The Westminster Confession of Faith teaches essentially the same doctrine. "It considers Sacraments to be holy signs and seals of the covenant of grace."

In Roman Catholic theology it is a visible sign instituted by Christ which confers *ex opere operato*—an actifying grace—by external works or acts of worship—on man. In a general religious way the word "sacrament" carries with it the idea that by its observance special grace is conferred and special blessings of grace received. On the other hand an ordinance is "a rule established by authority, or an established rite or ceremony." "Simply a decree or dispensation of the Divine being." In Baptist theology we have no place for a sacrament. It may be we have been misled in our conceptions of church ordinances, as well as in our practices by borrowing ideals from the Church of Rome and her daughters.

The New Testament idea of baptism and the Lord's Supper are emphatically declarative rather than receptive, *i. e.*, declaring the grace received before the ordinance is administered or can be properly administered, rather than the grace received in and by the administration of the ordinance. The proof of this will more fully appear as we proceed.

And now a word as to

## THE NATURE OF THESE ORDINANCES.

In each of these there is a prescribed visible, external act. In one by the use of water, in the other by the use of bread and wine. In each the external act is all that is seen by the spectator; but this that is seen is not the ordinance, no more than the body seen is the real man discovered. This is only the form not the spiritual life which seeks to express itself in acts. The form ordained even when strictly followed does not constitute the ordinance. These ordinances, to properly be, must have form and must have spiritual life. Baptism and Communion as ordained, are expressions of faith in Christ and the spirit of obedience to Christ. Nothing but this is baptism, nothing but this is communion in the New Testament sense of the words. This spiritual life—at least in germ—and this expression of it in act are the cardinal facts of design.

It may be that the application of this doctrine to our church records will convince us that we may have had fewer baptisms than we have reported, and even less communicants than the small percentage of our church members have furnished for the "Lord's table." For if the true spiritual life expressed in the ordained act is alone an ordinance, we can see that it is possible to have the form without the spirit, and the spiritual life without the prescribed form or act, and so in neither case have we the observance of a New Testament ordinance. An unregenerate one may be baptized upon a profession of faith—a false profession as was Simon's of Samaria. To the eye he is in the church ordinance when in fact he is in the gall of bitterness and the bond of iniquity. So too is it possible to eat the bread and drink of the cup without spiritual life, fail to discern the Lord's body and fall to be in the ordinance of the Lord's Supper. Yes, worse than a failure! To attempt to declare by a divinely appointed act the great fact of regenerate life when the fact is absent, is an awful falsehood, and a blasphemous perversion of the ordinance.

The converse of this quite as true. There may be the true regenerate life, the love, the loyalty, the faith of God's elect, the spirit of obedience in the absence of the expression of all this in ordained form or act of ordinance. It is from this last class that Baptists receive their candidates for the ordinance of baptism and church membership. And so it is that we as Baptists stand for the right observance of ordinance without uncharitably

judging our fellow-Christians who differ from us in matters of faith and practice. Loyalty to Christ and an intelligent obedience to his commands are always consistent with the widest fellowship of his redeemed people.

## THE INTERRELATION OF THE ORDINANCES.

We have chosen to discuss the interrelation of these ordinances rather than either of them separately, that in this way we may more fully discover their real intent and forcefulness in the Christian church.

Of their co-relation we notice:

1st. They are co-ordinate, equal in rank, equal in function.

2. In their origin invested with the same authority. "Go ye and baptize." "Do this in remembrance of me."

3. In perpetuity, baptism and Communion are co-ordinate. Of the first we have in the command "Always to the end of the ages." Of the latter "As often as ye eat this bread and drink this cup ye do show forth the Lord's death till he come." The perpetuity of both ordinances is thus fixed by divine statute.

4. Again co-ordination is seen in their design. They both stand related to spiritual life. They speak of its origin and continuance—of its source—of its attainment as the central fact of the gospel, as the greatest fact of human history—they alike testify with equal clearness and equal authority.

5. In what constitutes baptism and Communion we find them co-ordinate. In each there is the voluntary individual act. On the external side of which there is nothing to distinguish these acts in a moral sense from the ordinary doings of life, such as in bathing, eating and drinking. The real ordinance lies in the fact that one like unto the Son of God is with them. In each ordinance the candidate is not alone; but though unseen yet in the high act of realism the Rider Brother is with them—"Buried with Christ in baptism."—"This is my body."

Since by divine appointment baptism and communion are of equal rank in the church, they must have like observance in church life. It is therefore no slight offense for our church members either to refuse or neglect to observe the Lord's Supper. By this they cast the mists of doubt around the validity of their baptism. To neglect either ordinance is to offend in both. If the believer's experience is consulted it will testify to this fact.

Secondly, Of the interrelation of baptism and communion we have proof in the fact that they stand, by divine appointment, to each other as "antecedent and consequent." Baptism is the antecedent—communion the consequent. As it may be thought that this leads me onto debatable ground, I think it is sufficient just here to say I am speaking of ordinances—of the divine unchangeable appointments for the Christian church. Having shown that these ordinances are co-ordinate; for the present the work in hand is to notice how harmoniously they stand to each other in mutual relationship. If the fact that they stand to each other by the ordaining of Christ as antecedent and consequent conflicts with other theories, we are notwithstanding this quite outside of debatable territory, and I intend to keep far afield from debate.

Perhaps ere we proceed further it may be well to here state in more direct form the main question under review in this paper, viz.: What do these ordinances stand for in the Christian church?

You will permit the writer to answer.

a. In baptism and Communion alike we have a "declaration of the candidate's faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; and of the Heavenly Father's faith in the obedient believer—"the answer of a good conscience toward God." In these ordinances we have an epitome of the whole gospel proclaimed. In baptism we have the sin life and the saved life declared—death to sin—the burial of the old life—the resurrection to newness of life with Jesus Christ. For baptism is a personal act—the declaration of personal transaction between the believer and Christ—of a new personal experience—of a new born purpose of the beginning—of a new life and of the putting on of the new man, which after God hath been created in righteousness and holiness and truth. All this declared to the world by words of confession spoken, and by way of obedience in baptism and only properly by baptism. So we have a spiritual transaction properly embodied in a God-appointed act or ordinance complete in its design, wanting nothing in its ability to declare the great work of regenerating grace in the human soul—the birth from above."

Just so in Communion we have a personal act testifying to a personal fellowship with Christ and his body—the church. This is a continuous act corresponding to the continued life of the believer. But Communion with Christ and his body in the realm of the spiritual can only be a reality to one who has a spiritual life begun; and the beginning of spiritual life and church life is only properly declared in ordinance by baptism. It is in this way that baptism and Communion as personal acts stand for the true spiritual life—life commenced and life continued—begotten of Christ and feeding on him.

Now what these ordinances stand for together, lies

their relation in the Divine order as "antecedent and consequent." Baptism the antecedent, Communion the consequent, the spiritual life continued, the consequent of spiritual life begun. To reverse this order, or to omit either ordinance, is to make the observance of baptism or Communion as declarations of a personal faith senseless and useless. If the sacramental idea could be brought in here it would relieve the situation somewhat. For if by receiving either ordinance special grace is conferred, in a sacramental way, the candidate might be the gainer by receiving either ordinance in any order; but as acts of personal faith the right order must be preserved in order to an intelligent and intelligible declaration of personal faith.

Had we time to pursue this subject further we would find that these ordinances, not only as "declarations of a personal faith," as we have seen, but as proclamations of gospel truth and as prominent and indispensable factors in church organization and church life, Baptism and Communion, in order to fulfil the divine purpose must preserve this order of antecedent and consequent; otherwise they teach falsehood instead of gospel truth, and make impossible the existence of a church after the New Testament order.

## CLOSE COMMUNION.

It is with pleasure we record the fact, that barring the sacramental idea, which has been mentioned in this paper, the consensus of the several Christian bodies is in harmony with the Baptist position, both as to the right observance of these ordinances and as to their place in church organization.

This agreement of the churches embraces three particulars:

1. That these ordinances are of the Lord's ordaining, to be observed by his church.

2. That in the absence of proper qualifications no person can properly receive either baptism or the Communion.

3. That the church is to decide as to the fitness of all candidates.

Therefore, the term "Close Communion" as applied strictly to Baptists is a misnomer.

To confirm this statement of the case, it may be deemed sufficient for the present to quote from two church authorities.

In the Methodist Discipline 1886 pg. 17. Sec. V. "The Lord's Supper."

39. "Let no person who is not a member of our church be habitually admitted to the Lord's Supper, without examination, and some token given by the minister."

40. "No person shall be admitted to the Lord's Supper among us, who is guilty of any practice for which we would exclude a member from our church."

## Free Will Baptists on Communion "Invitation to the Lord's Supper."

BUTLER'S THEOLOGY PG. 428 A. D., 1861.

"How shall it be determined who are Christians? Shall each one be sole judge of his own case, and the ordinance be open to all who are disposed to partake?" This would be virtually, opening the door to all: and Unitarians, Universalists, Mormons, and even the immoral, might partake to the profanation of the ordinance and the grief of Christians. The ordinances of the gospel should not be thus exposed. The church is Christ's body. All its members have spiritual communion with the Head of the church and with each other and may freely associate in the visible ordinance.

The proper course, as we conceive, is to invite all Christians, or gospel believers in regular standing in any evangelical church. Each church should clearly define what she understands by evangelical, as thus applied, so that none need mistake the invitation. Those only can be recognized as evangelical who hold both theoretically and practically the doctrines essential to salvation: It should be distinctly understood that persons in regular standing are not invited, unless they are true believers. As a general rule, we say, all such and no others should be invited to the ordinance. None can rightfully complain of this rule as too strict. If, after all, one partakes unworthily, he does it to his own condemnation alone.

Exceptions to the general rule may be allowed in special cases. Where the evidence of Christian character is clear and undoubted, one who is not a member of any church, might be permitted to partake. Of such cases each church will judge for itself. The practice of some in allowing professed converts before uniting with the church, rejected members of other churches, and indeed, almost any, to come to the Lord's table, is to be condemned. We should require satisfactory evidence that persons are Christians, before admitting them to the ordinance, equally as in the case of receiving candidates for baptism. Gospel order, purity and harmony require that in no ordinary case should one be invited to the Lord's table who is not in regular standing in an evangelical church. It should be understood, also, as before remarked, that none such are invited unless they are real Christians.

None have a right to the privileges of this ordinance but gospel believers, those walking in the path of obedience to God. All such have the right, and should on no account be prohibited. The gospel rule on the subject, as we understand it, is that Communion at the Lord's Table is the Communion of Saints.

We may add that as "each church is to judge for itself" this is Close Communion.

J. H. S.



From Halifax.

At the meeting of the District Committee on Monday afternoon, the 8th of July, a survey of the Home Mission field was made, especially that part of it which lies nearest to Halifax. A general feeling of dissatisfaction was expressed with the condition of the work for the past year or more, as well as for the present. A careful examination was made as to the root of the cause of the depressed condition of the work in this department of the denomination's general labors. A meeting of the committee is to be held at Black Point, St. Margaret's Bay, on the 30th of this month. The secretary will ask the churches around the Bay to send delegates to this meeting with a view to co-operation in securing the services of an efficient man for that field. The demand for this is very urgent. It is to be hoped that success will attend these efforts.

Rev. W. E. Hall reported from Fall River where he spent the previous Sabbath. The outlook there is hopeful, and calls for special labor. The Rev. W. A. Snelling reported from his extensive field. Rev. Richard Kemp was present at this meeting. He began his pastorate at the West End on Sunday, the 7th. Mr. Kemp came from England to Rhode Island about six years ago. He has spent one year at Cozier and three at Newton. He is a young man, and enters hopefully and courageously on his work in Halifax.

Reporter has had the pleasure and profit of reading in manuscript a sermon preached by Dr. Chute at Wolfville, not many weeks ago. The reading of this excellent discourse awakened and emphasized a growing belief in respect to the ministerial labors of the Professors of Acadia College who are ministers of the gospel as well. On the staff, the denomination now has four able ministers—Rev. A. W. Sawyer, D. D., LL. D., Rev. Thomas Trotter, D. D., the Rev. E. M. Kierstead, D. D., and the Rev. A. C. Chute, D. D. These four men are highly endowed, thoroughly trained, and each possesses a large experience gained in pastoral labor. It is true that Dr. Sawyer got his knowledge of the pastor's work in the early part of his life; but it has not been forgotten, and, during all these years, he has been a careful student of divine truth, its propagation by the pulpit and the special work of the pastor.

The long experience in pastoral work of the other three is of recent date. They all are rich in their knowledge gained in this way. They possess the art of preaching with which they were well endowed, and which has been made effective by long and zealous practice. Look at the four men—Each one represents a distinct order of talent which he possesses in a very high degree. The clear and carefully harmonized conceptions of Dr. Sawyer, when presented from the pulpit are both an intellectual and a spiritual feast—an exercise, a most profitable exercise, for both the heart and the head. Dr. Trotter then comes into view. Here is a talent of another kind—distinct and obviously different. Poetic sentiment blended with native sympathy, refined by Christian experience, a ringing voice, the happy vehicle of thought, forceful utterance, tact and skill in timing his deliverances, always full and sound, are some of his peculiar qualifications for pulpit ministrations. Next in vision is Dr. Kierstead, the strong and highly endowed preacher; but in talent unlike either Dr. Sawyer or Dr. Trotter. He looks for the hidden sources and relations of truth. Ruts have no charm for him. Imitation is abhorrent to his nature and gifts. Centered in Christ, orthodox and assured, he goes abroad into the realm of revelation and all truth—goes fearlessly and comes back with the fruit of his excursions. In his soul there is a burning desire to deliver his message to his fellow men. Students who might hear Dr. Sawyer discuss some distinct fact or feature of a fact of revelation, would be conscious of a great benefit. That is a sermon to be remembered, they would say. The same students hear Dr. Trotter deliver one of his messages, and other views of truth strike their minds, other sympathies are awakened, and a distinct result follows. After this the same young men and young women sit down to listen to Dr. Kierstead herald his burden obtained in his own way. Views not presented by Dr. Sawyer or Dr. Trotter are held up before the minds of those young people. Another effect comes by hearing the message of life from the lips of Dr. Kierstead. Following them Dr. Chute is heard. In him is a blending of the literary, philosophical and sympathetic. How clear all his thoughts! How assured his beliefs! What loyalty to Jesus and his doctrines. What a beautiful supplement his discourse is to the discussions of the other three preachers.

Now in the over-rulings of God's providence these four ministers of the gospel are on the staff of the College professors.

Here now is a question. Have or have not arrangements been made for them to do all they reasonably can do, and are willing to do, for the three or four hundred young men and young women who attend the Horton schools? Have they done all they ought to do, when their duties in the class room are faithfully discharged? To the answering of this question, I will, if I feel so inclined, give a few lines when I take up my pen again.

Others will have the opportunity, if they feel disposed to give their views.

Theology at Acadia.

The report on education at the Southern N. B. Baptist Association, was presented on Saturday evening, by Dr. S. McC. Black, and after excellent addresses by Mr. Brittain, principle of Horton Academy and Dr. Trotter, president of Acadia University, was adopted. In his address the President of the University spoke of the theological work now being done at Acadia, but as the hour was late no further discussion on the report took place. This we regretted as we would very much liked to have obtained further information on this important subject.

As we understand the matter, the University has now in its curriculum the regular study of the Bible. All the students at Acadia are expected to attend to this study, the freshmen, the sophomores, the juniors and the seniors, each class once a week. This makes the University a Christian school. Beside these classes, there is taught at Acadia for ministerial students theology, by the President and at the opening of the school he will be assisted by the recently appointed professor, Dr. Chute. These classes can be attended not only by those who are taking the Arts course but by any ministerial student. This is a good opportunity for any to study theology who may now be or who may be expecting to preach the Gospel.

The gift of the late Mr. Payzant of Windsor, N. S., made it possible to establish in an enlarged degree theology at Acadia. One half of this Trust Fund is given by that thoughtful man to these studying for the ministry at the University, the other half for theological study. This gift will not only perpetuate his name but be of lasting good.

July 15th, 1901.

J. COOMBS

The Lateness of Christian Liberty.

BY GEORGE MATHESON, D. D.

"Then had thy peace been as a river, and thy righteousness as the waves of the sea."—Isaiah xlviii, 18.

Is my religion, then, to have a widening process as I go? I am told that my piece is to be only as a river, but that my righteousness is to be as the waves of the sea. I should have expected the reverse. I should have thought that the widest stage would be the opening stage—that the waves of the sea would have come first, and the river afterwards. I should have judged that many things would be permitted to the beginner which would not be allowed to the adult. I should have deemed that liberty would have been greatest in the morning and most curtailed in the afternoon. The prophet says it is just the opposite—in the morning I have fetters on; in the afternoon I am free. The simile of my afternoon freedom is the broad sea with its bounding waves and its buoyant breezes. It is generally the simile for youth. We think of the ship of life as being launched into an element where care is not yet known, where nothing is seen but the expanse, where the waters seem to touch the sky. We look to the banks of the river as something which will come afterwards, something which will break our dream. But here the expanse is for old age—Christian old age. Here the boundlessness is, for the adult—not the youth. Here the ocean breezes are for the autumn—not the spring. Here the wonders of the deep are for the grey—not the gold. Here the freedom of the wave is for the man of the setting sun, not the child of the dawn.—Christian World.

The Ministry of Sorrow.

BY PHILLIPS BROOKS.

"Ye soul be sorrowful, but your sorrow shall be turned into joy."—John xvi. 20.

It must be somewhere in the grief that the help of the grief is hidden. It must be in some discovery of the divine side of the sorrow that the consolation of the sorrow will be found. It is a wondrous change when a man stops asking of his distress, "How can I throw this off?" and asks instead, "What did God mean by sending this?" Then, he may well believe that time and work will help him. Time, with its necessary calming of the first wild surface—tumult, will let him look deeper and ever deeper into the divine purpose of the sorrow, will let its deepest and most precious meanings gradually come forth so that he may see them. Work, done in the sorrow, will bring him into ever new relations to the God in whom alone the full interpretation and relief of the sorrow lies. Time and work, not as means of escape from distress, but as the hands in which distress shall be turned hither and thither that the light of God may freely play upon it; time and work, so acting as servants of God, not as substitutes for God, are full of unspeakably precious ministries to the suffering soul. But the real relief, the only final comfort, is God; and He relieves the soul always in its suffering, not from his sufferings; nay, He relieves the soul by its suffering, by the new knowledge and possession of himself which could come only through that atmosphere of pain.

There is something very beautiful to me in the truth that suffering, rightly used, is not a cramping, binding,

restricting of the human soul, but a setting of it free. It is not a violation of the natural order, it is only a more or less violent breaking open of some abnormal state that the natural order may be resumed. It is the opening of a cage door. It is the breaking in of a prison wall. This is the thought of those fine old lines of an early English poet:

The soul's dark cottage, battered and decayed,  
Lies in new light through chinks that time has made.  
Stronger by weakness, wiser men become  
As they draw near to their eternal home.  
Oh, how many battered cottages have thus let in the light! How many broken bodies have set their souls free, and how many shattered homes have let the men and women who sat in darkness in them see the great light of a present God! "Stronger by weakness!" "Who passing through the vale of misery use it for a well"—Rx.

Soul Savers.

The report of the Italian government, describing a great shipwreck, said: "A large ship was seen coming to shore last night; we endeavored to give every assistance through the speaking trumpet, nevertheless 401 bodies were washed ashore this morning." That shows the futility of attempting to save men by speech. It is not the whole truth, but it is a part of the truth. In saving men it is very often a life for a life; you have to give your life to the men whom you are trying to better. About the least Christian act a man can do for his brother man is to talk about Christianity; the case is of a man laying down his life as Christ laid down his life.—Henry D. Hammond.

"At Evening Time It Shall be Light."

ZACHARIAH 14: 7.

In the country of my fathers, Scotia old beyond the sea,  
Summer's twilight never fadeth from the mountains and the sea.  
E'er its softly shining presence fails to trace the hidden sun.  
Midnight passes, light increases in another day begun.  
Days of life if days of Jesus, to the last are days of light,  
Though the sun of mortal purpose flames no more before the sight,  
Over all the westward hills, silvered with the falling dew,  
There remains an after glory, memory's sweet and certain view.  
Sacrifices for His honor, rainbows arching through our tears;  
Little words and acts for Jesus scattered down the path of years—  
Though we thought them unimportant in the gleam of no-day strife,  
In the peaceful hours of evening shine they as the stars of life.  
And this lustre of remembrance that reviews our best estate,  
Does not fail us, rather brightens, as the evening growth late.  
Beaming forth its pure reflection, always o'er the forward way;  
And its final glow is blended with the first of endless day!  
ADDISON F. BROWNE.

North River, July 3, 1901.

The River Song.

I.

IN THE MOUNTAINS.

'Tis a madrigal they sing to me,  
Where they flow below so merrily—  
The waters shoal, the waters free.  
Dashing,  
Splashing,  
In song so strong,  
They laugh, they leap, they whirl, they shout,  
As they swiftly dance their laughter out.  
They sing of joy, hilarious, wild,—  
Song of the wayward  
River Child.

II.

BY THE SEA.

'Tis a hymn the waters chant to me  
Where, deep and still, they near the sea.  
They sing of strength, tho' quiet reigns,  
So low,  
So slow,  
Their solemn strains,  
Sing "Life is earnest, sober, strong"—  
The deep-voiced, full-grown  
River Song.  
—JUDSON KEMPSON, In Sports Afield.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, who has given millions of dollars for the support of educational and Christian institutions, recently made an address to his son's Bible class in New York city, on the subject of giving, in which he related this story: When I was fourteen or fifteen years old," said Mr. Rockefeller, "I did all I could to help a little parish pay off a debt of about two thousand dollars on a church to which I belonged. It was one of the keenest pleasures of my life. It was there that I acquired the taste for giving and for influencing others to give." It is a great thing to acquire the taste for helpfulness in youth. It will grow until the great joy of life will come from bestowing blessings on others.—Sel.



## Messenger and Visitor

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### Failure that Leads to Success.

Someone has said that failure at first is the law and condition of the highest ultimate success, and there is at least enough truth in the saying to make it worthy of consideration. Failure at the outset tests a man's ability to wrestle with adverse circumstances and proves whether he have the qualities necessary to the doing of any really difficult and valuable work. The softly blowing south wind filling the sails of the departing vessel gives no assurance of a prosperous voyage. The vessel that is driven back by adverse weather and forced to make herself strong and staunch at every point, is the more likely to escape ultimate disaster. Tarrying in Jericho for a season may be necessary for the development of qualities more important to the expression of the dignity and power of manhood than even beards. Fluency frequently proves to be a fatal endowment. It was the stammering Demosthenes who became the most potent and illustrious of Grecian orators. The young preacher who can speak so that the people are lost in wonder and praise at his fluency, is too apt to make his gift of speech his main dependence, with the consequence that he is able to preach little better at forty than he did at twenty. Sonorous tones and fine phrases please the ear, but people soon tire of them if they are not used as the expression of strong and vital thought. The man who has not the orator's silver tongue must depend for success upon golden thoughts, and when the deep-lying veins of vital thought are tapped they will force utterance, even through stammering tongues, with an impressiveness of speech far beyond the smooth eloquence of the mere phrase-maker. The man who with real ability, has faith in God and in God's truth, and who, though he may be seriously handicapped at the outset as to personal attractiveness and powers of expression, yet possesses self-reliance and the patience to wait and work, is pretty certain to conquer his difficulties and to achieve a success which he never would have attained if it had been all clear sailing for him at the outset. The case of Dr. Marcus Dods of Edinburgh, who has lately visited the United States is one in point. Dr. Dods has a recognized ability as a Biblical scholar and an expository preacher, which secures him as such a place in the front rank of those who use the English tongue. But this position of eminence and power he reached through difficulties. "Not many persons know," says the Congregationalist, "how near he escaped being a 'stickit minister.' He preached unsuccessfully as a candidate before twenty-three churches, and for about ten years was waiting for a call. Though often discouraged, and sometimes ready to give up his hope of a pastorate and go into business, he kept diligently at work as a student of the Bible, and strove to improve his power to preach. At last, after having failed many times, he was invited to appear as a candidate before a small country church. He told his friends that if he should not succeed in that effort he would make no further attempt. He did not prove to be the choice of the church, but soon after he received a call to Glasgow. He is now one of the most popular preachers in Scotland, and the leading churches are eager to secure his services during the vacations of their pastors. Dr. Alexander Whyte of the Free St. George's in Edinburgh, said lately that even in mid-summer, when the city was comparatively deserted, the announcement that Dr. Dods was to preach would always fill the church. If disappointments were met by ministers without parishes more as an incentive to diligence and less as an increase to discouragement some failures would be turned to successes."

### Dr. G. L. MacKay.

Dr. G. L. MacKay, the well known missionary to Formosa, died on the Second day of June among the people whose spiritual welfare he had for so many years sought with such self-sacrificing devotion and unflagging zeal. It will be remembered by many of our readers that Dr. MacKay visited this—his native—country a few years ago. The Presbyterian General Assembly, meeting that year in St. John, honored itself no less than its distinguished missionary by calling Dr. Mackay to the Moderator's chair. The self-sacrificing devotion with which Dr. Mackay gave his large powers to the cause of heathen evangelization, his unflinching purpose, his tireless energy, his truly apostolic spirit and the large results which have attended his work in Formosa unite to make the story of his life and labors one of the most remarkable and inspiring in the history of modern missions. His book entitled "From Far Formosa" is a most interesting, although but a partial, record of his life and labors, showing the versatility of the man, the largeness of his sympathies, his indomitable courage and the unsparing energy with which he devoted himself to the welfare of the people to whom he had gone as an ambassador of Christ. All through his illness, writes the son of the deceased missionary, he was anxious about his work. In the delirium of his sickness he assisted upon going in the night to the college of which he was the head, saying that he was going to conduct the annual examination. His death took place on Sunday, and on Monday news of the sad event was sent to all the mission stations, and the people came flocking from all parts of the country. "It was a most piteous sight," writes young Mr. Mackay, "to see the preachers and converts weeping bitterly at his bedside. Old men with grey hairs and beards wept like children. Indeed few natives could restrain from breaking forth into tears, when they beheld cold in death their beloved foreign friend, whom once they hated and persecuted. Many when they learned that father was dead could not partake of food for a whole day, and some for two days and more; and many travelled fifty miles on foot to be present at the funeral. I pitied the Japanese pastor. When he entered the room he cast himself down on his knees and wept as if he had lost a father. Indeed I was told by many that they did not weep so much when their parents died. He was buried on Tuesday at 1 p. m., in a place which he himself had chosen. The coffin was carried by elders (many of them old), deacons, and some of the older preachers. Altogether there were sixteen. The Rev. W. Gauld made a brief speech to the natives and Europeans. The Rev. A. Hoa spoke to the natives and the Rev. Hawai (Japanese pastor) addressed the Japanese. There were 451 Christians present at the funeral, 43 of whom were Japanese. The funeral was attended by every European in North Formosa, and among them were consuls representing many nationalities. Among the Japanese were many military officers in uniform. There were also over two hundred non-Christians gathered to see the funeral, the greater number of whom knew father well. The total at the funeral was 651."

### Question.

Is it right for a church member who is a Sunday-school Superintendent, to run a billiard table in connection with a hotel of which he is the proprietor? A READER.

ANSWER.—We take it that what is meant is that the proprietor of the hotel furnishes the billiard table merely for the amusement of his guests, and not at all for purposes of gambling. In this view the question becomes one of expediency rather than absolute right or wrong, and we are not disposed to pass any harsh judgment. A game of billiards in itself is, we suppose, no more immoral than many other forms of amusement, which Christian people generally regard as innocent. Still it is to be remembered that the billiard table has evil associations, and it is quite probable that young men who patronize a public billiard table for the sake of amusement simply will be thereby brought under some temptation to take part in the game under less innocent conditions. It is well to be careful not to place a stumbling block or an occasion to fall in another's way, and it is well not to do anything, although one may regard it as perfectly innocent and lawful, which may become a cause of grief and bitterness among brethren.

### Editorial Notes.

—There has been cheering news of late of an extensive religious awakening in Japan. Five hundred conversions were reported from Tokyo in ten days in connection with a series of meetings. Forty conversions also are reported at Kobe, and smaller numbers in other places. There is said to be no undue excitement, but a general deepening of the people's interest in Christianity, with a great demand for effective preachers both native and foreign.

—Rev. A. J. Vincent has found the work of the Superintendency of Missions in Manitoba and the North-West exhausting even to a man of his remarkable strength, and after some years of faithful and efficient service has resigned, to be succeeded by Rev. W. T. Stackhouse, of Roseland. Mr. Stackhouse is a New Brunswicker, a strong man, too, who will doubtless make an effective superintendent. The people of Roseland have expressed their high appreciation of Mr. Stackhouse on the eve of this departure from that town by presenting him with a gold watch and a purse of gold.

—The fact that one differs from another in opinion affords no good reason for vilification of his character or his motives. "Controversy," says Ian MacLaren, "ought to be an opportunity for the most careful and generous courtesy . . . . It is unpardonable to impute to an opponent mercenary motives of action, disloyalty to the common cause of goodness, indifference to the highest ends and personal unworthiness of character. This is bad manners, and proves an inherent pettiness and squalor of soul—the narrowness of a man who cannot imagine goodness dissociated from his opinions or carried out by other than his own methods."

—The Christian Endeavorers have had their great meeting this year in Cincinnati, and the Epworth Leaguers met last week in San Francisco. Both meetings were attended by large numbers, though perhaps not the largest in their history, and both appear to have been accompanied with a good deal of enthusiasm. This week the hosts of the B. Y. P. U. are to gather in Chicago. We do not hear of any representatives going from these Provinces, though probably there may be some. The reports of the terrible heat which prevailed in Chicago last Sunday would be likely to have a deterrent effect upon those who had not positively made their arrangements to go. Of course weather conditions may be very different there this week, but it may be doubted whether dog days is the most opportune season for the holding of these great assemblies.

—Another Revised Version of the Bible is to appear shortly. It will be known as the American Committee's Version. The Revised Version of 1884, it will be remembered, was the work of a British and an American Committee which worked separately. The work of the British Committee was submitted to the American Committee for revision and emendation and the emended revision was finally resubmitted to the British Committee. Some of the American emendations were accepted by the British Committee, but a large number were not, and these appeared in an appendix to the Revised Version of 1884. In the version now about to be issued these renderings will be incorporated in the text. In addition to this, the American Committee consider that important improvements have been made in rectifying certain errors and infelicities of the present Revised Version. Concise topical headings have been added and carefully selected marginal reference. These, especially the latter, will be very welcome and valuable features of the new edition.

—Recent archaeological researches by a German society on the site of the ancient Babylon have achieved some interesting results. It has been shown, according to the statement of the 'Independent,' that the dimensions given for the ancient city by Herodotus made it five times as large as it really was. The two most important finds made on the ground have been in the "Ksar" or castle and the *Amram Ibn Ali* mounds, the former including the remnants of the great palace of Nebuchadnezzar, in which also Alexander the Great died. The whole is a citadel and is frequently mentioned in Babylonian texts as Shu-ana. "The investigations so far justify the hope," it is said, "that further diggings will lay bare at least in outline the foundations of many of the great structures in Babylon . . . . Of Ksar it can already be stated that it was one of the grandest buildings the world has ever seen, the walls being from 11 to 13 and even 17 meters, and the great eastern wall even 41 meters in thickness. (The meter is about 39 inches.) Specially magnificent are the extraordinary inner decorations, consisting of painted and glazed tiles, the fragments of which are found in great abundance, representing a kind of work which can no longer be produced or imitated."

—During the past week Count Leo Tolstol, the distinguished Russian writer, has been dangerously ill of gastric fever, but at last accounts there was some improve-



ment in his condition. To the letter of excommunication recently published by the Russian Synod against Count Tolstol, he has written a reply, a translation of which appears in the latest issue of the New York Independent. Tolstol's religious position, which he states with characteristic frankness, is far enough not only from the teaching of the Greek Church, but from what we are accustomed to speak of as evangelical Christianity. He declares his belief in God, in Jesus Christ as the best interpreter of God's truth, and in immortality. But he rejects the doctrine of the Trinity as inconceivable. The incarnation has no meaning for him. The story of the virgin birth of Christ seems to him sacrilegious and the fall a fable. In its revolt against the crass sacerdotalism taught and practiced by the Russian priesthood the mind of Tolstol seems to have swung far to the opposite extreme. Yet there is a note of sincerity in what he writes concerning his beliefs which makes us feel that, however far astray he may be in some things which he holds and others which he rejects, he is so far as he goes an honest believer, and an honest seeker after truth. "Whether these my beliefs offend, grieve or are a cause of stumbling, whether they are in the way of anything or anyone or displease anyone, I can," he says, "change them as little as I can my flesh. I have to live by myself, and by myself I must die (and very soon), and therefore I cannot believe in any other way than as I do believe while preparing to return to that God from whence I came."

Rev. Thomas Todd.

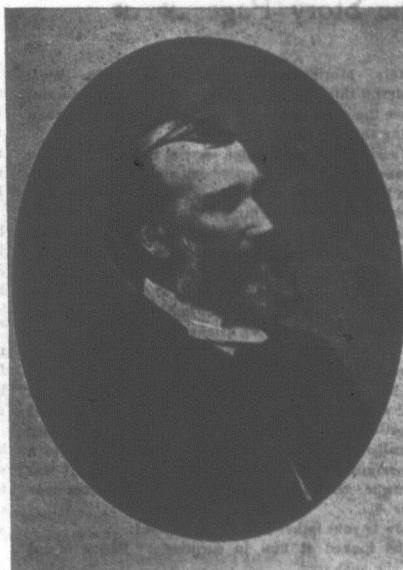
The death of Rev. Thomas Todd of Woodstock, N. B., occurred on Thursday, the 4th inst., as already recorded by the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. For some months past it had been apparent to Mr. Todd's friends that his strength was rapidly failing. He was probably not ignorant of the seriousness of his condition, but said little about it even to his wife, and never complained of being ill. On the afternoon previous to his death he had been out driving, and returning, cared for his horse himself and gave no intimation of not being in his usual health. At tea time he declined to eat but spent some time in reading. Early in the evening he was seized with acute pains in the bowels. Medical aid was summoned, but the physician found his patient's condition beyond his skill to help. After a night of intense suffering exhausted nature gave way, and at about 4.30 in the morning death brought release. In an article which appeared in the *Woodstock Sentinel* of July 12th, the following account of Mr. Todd's early life and work in the ministry was given.

"Mr. Todd was born in Ireland and came to this country a lad, fourteen years of age; the ship in which he came from the old country, was wrecked, and he with other passengers reached Halifax scantily clad in their undergarments. From that time forward, during the seventy years of his life he had a most eventful career. A kind gentleman befriended him in Halifax and he was enabled to reach his brother, a merchant doing business in St. John. After serving in his brother's store for some time, he entered the service of the Bank of New Brunswick, and during the time of his connection with the bank was converted, and felt that he was called of God to preach the gospel. In order to fit himself for the ministry he attended the Baptist Seminary, Fredericton, from whence he graduated. 1852 was a memorable year in Mr. Todd's life, for in November of that year he was ordained to the ministry of the Baptist church, and was married to Miss Shaftner, daughter of Col. Shaftner, of Annapolis, N. S. Mr. Todd's first station as an ordained minister was, we believe, Woodstock, where he remained some twelve years; he was for two years general missionary of his denomination; was pastor of the Sackville Baptist church for twelve years; pastor of the Baptist church, Moncton, five years, after which he became pastor of the Sussex and St. Stephen churches, and thence to Woodstock where he has resided till his death. One year Mr. Todd was editor and manager of *The Christian Visitor*."

Mr. Todd was blessed with a vigorous constitution and general good health. He was alert, industrious, and possessed of remarkable business talents, and though abundant in ministerial labors, found it possible to turn opportunities to such account as to accumulate a considerable property. A short time before his death, Mr. Todd informed the writer of the article in the *Sentinel*, alluded to above, that during the course of his ministry he had married over 800 couples, baptized 1,700 persons and attended 1,800 funerals. Mr. Todd was a preacher of more than ordinary ability. He was richly endowed with native wit, ready and resourceful, knowing well how to take occasion by the hand, and clever in repartee. The cordiality of his customary greeting, the geniality of his manners and his readiness to minister to those in sickness and sorrow won him many friends who will sincerely mourn his departure.

The picture which accompanies this article will be recognized as an excellent likeness.

The date given in the *Sentinel's* article for Mr. Todd's ordination is 1852. This does not correspond with the record of the Year Book, which gives the date as 1848. Which of the dates is correct we do not know. Mr. Todd's period of service in the ministry was however longer than that of any other Baptist minister now living



in New Brunswick, and if 1848 is the correct date, it was, with but one exception longer than that of any other now living in the three Provinces.

Mrs. Todd survives her husband, after nearly fifty years of happy married life. Their only son is Rev. Frederick S. Todd of Brunswick, Me., and their grandsons Rev. Thos. Todd, Jr., and Dr. H. C. Todd.

The funeral was largely attended. Rev. W. S. Martin conducted the services, assisted by Revs. Jos. A. Cahill, H. D. Marr and J. W. Clarke.

The following tribute to the memory of Mr. Todd is from the pen of his old friend and fellow student, Rev. Isaiah Wallace:

I was greatly surprised and saddened by the tidings brought to us in the last issue of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, that my life-long friend and brother, Rev. Thomas Todd, had been summoned from earth. Although a more extended notice of his life will likely be furnished for our denominational paper, it may not be out of place for me to contribute a few words. During my last visit to Woodstock some four months ago, I was sorry to find Brother Todd's health much impaired. In our repeated conversations, however, he seemed cheerfully resigned to God's will and evidently to be ripening for the better land. It was refreshing to hear him express his confidence in the atoning blood of Christ as the only and all-sufficient foundation of his hope. And so I doubt not that his death, which has brought a very great bereavement to his loved ones, is to him joy unspeakable.

My first acquaintance with my departed brother was formed in the old Baptist Seminary in Fredericton, in the year 1846, when we were initiated into the mysteries of the Latin and Greek languages, under the instruction of the late Rev. Charles Spurden. He was then a Christian and already engaged in Christian work, and his studies in the Seminary were to fit him for greater efficiency in the gospel ministry. I had not then fully decided for Christ, but I believe the genial and earnest spirit and warm friendship of my brother strengthened my resolve to make the religion of the Bible the business of my life. I remember well being invited to accompany him on a Sabbath day as he went up the River St. John to meet an appointment to preach at Kingsclear, and of being profoundly impressed with his earnestness and consecration.

During the extended and successful pastorate of brother Todd in Woodstock, Jacksontown, Sackville, Moncton, St. Stephen and elsewhere, I have followed him in sympathy, and have rejoiced in whatever success has crowned his fruitful ministry.

He was a preacher of much more than ordinary intelligence and power. He delighted to expatiate on the grand fundamental doctrines of the gospel. His ministry seemed to be a connecting link between the preaching of his day and that of the fathers and founders of the Baptist denomination in these Provinces. The seal of God's blessing rested in a remarkable manner on his ministry, and many through his instrumentality were turned to the Lord, who will be as stars in his crown of rejoicing.

My interest in and affection for brother Todd was strengthened by the fact that he baptized Mrs. Wallace, and later officiated at our marriage.

Mrs. Todd is a native of South Williamston, near Lawrence town, and has a very large circle of kindred and friends who sympathize with her in this the greatest sorrow of her life.

New Books.

With the Tibetans in Tent and Temple. By Susie Carson Rijnhart, M. D.

This book contains the deeply interesting story of the four years' (1895-1899) residence and travel of a missionary family among the Tibetans. The authoress was the wife—and is now the widow—of a missionary, herself also a medical missionary. Dr. Rijnhart seems to have been either an American or a Canadian, but her husband was of Dutch birth. He was evidently a brave and fearless man, whose life was eventually sacrificed to an attempt to explore the interior of a little known and inhospitable country. They entered Tibet from its eastern or Chinese side, which they had no difficulty in doing. Some years were spent at Tusar and at Tankar on the eastern borders of Tibet where they were engaged in religious and medical mission work. And though they were for a time greatly disturbed by a rebellion of the Mohamudans, these years passed pleasantly on the whole. They found much favor with the people who in many cases showed them great kindness, the Lamas, or Buddhist priests, manifesting much friendliness toward them. Mr. Rijnhart was however possessed of a great desire to explore the interior of the country, and accordingly in the spring of 1899, set out with his wife and child on what proved to be a perilous, and indeed for two of them a fatal, journey. Their dangers at the hands of the wild and predatory people of the country began as they penetrated into the interior and approached the capital city of Lhasa. But just before this their little boy, 13 months old, had sickened and died. Finally they were attacked, their guides scattered, and their horses were killed. Being in extremity Mr. Rijnhart left his wife with the one surviving horse and their belongings, while he went to seek guidance and help. He never returned, having no doubt fallen into the cruel hands of the robbers. The brave woman, now doubly bereft, made a courageous fight for life, and at last found means to return first to China and then to her western home. The book which Dr. Rijnhart has given to the world is one of deep interest, both because of the information which it gives of the Tibetans and other people which inhabit the eastern borders of that little known land, the account given of the life of the Lamaseries or Buddhist monasteries and the worship of their temples and also for the narrative of strange adventures and pathetic experiences which found place in the years which the story covers.

Published by Flemming H. Revell Company, Toronto. Price \$1.50.

THE NOTARY OF GRAND PRÉ: An Historic Tale of Acadia. By A. J. McLeod, Boston. Published by the Author. Price 60 cents.

This story the author describes in a brief preface as "a digest of legendary lore as related by descendants of French Acadians and Micmac Indians." As to time, places and historic events, we are told, it is substantially accurate. But the author's imagination has certainly not been inactive. The records of history and tradition have been clothed in such literary form as to make the little book a highly interesting one, and particularly so to those who feel an especial interest in the old Acadia, with its history and traditions, as their own native land. How much of the narrative is historic fact, how much tradition and how much fancy, it is not easy for the reader to decide, nor perhaps is it worth while that he should make any strenuous effort to that purpose. If fiction is strange and truth sometimes stranger, tradition is apt to straggle of all, for its tradition fact and fancy become so inextricably, though perhaps unintentionally, woven together that it passes the wit of man to separate them into their original elements. Mr. McLeod deserves the thanks of the many readers who will doubtless eagerly peruse this tale of Acadia for having rescued from oblivion some of the romantic traditions connected with the early history of our country. The author is himself a native of Nova Scotia; he has written of scenes and matters with which he has been familiar from boyhood, and much of the material for the book which he has now written he received, as he tells us, many years ago from an old Micmac Sagamore, the son of another Sagamore who figures prominently in the story of "The Notary of Grand Pré." The characters prominent in the story are the Notary, represented as a man of remarkable physical and mental endowments, first a soldier and a man of affairs and afterwards a Recollet Friar, a girl known as "Lete" whose mother was a French woman of noble birth, sister to the Notary and whose father was a Scotchman of giant stature and a soldier, who found a home among the early English settlers around Minas Basin, himself a prominent character in the book, and for whom was named the village known as Scot's Bay. There is also a Count de Rochambeau who, visiting Acadia, sees and falls in love with Lete, then the ward of the Sagamore, and afterwards marries her in France. The story begins in Acadia at the time of the removal of the Acadians, narrates remarkable traditional incidents in the life of the first English settlers of the Minas Basin country, takes us away to France in connection with the fortunes of the Notary and the maiden Lete, and finally bring us back to Acadia with the Countess de Rochambeau whose romantic career seems to have closed in the land of her childhood. We cordially commend Mr. McLeod's book as very pleasant reading for a leisure hour and as a not unimportant contribution to our growing Canadian literature.

Last September the Rev. C. W. Hipes, pastor of a Dunkard church at Kidder, Missouri, told some of the members of his flock about their shortcomings in very plain terms in the course of one of his Sunday sermons. On the same evening he was waylaid and terribly beaten. He recognized his assailants, but refused to tell who they were beyond saying they were some whom he had admonished. He died as the result of his injuries on Saturday and during his last hours he told the names of the men who assaulted him and warrants charging them with murder has been sworn out.



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

### How Muriel Spent Her Vacation.

BY RIMLY S. WINDSOR.

The Leslies had been accustomed to pass their summers at the seaside; the middle of June had always found them installed in a picturesque little house overlooking an arm of the Chesapeake Bay. Here they remained till the last of September. Mr. Leslie did not own the house, but they had gone to it for so many seasons that it seemed a part of their belongings.

So, one day in spring, when Mr. Leslie announced that, owing to heavy business losses during the winter, they would not be able to go to the Ripples as usual, great was the consternation of Muriel and Dick.

"Do you mean, father, that we must stay in the city all summer?" exclaimed Muriel. Why, of all her sixteen years of life she could not remember one summer when she and Dick had not passed long, delightful days on the beach watching the great waves roll in, or half burying themselves in the warm sand.

"That is what we must do," answered Mr. Leslie, quietly.

Dick began a low whistle of dismay, but desisted at a quick glance from his mother.

"But, father, how can we? We have always gone to the seaside. We have never spent a summer in town. It will be dreadful."

"There are many people who always have done it, Muriel," said Mr. Leslie, gravely.

"But they are used to it, and we are not."

"My dear, it is useless for us to discuss it. It is impossible for us to leave the city this summer, so we'll not say any more about it."

"Then will some one else have the Ripples this summer, father?" asked Dick.

"I suppose so," answered his father. "My lease expired last fall."

Nothing more was said on the subject at that time, but later in the day Muriel said to her mother, "I don't see why we can't go. I have often heard father say that it did not cost so much to live there as in the city."

"That is true," returned Mrs. Leslie. "But there are two reasons. The rent of The Ripples would be an extra expense, and while we could perhaps manage that, your father cannot leave the office, and I would not go without him. You would not wish to do that, would you?"

"No, of course not," said Muriel, hastily. "But it will be so dreary in the city. All our friends will be away."

"It won't be so bad, dear. Our house is large, and airy, and we have a nice garden," said Mrs. Leslie, cheerfully.

"Yes, but no surf bathing, or fishing, or boating. And we won't even have any drives, since father is going to sell the horses and carriage." And Muriel looked very disconsolate.

"My dear, we must try to make the best of it," said her mother, gravely. "I am sorry that you are taking it in this way," and she looked so sad that Muriel felt ashamed and resolved that she would try not to be unhappy over their "spoil summer."

But this resolution was severely tested when a couple of weeks later, Dick announced at the tea table one evening that one of his teachers in the high school was going on a walking tour during the vacation, accompanied by a number of students, and that he was invited to join the party.

Mr. Leslie at once gave his consent to the trip. "We'll have a great time," said Dick, enthusiastically. "Professor Ransom is a splendid old fellow. Some of the boys are going for botanical specimens and some for geological specimens."

"Well," said Mr. Leslie, "you are not up in either geology or botany. What are you going for?"

Dick laughed. "Oh, I'm going for a good time."

Muriel silently listened as her brother went on enumerating all the things they expected to do while on their tramp.

"And I have to stay at home," she thought. "It's just a shame."

Her feeling of discontent deepened after her brother had gone with the walking party and all of her girl friends had taken their different ways for the summer. The weather was warm; the days seemed long and monotonous.

She wished that something would happen. And something did happen—something more delightful than anything she could have imagined. The postman brought her a letter one day from her cousins in New York. They were starting the following week for a trip around the northern lakes. It was to be a leisurely one, with stops at various points, and they were not to return till the latter part of September. They were making the trip at the invitation of one of the owners of the steamboat, and they wished her to be one of the party. A check was enclosed to pay her expenses to Buffalo, where they were to meet them. They asked her to answer im-

mediately. Muriel almost screamed with delight. What a wonderful thing to happen her. She had always wanted to see the great lakes. Why, it was better even than spending the summer at The Ripples.

She wished that her mother were at home so that she could answer the letter at once, but she had gone out to remain till late in the afternoon. While Muriel was sure that her parents would willingly allow her to go with her cousins, she felt that it was proper to consult them before writing her acceptance of the invitation. She felt too excited to remain in the house. She had some money left from her last month's allowance; she would go down town and buy some fresh ribbons and gloves which she would need in her trip. So, after putting on a fresh and dainty cotton gown, she set out.

There had been a thunderstorm the previous night which had left the air deliciously cool and crisp. She walked slowly, her mind full of pleasant thoughts and anticipations. She had not gone far when she heard her name called and, looking around, saw a gentleman in a buggy reigning in his horse by the curbstone. It was Dr. Browne, their family physician. Muriel went over to him.

"How is your father to-day?" he asked.

Muriel looked at him in surprise. "Father is not sick," she answered.

The doctor gave her a peculiar glance from his piercing gray eyes.

"No? Then I suppose that the medicine that I gave him the other day helped him."

"I have not heard anything about it," said Muriel, in increasing wonder.

Dr. Browne gave her another searching glance. "No?" he said in a careless tone. "He dropped into the office one day. Ah—pleasant after the rain, isn't it?" and drove off.

A vague feeling of uneasiness took possession of Muriel as she walked on. How odd that her father should be sick, and she not know it; but she winced as she remembered that she had been too much engrossed lately by her own feelings of discontent to notice other people. She heard her mother remonstrating with her father for working so hard, for going so early to the office and remaining so late, and had heard him say that as he now could not keep a clerk he was obliged to do so. How queerly Dr. Brown had looked at her. As she thought of it her uneasiness increased. All thoughts of the errand upon which she had come out passed from her mind. A church clock striking five reminded her that the afternoon was waning, and a sudden thought came to her. She would go to her father's office and walk home with him.

Muriel found her father busy over a lot of papers. He looked up surprised as she entered.

"Are you soon going home, father? I am going to wait for you."

Mr. Leslie looked pleased. "Oh, are you? That is nice. I'll just finish this and come. Go in the other room and wait for me."

From the little inner room Muriel had a good view of her father. She noticed for the first time how pale and worn he was. There were heavy lines in his face, and a gleam of white hair around his temples. The latter gave her a little shock. Those had come lately.

The office was close and stuffy. It was no wonder, she thought, that he looked pale, confused as he was there so many hours a day. A great wave of shame swept over her as she thought of her bitter discontent of the past weeks—and she had passed the time comfortably in their great, airy house and shady garden, with no more serious care than of finding means of amusement. From the crowd of thoughts that surged through Muriel's mind during that half hour spent in waiting for her father was born a firm resolution. Nothing could induce her to leave home. This was followed by another which she decided to carry out at once. What a selfish girl she had been!

Mr. Leslie agreed with Muriel that to walk home would be pleasanter than to take the crowded trolley car. They strolled along in leisurely fashion.

"Father," said Muriel, presently, "can't I come down to the office with you every day and help you? I'm sure that I could soon learn to do things, and you know that we had a course of book-keeping at school this year."

"Help me—why, my dear—" began Mr. Leslie in surprise.

Muriel put her hand on his arm. "Yes, you must have me for your clerk," she said, gaily.

"My dear, are you in earnest?"

"Of course I am. Why, it will be lots of fun. Of course I'll make mistakes at first, but I will try hard to do things right. Then you will not need to stay out so late or go so early."

Mr. Leslie gave Muriel a look that made her feel very happy, though he said gravely, "My dear, you could not stand it—the close office in this warm weather, and—"

Muriel interrupted him quickly. "Now, father, you mustn't make another objection. I am going to try, and I know that I shall do splendidly. And just think what fine times we shall have going down together in the morning, going to lunch, and then coming home in the evening. And as for standing it—just look at me. You know that I am never sick."

At that moment Muriel was certainly the picture of health, her cheeks a glowing pink, her blue eyes shining. Mr. Leslie had never been prouder of his pretty daughter than at that moment. He gave the hand on his arm a tender pressure.

"Well, dear, you may try."

They walked on in happy silence until, as they were near home, Muriel said hesitatingly, "Father, don't you feel well? I met Dr. Brown today, and he asked me how you were, and—" Her voice faltered, and the tears came into her eyes.

Her father gave her a quick look. "Why, my dear little girl! I'm sorry that Brown said anything to worry you, I was a little tired, and it was so warm. I feel better, and I shall soon be all right, now that you are going to lighten my burden so much." Then after a silence he said gravely:

"Muriel, you must not say anything about it to your mother, for it would worry her."

Muriel wrote to her cousins that evening, inclosing their check, and gratefully declining their invitation. It was not for many months after that her parents knew of her having received it.—The Standard.

### The Spoiled Picture.

BY EVA KINNEY MILLER.

The Lloyd family had decided to have a family picture taken. All the family relations were to gather in the front yard at grandma and grandpa's home at four o'clock on a certain day, and the artist was going to take their pictures all together.

Kittie Lloyd was very much delighted, and asked her mother a great many questions about it.

"Am I to be in it, mamma?"

"Yes, dear,—all the family."

"And Baby Ruth, too?"

"Yes, all the children and grandchildren."

"O mamma! can't I have my dog Sandy in it, too? I think if you have Baby Ruth, I ought to have Sandy."

"Well, you ask papa tonight." When Kittie's papa came home that night, the first thing he heard when his little girl came to meet him was:—

"O papa, may I have Sandy in the picture with me? Mamma's going to have Baby Ruth."

"I'm afraid you'll spoil the picture," responded Mr. Lloyd: "and Sandy is worse yet. You see, we shall all have to keep still to have our pictures taken, and I am afraid neither you nor Sandy can do that."

"Oh, yes, we can!" assured Kittie. "I'll teach Sandy."

Every day after that Kittie gave Sandy some lessons in standing still. The appointed day came at last; and Mr. Lloyd got out the big carriage, and took them all over to grandpa's, where there was a large gathering of aunts, uncles, and cousins, who were to be in the picture. Sandy was allowed to go along, and Kittie was delighted.

At last the artist came in a newly painted wagon with a big, long word on the outside, which Kittie, after a great deal of spelling, learned was "photographs." It was very interesting to watch the artist take out his camera, and set it up on a little frame, and peep through it with a black cloth over his head. When his machine was ready, he called the people together on the front porch; and, with grandma and grandpa in the centre, the tall ones in the back, and the short ones in front, the people were arranged, and made ready for the picture. Kittie had a place in the very front of the picture with Sandy by her side, who was to sit up on his hind legs.

"Now, Kittie," said mamma, "you must keep perfectly still, and not move, or you will spoil the picture. When the artist says 'Ready!' you must not even wink till he's through."

Kittie stood up very straight, and looked just where the artist had told her to look.

"All ready?" said the artist. "Now."

Kitty looked around awfully quick to see if Sandy was sitting up all right, and just then the artist took the picture.

"Why, mamma, is it over?" asked Kittie, as they all began to move around and talk.

"Yes, Kittie," answered mamma, "it's all over now; and you can run about and play."

The next day the proof of the picture was brought to Mr. Lloyd, and he showed it to Kittie. There was grandma and grandpa sitting up in the centre, looking as calm and placid as ever. There was mamma and Baby Ruth as straight as could be, and Sandy sitting up as straight as a dog could; but in the place where Kittie's



The Young People

face ought to be there was the back of a curly head and a blur.

"You moved," said papa, gravely; "and you spoiled the picture."

Kitty burst into tears. "I only looked around to see if Sandy was quiet," she sobbed, "and then it was all over. I didn't think the man would be so quick."

When the picture was shown to the other relatives, they decided that it was so good of grandpa and grandma that it must be kept. So a short time after Mr. Lloyd brought home the picture all finished and framed, and hung it up in the parlor. Kitty cried bitterly, and begged him not to hang it up; but papa said he must. Then mamma took her little girl into the parlor, and talked to her.

"The picture is spoiled, dear, because you did not do as I told you at once. I told you to keep perfectly still when the man said 'All ready'; but you wanted to look around first, and see what Sandy was doing. Now I want you to come and look at the spoiled picture very often, and always remember that it got spoiled because you did not obey promptly."

Kitty tried hard to remember the lesson; and, when she forgot to mind promptly, her mamma would often say:—

"Take care, Kattie. You are spoiling your picture now." And then Kitty would smile into her mother's face, and hasten to do as she was told.—Sunday School Times.

The Story My Little Neice Told Me.

BY HENRIETTA R. ELLIOT.

My little neice Bettie was spending a summer with me in the country and one day, as we walked to church, a bird hopped across our path.

"O auntie," said Betty, "that looks just like the little bird I was so unkind to last spring. I didn't mean to be unkind, you know, but I was; and I always feel so sad when I think about it."

"What did you do?" I said. "Tell me about it." And this is what she told.

"You see, auntie, I had just had a little room given me for my own; and I was fixing it up with pretty little things. There was a bracket against the wall with open-work sides; and I thought it would be nice to stick a little branch into it, and fix a bird's nest into the branch. So I looked into all the trees to find a nest that the birds had left. At last I found one that I felt sure must be safe to take; for I never saw any birds fly about it, although I looked a good many times. So I went and got the long stick that our gardener, Seth, used to prune the trees, and began to punch at it. O auntie! I can hardly tell you the rest; it tipped sideways, and two poor little young birds fell to the ground! Oh, I can't tell you how I felt! I ran to the house and told mamma; and she told me to get Seth to climb up with the ladder, and straighten the nest and put the little birds back into it. I ran right off to find him; but, while I was looking, she came out with a little box and some cotton, and told me to run to the tree and pick up the little birds, and put them in the box and cover them with the cotton, while she looked for Seth.

"Oh auntie, what do you think! when I got back to the tree, I found two more little birds had fallen out of the nest; and the poor mother-bird had come back, and she was flying around and around, and crying almost like a person, and the little birds were answering with such weak little 'peeps.' It made me cry so that I could hardly see to pick up the birds. I had just got them covered up warm, when Seth came with the ladder. I was so afraid that, when the mother-bird saw him up in the tree, she would be so frightened that she would fly away and never come back; but she loved her little birdies too much for that. Seth worked as fast as he could; but it seemed a long time to me before the nest was fixed, because I was in such a hurry. Then he took the box and climbed up with it and put the little birds back. All the time the mother-bird was flying around and around and crying. As soon as Seth went away, I sat very still to see what would happen. The mother-bird didn't come to the nest right away, but in a few minutes she came; and, when she was all fixed on the nest, she stopped crying, and the little birds stopped peeping. I went out every day to the tree before breakfast, after that, and one morning I found the mother-bird teaching the little ones to fly. But I never tried to get a nest for my room again."—Christian Register.

He—"There, dear, after toiling and planning for years, we have at last been able to buy this beautiful home, and you ought to be perfectly happy." She—"But I'm not." He—"What's the matter?" She—"I know we shall never be able to sell it."—Harper's Bazar.

"When Mrs. Parvenu was poor they used to say she was a great talker, but since she became rich it is different." "Indeed! What do they say now?" "They say that she is a brilliant conversationalist."

EDITOR, J. W. BROWN. All communications for this department should be sent to Rev. J. W. Brown, Havelock, N. B., and must be in his hands at least one week before the date of publication.

Prayer Meeting Topic.

B. Y. P. U. Topic.—True Philanthropy. Galatians 6: 1-10.

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday, July 29.—Nehemiah 13: 15-31. Zeal for the Sabbath observance. Compare Ex. 20: 10. Tuesday, July 30.—Esther 1. The dethronement of Vashti, the queen. Compare Dan. 6: 8. Wednesday, July 31.—Esther 2. Esther, successor of Vashti (vs. 17). Compare Prov. 22: 11. Thursday, August 1.—Esther 3. Haman's decree to slay the Jews. Compare Ezra 4: 12, 13. Friday, August 2.—Esther 4. Come to the kingdom or a time like this (vs. 14). Compare Gen. 43: 14. Saturday, August 3.—Esther 5. Haman at Esther's first banquet (vs. 9). Compare Esther 3: 5.

Prayer Meeting Topic—July 28.

True Philanthropy. Galatians 6: 1-10.

"HAIL, NOBLE COMPANY."

This meeting is simultaneous with the great B. Y. P. U. Convention at Chicago. It were well to note the occasion and event, and in all the many societies gathered across the land to lift thanksgiving and prayer in recognition of this Tenth Anniversary of our Baptist Young People's organization. It will be the place for the leader of the evening to recall the beginnings of the society, going back, if he will, to the early Loyalist movement and to the other more or less local organizations that anticipated the Union.

Some one may be present who was at the first meeting a decade ago in the Second Baptist Church, Chicago. (Who that was there will forget it?) The pastor may have been at the earlier tentative gathering held at the Immanuel Baptist Church, Chicago, in connection with the anniversaries of the denomination the year previous. Some one may know personally of the earlier gatherings in the associations and states, and particularly that which has the honor of precedence, the meeting of the brethren in Nebraska. A letter to Dr. E. L. Gordon or President Sutherland of Grand Island, Nebraska, or to pastors Terry or Van Osdell or J. M. Coon in their respective fields, relative to initiation of this anticipative society would doubtless bring out new and interesting facts. The writer while recently at Grand Island was permitted to turn the pages of the first minute book of the early society. It is a document worth preserving. Despire not the day of small things.

CHICAGO, 1901.

One of the members of the society might very happily outline the Chicago Convention and pick out the salient features of the program. It will bring us all into sympathetic touch, and make us even at a distance, to have a part in the good things of the gathering of the young people's host. Moreover, it will prepare all minds for the reports of the Convention, which will be presently forthcoming in The Union and other denominational papers. Possibly an early letter from the delegate of the society may be on hand to be read. Let all rise and sing one of our Convention songs.

Onward Christian soldier, Marching as to war With the cross of Jesus Going on before.

LOVE FOR GOD AND LOVE FOR MAN.

The devotional study for the evening is on True Philanthropy. Gal. 6: 1-10. Philanthropy means love of mankind. This chapter is but one of the passages of Scripture that indicate this wholesome sentiment and spirit. Indeed true philanthropy finds its only substantial and effective basis in Christianity. The Greek and the Roman both had some aspirations toward it, but the true motive and the only sufficient incentive and support is found in the New Testament, in the religion of the Nazarene. Love for man is not going to amount to much, it is sure to drag and sink without the uplift of love to God. It is like the wires that the electric companies throw across the country for the linking of men's minds and the lighting of men's homes. They naturally sag toward the earth and are bound to ground and lose themselves without the vertical insulators thrown, ever and anon, in between. Love for God is the source and strength of love for man.

HELP A LITTLE.

The lesson begins and ends with a precept of character and consideration, wholly new in the world. The first is to be kind to the brother taken in a fault; the second is to do good to all men, especially the brother. This is not the way of the world. Out in the street any day you may see the charity of the old world. Let one of the little dogs of the street meet with accident and set up a howl, and every cur of the region is upon him to rend him limb from limb. To think of the doings of another is the Christian principle. To go out of the way to lift a fallen brother or to help him in distress, this is Christ-like. And it is to do it without expectation of payment or reward—but the reward is sure. "Let us not be weary in well doing, for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not." Every Christian is a soul uplifted that he may help to lift others.

"There's a hand held out in pity, There's a hand held out in love; It will pilot to the city Where our Father dwells above."

And yet there is a limit to man's help. We should note the two "burdens" of this passage. Vs. 2 says: "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ." This is the Christ principle. We may help many a man at the pinch of the hill. There are burdens many that we can share and so alleviate our brother's distress. But there is a burden that we cannot, in any way lift. It is the burden of personal responsibility to God. Hence the Scripture adds here (vs. 5) "Every man shall bear his own burden." No parent, nor fond parent, or wife, or friend, can appear for you before God. And so the kindest, most philanthropic thing we can do for our brother man is to tell him of that burden of sin which is his, and point straight to the Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the world. "For he that soweth to (into) his flesh shall of (out of) the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to (into) the spirit. Shall of (out of) the Spirit reap life everlasting."

HINTS.

They asked Daniel Webster what was the greatest thought that ever crossed his mind, and he answered sentimentally and solemnly, "My personal accountability toward God."

"Little girl, some one said, to the child carrying the baby boy almost as big as herself, 'sn't he too heavy for you?' "No," she cried, "why he's my brother!"

And yet the Christian is to do good unto all men. Recall here Mr. Geisweit's reply to the friend, well meaning, doubtless, but short sighted, who criticised the church because it did not go down to Galv. ston and do as the fraternal societies did in picking out their own members and separating them and caring for them. "That is something," he said, "you will never find the church of Christ doing." "What Baptists are there here?" "What Methodists?" "What Christians?" Nay, Nay. What needy one is here?

It is hard work caring for the poor and oftimes thankless that are about us. Someone says: "I wouldn't do it for the world." Brother, how about two worlds?—Baptist Union.

THE LANGUAGE OF LOVE.

Acts 20: 35; John 4: 34; 12: 27.

The language of love is not getting, but giving. Mr. Robert E. Spear relates a beautiful incident illustrative of the love for Christ and mankind, a love that finds its true expression in self-sacrifice: A missionary family was returning recently, after a rest in America, to the work in Tabriz, Persia. As the little party came to the crest of the hills that shut the great plains of Tabriz off from the Aras river and Mt. Ararat and Russia to the north, its members stopped to look across the gray plain, to the gray city and the great red rocky hills beyond, which gather up the sun and fling it down like javelins into the city. It was a dreary sight after the green fields of home, and one of the little girls at last looked up into her mother's face, and said: "It's not nearly so nice as America, mother, is it?" "No, my child," the mother replied; "that's why we've come." There was love in those hearts, and so there was loving service in those lives. That is love's way of showing itself, and of being love.

OPPORTUNITY MEASURED BY CHARACTER.

1 Kings 20: 40; John 4: 35; 2 Cor. 6: 2.

Edward Munford says that it is the character that makes the success, not the opportunity. Mr. Munford was recently sunning himself in his back yard where the household cat had been spending hours every day in front of a rat-hole leading to the stable next door. From her patience, her cautiousness, her strategy, you would have thought that her one ambition in life was to catch a rat, that she planned for him all day, and dreamed of him all night, and knew just what to do with him when she found him. On the morning in question, Munford saw a large rat balancing himself in the sun on the edge of a pail in the yard, the very picture of content. He watched him for some time, as he sipped the water, and daintily sprinkled and brushed himself, and thought how fortunate it would be if only the cat could see him; when lo! at that very moment of fortune, the cat appeared. She was still hungry for rats. She gazed awhile at the hole; then she sauntered towards the pail and the still unconscious rat. She was almost touching him before she saw him. There, at length, was the golden opportunity, the flood-tide of success! One spring, a shake or two, and he would be hers! Would he! She put out her nose and smelt him, within an inch—once, twice, the third time—but the rat was gone. Then Munford wrote down the moral: "It is not always he who has learned not to waste opportunity to whom the opportunity is given." How many there are who smell around their opportunities until they are beyond their reach. There are very many things about which the Scripture is true: "To-day is the day of salvation."

So nigh is grandeur to our dust, So near is God to man, When duty whispers low, "Thou must," The soul replies "I can."

—Emerson.



Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

Contributors to this column will please address Mrs. J. W. MANNING, 240 Duke Street, St. John, N. B.

PRAYER TOPIC FOR JULY.

For our Home Mission work in these Provinces, that the students going forth may be greatly helped and blessed in winning souls.

Notice.

The W. B. M. U. Convention for the Maritime Provinces will be held in Main Street church, St. John, N. B., on August 21-22. All delegates expecting to attend this Convention will please send their names to Mrs. Everett Jones, Douglas Avenue, St. John, before August 7th. Please do not wait until the August meeting of your Society to appoint your delegates. That will be too late. If it has not already been done, call a special meeting at the close of your weekly prayer service. The committee will not hold themselves responsible for the entertainment of delegates whose names are sent after the date stated. A post card will be sent to each one giving the name and address of the person where they will be entertained. Will you please return a post card to the address given you, stating by what train or boat you will arrive in St. John and at what hour so your hostess can meet you at the depot.

DEAR SISTERS.—It is Sabbath evening. The day has been a full one and the body is weary, but the heart is filled with praise.

Last week a letter was sent to "Tidings" telling you of Somalningham's only sister. By this mail we send you the glad message that our expectation has been realized. A conference and church meeting took the place of the regular service this morning. People from the town were present in unusually large numbers. Curiosity drew them; scorn and ridicule were stamped upon many faces, but they heard enough of the gospel to be "a Saviour of life unto life," or of "death unto death." Some among them appeared to give undivided attention to the things which they heard. We felt the presence of the Spirit as our brother, Vaeracharyulu, spoke to the strangers. "It is not usual for you to come to our services. We are glad to have you do so, but would like to know what has drawn you in such large numbers on this particular day. Why have you come?" "We understand that a young man from Vizagapatam has come in here seeking baptism and we have come to see," said a frank-ountenanced young man. "The report is not quite correct. A woman has, however, come from Vizagapatam and this morning intends asking the church for baptism. For forty years or more this woman has lived a strict Hindu life according to the teachings of your sacred books. She has gone hither and thither, worshipping at many shrines. Hoping to obtain forgiveness for sin, she has performed the most disgusting rites. Some years ago, through the help of a brother, she learned to read a very little. In after years a copy of the New Testament came into her possession and she began to read it for herself. She was convinced that neither washings nor alms, neither penances nor propitiations, but the blood of Jesus Christ alone was sufficient to atone for the sinner's guilt. She has accepted this sacrifice and now wishes to identify herself with the followers of this Jesus. The gospel is for woman as well as for man and with equal joy we receive her into the church of Christ."

It is most difficult for us to appreciate the position of this new convert. Just out from heathenism, for the second time in her life she was at a Christian service; never had she witnessed a baptism and was entirely unacquainted with the practices of the church. Moreover, it was most natural that she should shrink from speaking before the Christian brethren, but before that crowd of curious unsympathetic Hindus—surely it was a trial of her faith! A very present help the Lord was to her and her testimony was most satisfactory.

Nor did she come alone. The wife of the brother baptized Raster Sunday, said in answer to prayer the Lord gave her strength to acknowledge her faith in him and to ask for baptism. She has been so happy to-day and feels that a new life in Christ is to mean a new life in the home for herself and husband. Child marriage has been the curse of this home. With exceeding joy we rejoiced to hear the husband say that he believed his wife had unfeigned faith in Jesus Christ. There were yet many things for her to learn and it might be that she would fall in the time of temptation, but he was convinced that she was trusting in Jesus. A few months ago we would have expected him to rejoice that he had an opportunity to speak against this woman to whom he was married in childhood and whose presence has ever been distasteful to him. "If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature."

And the dear old mother of this goldsmith family! About seventy years of idolatry and superstition have deadened and darkened her mind, yet the light of the gospel has at length pierced that gloom and she now says: "I used to worship idols because I knew not the truth. During the past two years, however, I have been learning of Jesus Christ, and now I have forsaken all idols and am trusting in Jesus only and wish to be baptized into His name." For some months past she has been importunate in her request for baptism and it was a great joy to her that the church received her and she was to be baptized with her daughter. Adamma's mother and Cook's wife were also received. It was nearly ten when the meeting that had begun about seven o'clock closed. We then gathered at the baptistry in the garden and in the presence of the rejoicing church and goodly number of heathen onlookers, these five women put on Christ in baptism. It was a happy morning. We know there was joy in the presence of the angels as well as in the hearts of the little flock of God's redeemed who worship the Father in this place.

At half past three we again gathered in the chapel. For an hour or more we passed on to others the help we had received through the study of the Word during the past week. The five sisters baptized this morning were given the right hand of fellowship, after which we together partook of the Lord's Supper. Some of the strangers who came this morning were present at the afternoon service. When we left the chapel at six they seemed desirous to learn yet more and came over to the mission house to talk with Mr. Gullison and some of the brethren.

While you rejoice that these sisters have come into the light, forget not, dear sisters, to pray that grace and wisdom may be given that these new-born babes in Christ Jesus may daily grow in grace and in the knowledge of Jesus, and that through them others may find eternal life.

Yours in common service, IDA M. NEWCOMBE

Bimalipatam, India, May 26, 1901.

Greenville, Cumberland Co., N. S.

Our W. M. A. S. held its sixth anniversary, by invitation, at the home of our sister, Mrs. Clifford Pardy. The meeting was a pleasant and profitable one. At the close of the meeting tea was served when we spent a very pleasant social hour. Missionary Sunday was observed by a concert, which consisted of music, recitations, readings, etc. At the close a collection of \$4.45 was taken which was given for home missions. With a membership of eighteen we have raised during the year \$35 for missionary purposes. More interest has been evinced in the work during the past year than ever before, under the leadership of our President, Mrs. Dickson Teed, for which we thank God and take courage.

MRS. RUFUS S. PURDY, Sec'y.

Our W. M. A. S. at Macnaquack is in a fairly healthy condition, we have added ten new members with a good prospect of more uniting with us soon. Our monthly meetings are not kept up as they should be, the sisters live so far apart. We had a successful missionary meeting last month, we purpose holding them more frequently.

MRS. HOWARD.

Havelock, Kings Co.

No doubt the readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR would like to hear from our Aid Society in connection with Butternut Ridge church. Our monthly meetings are held regularly and a good interest manifest. Through the faithful, earnest efforts of our President, Mrs. J. W. Brown, the attendance at our meetings is good and new names are being added to our list. We have adopted the plan of holding a public missionary meeting in the audience room of the church on the evening of the fifth Sunday of every month, at which a silver collection is taken increasing our fund for missions. We have a Mission Band in connection with our society with Miss Minnie Keith as President. On Sunday, May 26th, we enjoyed the privilege of having Miss Flora Clark with us, who met with the Mission Band in the afternoon and gave an inspiring address which touched the hearts of the children and aroused an interest which we hope will not lessen. In the evening Miss Clark was with us in our public meeting and gave a soul-stirring address, showing her whole soul was filled with the love of the mission cause. Her appeal to the sisters of the church for their co-operation and sympathy in the work we hope will be productive of much good in our work. A programme had been arranged which was admirably carried out. The pastor, president, choir, and children of Mission Band participating. We hope much may be accomplished through our Society in the coming year.

S. R. ALWARD, Sec'y.

July 4th, 1901.

Amounts Received by Treasurer Mission Bands.

FROM JULY 5 TO 17.

Lockeport, toward Mr Morse's salary, F. M., \$10.60; Hantsport, F. M., \$3; Brussels St., St. John, F. M., \$50; Forest Glen, toward Miss Clarke's salary, F. M., \$9.50; Chipman, toward Miss Clarke's salary, F. M., \$5; Lawrencetown, to constitute Miss Wheslock, L. M., F. M., \$10; St. Martins, F. M., \$2.50; H. M., \$2.50; Coll. Southern Association, F. M., \$2.50; Albert St., Woodstock, F. M., \$6; 1st church, Yarmouth, to constitute Miss Minnie Patten and Miss Polly Alder, life members, F. M., \$21; Fairfield, H. M., \$5; Harvey, H. M., \$1.45; Little River, F. M., \$2. IDA CRAWDALL, Treasurer Mission Band. Chipman, N. B.

Amounts Received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U. FROM JULY 4TH TO 15TH.

Bedeque, F. M., \$18.32; H. M., \$10.50; Maccan, F. M., \$7; H. M., 25c; Tidings 25c.; Annandale, F. M., \$1; H. M., 75c.; The Range, Tidings 25c.; Amherst, to constitute the Rev. W. E. Bates a life member F. M., \$12.50; H. M., \$12.50; Amherst, to constitute Mrs. Sarah Mitchell a life member F. M., \$12.50; H. M., \$12.50, proceeds of Thank-offering meeting, F. M., \$40; H. M., \$30; Argyle Head, F. M., 70c.; From a friend, H. M., \$5; Cumberland Bay, F. M., \$17; H. M., \$12; Clements Vale, F. M., \$9.45; Clements Vale, to constitute Mrs. Pudence Chute a life member F. M., \$25; Weymouth, F. M., \$20.10; Port Greville, F. M., \$2; Hazelbrook, F. M., \$8; H. M., \$4; Falkland Ridge, F. M., \$3.50; H. M., 75c.; proceeds of public meeting, F. M., \$3.50; H. M., \$3.25; Palmouth, F. M., \$20; H. M., \$7; Point de Bute, F. M., \$14.15; Long Creek, F. M., \$5; H. M., \$4; Gavelton, F. M., \$2; Mrs. A. Hatfield, Tusket, F. M., \$1; St. John, Geimain street, F. M., \$35; Clarence, F. M., \$9; H. M., \$9; Lower Economy and Five Islands, F. M., \$5.10; H. M., \$3.25; Japanese work, \$1.65; reports 10c.; Tidings, 25c.; Harper's Brook, towards Miss Clarke's expenses, \$17; Halifax, 1st church, to constitute Rev. A. Chute a life member, H. M., \$25; Halifax, 1st church, Mr. A. L. Wood, to constitute Mrs. Wood a life member, F. M., \$25; Homeville, F. M., \$4.50; coll. quarterly meeting, \$2.60; Hillsboro, F. M., \$13.39; H. M., \$4.50; New Albany, F. M., \$5.60; Tidings, 25c; reports, 15c.; Clyde River, Mrs. Hugh McMillan, to constitute herself a life member, F. M., \$25; Yarmouth, proceeds of Thank-offering meeting, and to constitute Mrs. Amos Healey a life member F. M., \$16.75; H. M., \$16.70; Port Medway, F. M., \$7.25; H. M., \$1; West Jeddore, F. M., \$11; H. M., \$1.50; Wittenberg, F. M., \$3; H. M., \$3.25; Great Village, F. M., \$9; H. M., \$1; Albert, F. M., \$7; Chester, F. M., \$10.76; H. M., \$1.40; East Jeddore, F. M., \$10; H. M., \$3.50; St. Stephen, F. M., \$10.25; H. M., \$3.57; Port Maitland, F. M., \$5; Salisbury, F. M., \$4; H. M., 60c.; Truro, Prince Street, H. M., \$5; Mill Village, \$3.60; Hopewell Hill, F. M., \$10; G. L. M., \$1; Tidings, 25c.; Hopewell Cape, F. M., \$6; Harvey, F. M., \$3.45; H. M., \$2.19; Spring Hill, F. M., \$3.25; H. M., \$1; Mrs. Cooper, special offering, F. M., \$4.

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

A GIRL'S INFLUENCE ON YOUNG MEN FRIENDS.

Here is a part of a young girl's life of which the large majority think very little. To amuse and entertain each other seems the chief end for which young men and women come together, and neither sex seems regardful of what may result from what they say or do, so long as the laugh is a merry one; the young girl feels that she is admired, the young man is gratified by evident satisfaction in his society.

The setting one's self up as a sort of reformer and making all the young men whom you know feel as if they were under a microscope which will disclose all their defects, will not aid you or them. The right step to take first is to set up a high and noble standard for yourself, and then demonstrate its charm by your own attraction.

One way in which a pleasant girl friend can help a man's life is by the character of her conversation. What one wants to accomplish is to speak freely and pleasantly about things which are delightful to talk about, to avoid gossip and evil speaking of others, to use clean, pure English, without slang, and to lead the conversation into impersonal channels.

She should know enough of current events to speak understandingly about the things that we all ought to know, and which all young men like to discuss—the things which stir the nation's heart—the events which rouse the attention of the world—the books which excite public attention—the beautiful things of the earth which are about you—the good deeds of good men and women who are helping the world along—to check any unkind tale-bearing or insinuation, or especially any criticism of girls you know. A man goes away refreshed from a visit which has made him think and talk of such things, and especially if he has had a sweet bright young girl to talk to.

The world our young men have to work in is a hard, rough place, and they have no time to think quietly over what lies outside of the confines of their day's duty. To find that their girl companions have always some new, interesting thing, sincerely and simply good to talk about, is a great source of enjoyment and a big step upward.

A young girl in whose society young men feel that they are sure to receive some inspiration to improve themselves is surely "good for something," which helps the progress of the world.—Ledger Monthly.

Run Down

That is the condition of thousands of people who need the stimulus of pure blood—that's all.

They feel tired all the time and are easily exhausted.

Every task, every responsibility, has become hard to them, because they have not the strength to do nor the power to endure.

William Ross, Sarnia, Ont., who was without appetite and so nervous he could not sleep, and Leslie R. Swink, Dublin, Pa., who could not do any work without the greatest exertion, testify to the wonderful building-up efficacy of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It purifies the blood, gives strength and vigor, restores appetite and makes sleep refreshing. It is the medicine for all debilitated conditions.

Hood's Pills cure constipation. Price 25 cents.



Ordination.

A council of ministers and laymen convened in the Baptist meeting house, Aylesford, N. S., July 12, to ordain to the work of the gospel ministry Bro. A. C. Lewis, pastor elect of the Lower Aylesford Baptist church. The clerk of the church called the meeting to order and Rev. D. H. Simpson, of Berwick, led in prayer. After the list of delegates was read the council organized by choosing Rev. J. L. Read as Moderator, and J. D. Spidell, Secretary. After the necessary preliminaries the candidate was asked to come forward and give his Christian experience, call to the ministry and views of the Christian doctrine. This he did to the satisfaction of the entire council. In the evening the following programme was carried out, interspersed by music from the choir: Invocation prayer by Pastor D. H. Simpson; Reading of Scripture, Pastor E. D. Reid; Prayer, Rev. Isaiah Wallace; Sermon, Prof. E. M. Keirstead, D. D.; Ordaining Prayer, Rev. J. L. Read, with laying on of hands by Rev. Messrs. M. P. Freeman, P. R. Foster, A. Chipman, J. Wallace; Right Hand of Fellowship, Pastor W. N. Hutchins; Charge to the Candidate, Pastor H. R. Hatch; Charge to the Church, Pastor H. N. Parry; benediction by Rev. Arthur C. Lewis. All the churches from Bridgetown to Gasperau, inclusive, were invited to sit in council with the above named church. Sixteen ministers and eighteen laymen composed the council. Several brethren were invited to seats, including Deacon C. W. Ward, editor of "The Democrat-Journal," New Mexico. Rev. A. C. Lewis, the newly ordained pastor of the Aylesford church, enters the Baptist ministry well qualified for preaching the gospel. He has a strong mind finely trained, and a heart beautifully cultivated, and he has already established a good record for preaching. We predict for him a bright and prosperous career. J. D. SPIDELL, Sec'y.

Quarterly Meeting.

On the evening of July 1st, the quarterly meeting of the Island of Cape Breton, held its first session with the church at Homeville. The service was conducted by Brethren Kinley and Steel. Brother Kinley has lately accepted a call to the Moreau group. Bro. Steel of Acadia, was the preacher of the evening and his practical, spicy remarks were much appreciated. Bro. Young of North Sydney failed to appear, but at the opening meeting on Tuesday, Rev. A. J. Vincent of Sydney, took the chair as his representative. Delegates were present from Sydney, Glace Bay, Homeville, Myra and Louisburg. Bro. Vincent gave an encouraging report from Sydney. The Baptists at Glace Bay are increasing in number and are very hopeful for the future. The Port Moreau church is fast declining through removals. Homeville and Myra churches having been pastorless for the last 6 months feel happy in having secured the services of so good a man as Bro. Kinley, of Wine Harbor. And Louisburg Baptists have made a step in the right direction having started collecting for a church. Bro. Steel preaches for them twice each Sabbath. After the business of the morning was over, Mr. Vincent gave an instructive talk on the Inspiration and Message of the Books of the Bible. In the afternoon the ladies took up most of the time and under the leadership of Miss Harrington, the county secretary, carried out an interesting programme, including papers, well rendered, by Miss Martell and Miss Holmes. In the evening Pastor Archibald spoke on Home Missions and Pastor Vincent on Foreign Missions. Altogether it was a successful gathering. Two collections were made one at the Women's meeting of \$2.65 and one on Tuesday evening of \$5.00.

Very truly Secretary pro tem.

Inspector General Baden-Powell, reporting on the South African constabulary from Moddersfontein, May 14th, says: "I have inspected the contingent of 28 officers and 1,208 non-coms. and men, who have recently joined the South African constabulary from Canada, and have found them in every way satisfactory. They promise to be a valuable addition to our corps and an acquisition to the new colony. The contingent has now been armed and equipped and proceeds this week to take its place in the field, where, I am confident it will render a good account of itself in pacifying the country."

Personal.

Rev. J. H. MacDonald entered upon his work as pastor of the Fredericton church on Sunday last, with good congregations and otherwise encouraging conditions.

Rev. J. H. Hughes supplied the German St. church on Sunday last, preaching with all his old-time vigor and ability.

Pastor Waring is away on vacation. The Brussels St. church was supplied on Sunday by Mr. W. H. Dyas who was heard with deep interest.

Rev. Prof. Keirstead, D. D., and Prof. Tufts, D. C. L., left Halifax on the 18th inst., by S. S. Evangeline for England. We understand that they will spend some weeks in England, a part of the time engaged in special studies at Oxford University. They will visit a number of the chief places of interest in England and Scotland and perhaps extend their journey to the continent. Dr. Keirstead expects to remain until the autumn and attend the meetings of the Baptist Union to be held in Edinburgh in October.

Literary Notes.

The End of the Deal is a title of an unusually good business serial story which is to begin in an early number of The Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia. A famous transaction on the Chicago Board of trade is the basis upon which the author, Mr. Will Payne, has founded this striking romance of the wheat pit. A charming love story runs through the stern and stirring plot.

"The Book World" for August makes a new departure in presenting its readers with the first instalment of a high class serial by Max Pemberton. To judge by the opening chapters, The Giant's Gate will prove a story of intense interest and unusual adventure. In addition to the customary list of special articles, short stories, news of authors and plays, comprehensive book reviews, etc., there are illustrated articles on The Development of The American Locomotive by Waldon Fawcett; on Treasure Trove in Coppers, by Mrs. J. S. Remy, with special reference to the famous Drake Collection; on Book Plates, their origin, history and value by John de Morgan, and on The Little Mothers of New York by Mrs. O. B. Bunce.

A Washington despatch of July 21 says: The weather bureau to night issued the following special bulletin: Practically the entire country was covered by the hot wave to day except the immediate Pacific coast and in the states of Iowa, Missouri and Illinois, nearly all previous high records were exceeded. The maximum temperature line of 100 degrees encircles the entire great corn belt. At Davenport and Dubuque, Ia., and at Springfield, Ill., the maximum temperature of 106 degrees were 2 degrees above the highest previous record, while at St. Louis the maximum of 106 degrees has been equalled but once before, on August 12, 1887. At Chicago the maximum of 102 degrees equals the previous high record of July 10, of the present year. In the states of Iowa, Montana and Kansas, the duration of the present heated term is without precedent, there having practically been no interruption to the temperature of 90 degrees or over since June 18, a period of 34 days. On 18 days of this period the maximum temperature of Kansas City was 100 or more. There are as yet no indication of any relief from the abnormal heat.

The Pall Mall Gazette published a somewhat remarkable communication from its Paris correspondent, giving circumstantial details of an alleged conspiracy to overthrow the French republic and install Prince Louis Napoleon as Emperor of France. The correspondent is assured that September 14, upon which date the Czar intends to promote Prince Louis to full generalship in the Russian army, has been selected as the occasion for a demonstration to support the claims of this prince who is a close friend of the Russian ally, but all the elements opposed to the present regime. The names of M. Deroulede, the Marquis De Lur Saluces and M. Marcel Habert are mentioned as the leading spirits of the movement, and several high functionaries of the government are alleged to be assisting the movement with funds.

It is intended to discourage indiscriminate presentation of addresses to the Duke of Cornwall and York in order that the time of the royal party may be economized as much as possible. It is a strict rule, from which there will be no deviation, that no address can be presented to his royal highness unless a copy of it is first sent to the Government House, Ottawa, well in advance of the duke's arrival, in order that its terms may be scrutinized and approved. In very few instances, probably only in the leading cities, will civic addresses be read. Others will be "taken as read," and when a number are presented in any one city, the duke will make but one reply.

Terrific thunder storms over the northern parts of England on Friday presaged a break up of the heat wave. At Newcastle-on-Tyne the streets were flooded, and traffic of all kinds was temporarily suspended.

Notices.

Convention Notice.

The Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces will hold its fifty-sixth annual meeting in the First Baptist Church of Moncton, opening on Saturday, the 24th of August, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Notices are now being mailed to the Clerks of all the churches, with blanks for credentials of delegates, to be returned to me before August 17th. Persons desirous of securing entertainment from the Moncton church must send their names to J. J. Wallace, Esq., Moncton. The credential sent to me does not secure this.

HERBERT C. CAREW, Secretary of Convention. Fredericton, July 19.

Travelling Arrangements for Baptist Convention to be held in Moncton.

The following Railway and Steamboat Lines will carry delegates to the Baptist Convention to be held at Moncton, N. B., from 23 to 28 August, 1901, at one first class fare to be paid going and will be returned free on presentation of certificate of attendance signed by the Secretary of the Convention to the ticket agent or purser.

Star Line, S. S. Co., Central Railway Co. of N. B., Moncton and Buctouche and St. Martins, Upham Ry., S. S. John L. Cann, N. B. and P. E. I. Railway Co., Canada Coals & Railway Co., Ltd.

The Canada Eastern Railway will grant single fare for round trip tickets to delegates. Some will be sold on August 22nd to 26th and will be good to return up to August 30th.

The Charlottetown Steam Navigation Co., will give certificates for return which will require to be signed by some officer of the Convention to be valid.

The Intercolonial, Canadian Pacific, P. E. Island, Dominion Atlantic, Harvey and Salisbury and Central Railway, Ltd., of Nova Scotia, also Steamer Prince Rupert, Halifax and Yarmouth Line will provide standard certificates to delegates at starting station, which, when properly filled up and signed by the Secretary of the Convention will be accepted by the ticket agent at Moncton for a return ticket. Delegates will be careful to procure their certificates when purchasing ticket.

The Cumberland Railway & Coal Company will issue return tickets from all stations on the Company's line (except Springhill) to Springhill Junction at first-class one way fare, good from August 20 to 31. Delegates will require to present certificates from clerk or pastor of their church to procure tickets.

Purchase your ticket through to Moncton at starting station whenever possible so as to avoid procuring more than one certificate and reticketing at Junction Stations. Certificates for all lines good until 31st August, with the exception of the Canada Eastern which are only good till the 30th.

A. H. JONES } Committee.  
H. E. GROSS }

Moncton, July 17, 1901.

The Convention.

Will the delegates to the Convention send their names to the undersigned before the 10th August in order that homes may be provided for them. For those who desire to be accommodated at the hotels or boarding houses at their own expense special rates will be arranged. Delegates to the B. Y. P. U. should also be delegates to the Convention to ensure entertainment. The church proposes to entertain only delegates.

J. J. WALLACE, For Committee. Moncton, N. B., July 15.

The eighth annual session of the New Brunswick Baptist Convention will open at Hartland, Carleton County, on Friday, Sept. 13th, at 10 a. m. The Sunday School Conventions will hold its sessions on Thursday preceding the regular meeting of Convention. The Baptist Annuity Association meets with the same body on Saturday at 3 p. m. The churches and Sabbath schools are requested to appoint delegates, so that a full attendance may be assured. Travelling arrangements will be announced later.

W. E. MCINTYRE, Sec'y.

Acadia Seminary.

It is expected that the Board of Governors will shortly be able to announce the name of the successor to Mr. MacDonald as Principal of the Seminary. In the meantime the correspondence connected with the School will be in the hands of Professor Sawyer. Persons who desire calendars or any information respecting the School are accordingly requested to address their enquiries to Professor Everett W. Sawyer, Wolfville, N. S.

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Any desired selection of studies from either our Business or Short-hand Courses (or from both) may be made.

REMEMBER—St. John's climate and our superior ventilating facilities make study in summer just as pleasant as in any other season.



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S. KERR & SON

Oddfellow's Hall.

New York Tribune: The age of miracles apparently is not past. Booker T. Washington has himself told of the embarrassment of his white friends in the south who respected him and approved his work, over the question of a suitable title for him. They wanted to treat him with the utmost civility, but could not quite bring themselves to call a negro "mister." So they generally compromised on "professor," and Mr. Washington, gentleman that he is, always adapted himself to their prejudices. But now comes the thoroughly old-line southern Charleston News and Courier speaking of "Mr. Washington" and indicating an objection to the word "negro" as descriptive of men of his class, and substituting the word "colored" in its place. Evidently Mr. Washington is right in teaching the negroes that they need not worry about their future standing in the southern community if they learn to be industrious, respectable, property-owning citizens, who are of use to their fellow men.

The ministers of the powers now freely admit that the prospect of a conclusion of the Chinese negotiations is growing darker. The situation is most serious, as the deadlock has continued for more than a month. The neutral ministers assert that either Great Britain or Russia must make material concessions before a conclusion of the agreement is possible. Meanwhile the committees of the ministers are working upon comparatively unimportant details, such as improvements in navigation; but if the financial questions were settled the negotiations could be closed in a day.



**Sick Headache?**

Food doesn't digest well? Appetite poor? Bowels constipated? Tongue coated? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills; they cure dyspepsia, biliousness.

25c. All druggists.

Want your mustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use **BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers**

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To any address in Canada fifty finest Thick Ivory Visiting Cards, printed in the best possible manner, with name in Steel plate script, ONLY 25c. and 2c. for postage. When two or more pkgs. are ordered we will pay postage. These are the very best cards and are never sold under 50 to 75c. by other firms.

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I am using it,

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Chimes and Pools,  
Best Superior Copper and Tin. Get our price.  
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Baltimore, Md.

**Wanted Everywhere**

Bright young folks to sell Patriotic Goods. Some ready, others now in preparation in England.

Address to-day the

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Bridgetown, N. S.

**Real Estate**

For sale in the growing and beautiful town of Berwick.

I have now for Sale several places right in the village in price from \$700 to \$3,500. Some of them very desirable properties. I have also a number of farms outside on my list. Some of them very fine fruit farms, from \$1,500 to \$7,000. Correspondence solicited and all information promptly given. Apply to—

**J. ANDREWS,**  
Real Estate Broker, Berwick, N. S.  
March, 1901.

**HONORED AT HOME AND ABROAD.**

The only Institution in the MARITIME PROVINCES in affiliation with the BUSINESS EDUCATORS' ASSOCIATION, of Canada, and the INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTS, of Nova Scotia, is the

**MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGE,**

HALIFAX, N. S.

**KAULBACK & SCHURMAN,**  
Proprietors.

**The Home**

**BABIES' CLOTHES.**

Do not burden a little child with heavy clothes. Firemen who are compelled to work near the heat of a blast furnace wear shirts of pure wool to absorb the perspiration, and a baby who perspires excessively should wear a light shirt of woollen gauze for the same reason. The child should also wear his flannel bandage until he is two years old. Some mothers take it off when the child is six months old, but this is a mistake. It not only absorbs the perspiration, but it keeps off the chill from the abdomen, and thus prevents disease of the stomach, to which so many infants are peculiarly liable. When the second summer is past the flannel bandage may be removed, but until then it should be retained. After the abdomen and vital parts of the body of the child are covered, the remainder of the clothes should be of as light texture as practicable. Do not burden the little one with any heavy clothing in hot weather. Light muslin or delicate gauzelike flannel slips and socks are all that are strictly necessary in the way of a dress and shoes until the baby is a year old.—Sel.

**AQUATIC FLOWERS.**

The flowers of the water are quite different from those of the land. The vast majority of these flowers belong to the fresh water rivers and other streams and the inland lakes and ponds. These plants are different from the seaweeds and from any other vegetation which abounds in the ocean or on the coasts adjacent to the ocean.

None of the early flowers are aquatics. When the violets and buttercups are blossoming the flowers that grow in the ponds and rivers are not yet in bloom.

It is late in June when the cold waters of the lakes are warm enough for the leaves of the white water lily to appear on the surface. Soon after this the lily buds are seen, and soon the fragrant white blossoms are open to the sun and air.

The common bladderwort, *Utricularia vulgaris*, is another of the early aquatic blossoms of the year. It is a curious plant. Its much bisected leaves are floated in the water by bladders. Thoreau calls it "a dirty conditioned flower, like a slutish woman with a gaudy yellow bonnet," but this is probably because he has found the plant blossoming in some unseemly surroundings. On the bosom of a lake among the pure white water lilies the flowers which look like miniature pea blossoms are very attractive.—Ex.

**PIAZZA ROOMS.**

Nearly every family living in the country ought to have a piazza broad and ample enough in every way to be turned into an outdoor room by use of Japanese screens. Here the family may find a delightful sitting room, where the afternoon meal may be served, if desired, in the cool afternoon breezes. Such a piazza shut in by bead and bamboo portieres is sufficient screened to ensure necessary privacy, yet is an open air apartment to all intents and purposes.

One of the best carpets for such a piazza is a thick rug woven in "hit and miss" fashion of scraps and lengths of ingrain carpeting too much worn for any other use. Go about the house and secure every scrap you can of every kind. It will take a barrelful to make a good sized rug. Send it to the weaver, who will pull it to pieces and from the wool weave a thick rug as durable as one of Oriental make. It will cost about a dollar a square yard, but will outwear any rug that can be purchased for twice the money, and will be an artistic, comfortable floor covering, which will be pleasanter to walk upon than a thin, hard rug of cotton. A large table for newspapers, magazines and books should occupy some space in the piazza near the wall of the house, where the dampness cannot reach the books if showers come, though the screens will shut out all but the heaviest showers. Arrange a lounge of bamboo or some material that is not injured by dampness, in some part of the outdoor apartment, and add plenty of cushions and

pillows. A picturesque Oriental jar of red clay for cold water, which is kept cold in Oriental fashion by evaporation, will add to the comforts of the room.

It is a few moments' work to remove the rug and light furniture once a day and make the piazza fresh and clean with water and a mop. Some trailing vines growing over the balustrades of the piazza and one or two palms in boxes add a great deal to the appearance of this room. Here, too, might be displayed in a simple cabinet some interesting stones characteristic of the adjacent country, and on a shelf or platerack a few pieces of good old blue china, "venerable pieces of earthenware" \* \* \* their shallow circles overflowing with the milk and honey of a thousand pleasant associations.—Sel.

**A CHICKEN FRICASSEE.**

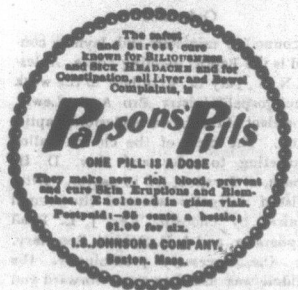
A chicken fricassee is one of the most common dishes of meat seen on the family table. Yet in nine cases out of ten it is a disappointment to the palate. It is always considered to a certain extent a company dish; one which we usually bring upon our table when guests are present and we wish to "put our best foot forward." King Henry IV. expressed his kindly thought for France when he expressed the hope that the good time was coming when "every peasant would have a fowl in his pot." The fricassee was the Frenchman's idea of a good dinner in the sixteenth century, as it is still the Englishman's and the American's in the twentieth century.

The "fowl in the pot" may be so badly cooked that it will not tempt a peasant. To be a success the fowl must be young and tender. A strong flavored old hen is good for nothing. A chicken for fricassee must be under two years of age. Moreover the chicken must be cooked just long enough to cook it thoroughly and no longer. It becomes dry and flavorless if it is cooked after it is done. It becomes tough if it is cooked too rapidly. Simmer it in water enough to cook it and no more. When it is cooked in too much water the chicken imparts its flavor to the broth, and while the broth is improved the chicken deteriorates in proportion.

A quart of water is sufficient to cook a three-pound chicken. Lay the pieces of chicken in the boiling water after they have been prepared. Skim the broth after the water boils; and then let it boil up again, cover the pot and let the chicken cook just one half hour. The chicken will be done if it is under a year old. If it is older cook it only a few moments longer. Dish it on a platter. Mix two tablespoonfuls of butter with two tablespoonfuls of flour, and stir the mixture into the broth. Add salt and pepper. Add also a dozen mushrooms to the sauce, when convenient. Let it simmer twenty minutes. Beat up the yolks of two or three eggs. Add a little of the hot broth to them; then stir the mixture in the rest of the broth and pour some of it around the chicken, which is dish up, serving the remainder in a boat with the chicken. Little triangles of toast two or three inches in size, and sometimes button onions boiled, are served with chicken fricassee.—Sel.

**Hard, Racking Coughs.**

Barring accidents, the person who gets along with the least amount of cough will live the longest. Of course, the right time to attack a cough is at the commencement, when it is a simple thing for the right treatment to drive the cough quickly away. As a general thing, however, people spend so much time experimenting with various remedies that the cough is well under way before they know it. Then comes the long siege. You feel the hard, racking all through your system, and get relief from nothing. You fill your stomach with nauseating mixtures to no purpose. Then you use compounds containing narcotic, which deceive temporarily, and leave you slightly worse. Some coughs of this kind hang on for weeks or even months, and, of course, they frequently develop into serious lung troubles. A true specific for all coughs is Adamson's Botanic Cough Balm, and it should be kept in the house against any emergency. With a cough that has become chronic the first effect of this remedy is a lessening of the dull sensation of pain which usually is felt with such a cough. Then you are conscious that the soreness is leaving you, and presently the desire to cough grows less frequent. All this process is brought about by the healing properties of the Balm. It is a compound of barks and gums. You can test it 25 cents at any druggist's. Get the genuine with "F. W. Kinsman & Co." blown in the bottle.



**Strong Points ABOUT B. B. B.**

1. Its Purity.
2. Its Thousands of Cures.
3. Its Economy. 1c. a dose.

**B. B. B.**  
Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, Purifies the Blood and removes all the impurities from a common Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore, and

**CURES**  
DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, HEARTBURN, SOUR STOMACH, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES.



Use the genuine  
**MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER**

"The Universal Perfume."  
For the Handkerchief Toilet and Bath.  
Refuse all substitutes.

"Count Tolstor's strength is gradually sinking," says a despatch from St. Petersburg, "in consequence of a disease of the stomach from which he has suffered for years. Lately he had been subject to violent cramps. His physicians have no hope."

At Moncton, Tuesday evening, there was a grand electrical display. Rain fell in torrents, with hailstones as large as peas. It is feared considerable damage will result from the hail.

Herbert Myers, a young son of James Myers, of Westfield Beach, was badly scalded Tuesday morning by pulling a kettle of boiling water over on him. His face and chest were burned.

The rains that have fallen in Kansas Tuesday and Wednesday have practically assured a corn yield of at least 50,000,000 bushels, and the yield may even be great. The state is under the influence of a low barometric condition, and more rain is expected.

Customs Officers Gardner and Jones, of Calais, on Tuesday seized a double team loaded with two large trunks containing cigars and tobacco, and arrested the driver, Alexander Shepard, colored. The team belongs to Wm. Smith, of Milltown, N. B., and had been hired to go to Bangor.

At Dalhousie, N. B. Tuesday evening, during a heavy thunder storm, lightning struck the spire of St. John's Presbyterian church, and within an hour the fine building was burned.

I was cured of a severe cold by **MIN-ARD'S LINIMENT.**

**R. F. HEWSON,**

Oxford, N. S.

I was cured of a terrible sprain by **MIN-ARD'S LINIMENT.**

**FRED COULSON, Y. A. A. C.**

Yarmouth, N. S.

I was cured of black Erysipelas by **MIN-ARD'S LINIMENT.**

**J. W. RUGGLES,**

Ingleville.

JULY 24,  
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**The Sunday School**

**BIBLE LESSON.**

Abridged from Peloubets' Notes.

Third Quarter, 1901.

JULY TO SEPTEMBER.

**ABRAHAM AND LOT.**

Lesson V. Aug. 4. Genesis 13: 1-18.

**GOLDEN TEXT.**

Whatever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.—Matt. 7: 12.

**EXPLANATORY.**

AND ABRAHAM WENT UP (from the lowlands to the hilly country) OUT OF EGYPT. Abraham did not remain long in Egypt. INTO THE SOUTH. Not southerly from Egypt, but into the "Negeb," the southern portion of Palestine, called the South, as we now speak of the South, the West, or the East.

AND ABRAHAM WAS VERY RICH. The danger of riches appears prominently here, in the very first case in which riches, as such, are mentioned.

ABRAHAM CALLED ON THE NAME OF THE LORD. At the old altar he re-established his public and family religious life. "Doubtless Dean Stanley is right in saying that Egypt represented to him what we call the 'world.' And Abraham had shaken off its dust from his feet, and returned to a closer walk with God."

WORLDLY PROSPERITY COMPELS A SEPARATION.—Vs. 5-7. LOT ALSO. He was a good man. It is said that "he vexed his righteous soul" at the deeds of the Sodomites, his neighbors; but he did not have the strength of faith, the nobleness of character, the depth of piety which his uncle possessed.

AND THE LAND WAS NOT ABLE TO BEAR THEM; i. e., the land did not furnish space enough for the numerous herds to graze.

AND THERE WAS A STRIFE. "As the inevitable result of this the rival shepherds, eager to secure the best pasture for their own flocks and the best wells for their own cattle and camels, came to high words and probably to blows about their respective rights." AND THE CANANITE. "The lowlander," the descendants of Canaan, fourth son of Ham, after whom the land was named. AND THE PERIZZITE. "The highlander," or dweller in the hills and mountains of Palestine, in the open country and in villages, as opposed to the Canaanites, who occupied walled towns.

ABRAHAM, THE PEACEMAKER.—Vs. 8, 9. AND ABRAHAM SAID UNTO LOT. As the older, as the richer, as the more favored of God, as the better and more generous man, Abraham speaks first. LET THERE BE NO STRIFE. . . BETWEEN ME AND THEE. "It is evident that Lot was beginning to take part with his herdsmen, and regard himself as an injured man." And there was danger that the quarrel of the servants might soon alienate their masters. FOR WE BE BROTHERS. In kinship, in love, in interests, and especially in religion. If we are brethren, let us act like brothers, and not like enemies.

IS NOT THE WHOLE LAND BEFORE THEE? That is, I willingly give you the choice of the whole.

LOT'S UNWISE CHOICE. HE PITCHES HIS TENT TOWARD SODOM.—Vs. 10-13. AND LOT LIFTED UP HIS EYES. From some high hill whence a wide range of country could be seen. AND BEHELD ALL THE PLAIN OF JORDAN. Probably the "Ghor," or depression near the mouth of the river, and one of the most remarkable depressions in the world. THAT IT WAS WELL WATERED EVERYWHERE. This was the great necessity in the East. It would

promise him security from periodical famine. It seemed to him a paradise. (See description in Lesson IX.) BEFORE THE LORD DESTROYED, etc., as described in Lesson IX. This, doubtless, changed the face of the country. EVEN AS THE GARDEN OF THE LORD. Although the immediate vicinity of the Dead Sea is barren enough, the Ghor, or deep depression at the northern and southern extremities, teems with life and vegetation. LIKE THE LAND OF EGYPT. The richest and most fertile land then known. AS THOU COMEST UNTO ZOAR. Rather ZÖR. Not the Zoar near the Dead Sea, to which Lot fled after the destruction of Sodom, but ZÖR, the border land of Egypt toward the east, near the Great Wall which once stretched across from the Mediterranean to the Gulf of Suez.

THEN LOT CHOSE HIM ALL THE PLAIN. Not only because of its great fertility, but because this region lay on the great route of Eastern travel, and promised to the keen eye of Lot a rich market for the produce of his flocks, as well as the luxuries and refinements of wealth.

LOT . . . PITCHED HIS TENT TOWARD SODOM. R. V. "Moved his tent (now here, now there) as far as Sodom."

BUT THE MEN OF SODOM WERE WICKED. This is stated to show the mistake of Lot's choice, and the danger he encountered from pitching his tent near them. SINNERS BEFORE (or against) THE LORD EXCEEDINGLY. That is, so openly and boldly sinners that their sin was a defiance of God, and demanded the attention of heaven. Not ten good men could be found in it, including Lot (Gen. 18).

THE FRUITS OF THE TWO CHOICES.—Vs. 14-18. Immediately after the departure of Lot, God appeared again to Abraham, as if to reward him for his generosity, and to show him that his apparent losses for the sake of peace and love were no real losses, but would be made up to him a thousand fold in a higher and better way. The old promise was renewed, and intensified and enlarged.

**LITTLE RED MEN.**

An Indian baby's first year is spent strapped up in a tight little cradle, such as you have seen in pictures. When the little feet get out of the cradle they will soon learn to run about. Then the little red man will mount on a cornstalk and take such rides as you take on a cane or broom. He would say that his horse is much better, because it makes such a dust.

As soon as the little red woman is out of her cradle, she begins to carry a doll or a puppy on her back, just as her mamma used to carry her. She makes cunning little wigwags, too, and plays "keep house" while her little brother plays at hunting and fishing.

But the little red boys and girls do not play all the time. They learn to help their mothers, and a good Indian mother takes great pains to teach her children to be polite. She teaches them that they must never ask a person his name; they must never pass between an older person and the fire; and they must never, never speak to older people while they are talking.

When a little red man forgets these very good rules and is rude, what do you suppose his mother says to him? I am sure you can never guess. She says: "Why you act like a little white child!" Can it be that these little red men can teach us lessons in politeness?—Selected.

**THE POPULAR TOMMY.**

I read of a little boy—Tommy—who would give his last marble, run on errands all day and never grumble; give the best place to somebody else, no matter who, and feel as glad in seeing other folks have a good time that he forgot himself! Everybody liked Tommy. Grandmother smiled all over when she saw him coming. Aunt Winnie, who was a busy woman, smiled at him and said: "Just in time, Tommy; run and—" When Tommy went to spend the day with Grandmother and Aunt Winnie the folks at home all missed him. One would say: "Where is Tommy? I wish he was at home. And another: "If Tommy were only here!" Tommy was one of the unselfish helpers. Are there any Tommy's at your house? "You can be a little helper, Child so fair! And your kindly deeds can make, For your heavenly Father's sake Sunshine, love and happiness Everywhere!" —Sel.

The departure from Peking on Friday 12, of Prince Chun, younger brother of Emperor Kwang Su, who has been selected formally to apologize at Berlin for the murder of Baron Von Kettler, was a spectacular event.

Lieut. W. H. J. Nickerson, who received the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery in caring for the wounded under a heavy fire at Makkerrstrom, April 20th, is a native of Sackville, a son of Rev. David Nickerson, M. A., who about a quarter of a century ago was Church of England rector of that parish.

A letter from Cardinal Gotti to the heads of the various orders in France, says that the Ho'y-See has decided that while condemning all the provisions of the new French law impairing the rights, prerogatives and legitimate liberties of the congregations, nevertheless, in order to avert the very grave consequences of the extinction of the congregations in France which do so much good, it will permit unrecognized institutions to apply for authorizations under conditions specified in the letter.

At Friday's shooting of the National Rifle Association at Biele, England won the Echo Challenge Shield, with a score of 1,609. Scotland scored 1,500, and Ireland 1,385. The match that always attracts a big body of competitors is that for the Prince of Wales' prize, and Friday's contest was not an exception to this rule. The match is open only to winners of N. R. A. medals, and the aggregate value of the prizes reaches \$1,500. There are two ranges, 200 and 600 yards, with ten shots at each distance. The highest Canadian score was 82. Capt Wetmore, of New Brunswick, made 79.

**You Can Cure It.**

A New Cure for Catarrh in Tablet Form.

The old time treatment for catarrh was in the form of douches or sprays; later on, internal remedies were given with greater success but being in liquid or powdered form were inconvenient and were open to the same objection to all liquid remedies, that is, that they lost whatever medicinal power they may have had on exposure to the air.

The tablet is the ideal form in which to administer medication, but until recently no successful catarrh tablet had ever been attempted.

At this writing, however, a most excellent and palatable remedy for catarrh has been placed before the public and sold by druggists, called Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, composed of the most recent discoveries in medicines for the cure of catarrh, and results from their use have been highly gratifying.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets contain principally highly concentrated antiseptics, which kill the catarrh germs in the blood, and mucous membranes, and in this respect are strictly scientific and modern, as it has been known for some years past by the ablest physicians that the most successful catarrh treatment was by inhaling or spraying antiseptics.

The use of inhalers, douches and sprays, however, is a nuisance and inconvenience, and moreover can in no wise compare with the same remedies given in tablet form, either in efficacy or convenience.



A clerk in a prominent insurance office in Pittsburg relates his experience with Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in a few words but to the point. He says: "Catarrh has been almost constantly with me for eight years; in this climate it seems impossible to get rid of it. I awoke every morning stuffed up and for the first half hour it was cough, gag, expectorate and sneeze before I could square myself for my day's work; no appetite, and a foul breath which annoyed me, exceedingly. "I used Stuart's Catarrh Tablets for two months and found them not only pleasant to take but they did the business, and I can sincerely recommend them to all catarrh sufferers."

Druggists sell Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at 50 cents for full sized package. They can be carried in the vest pocket and used at any time and as often as necessary. Guaranteed free from cocaine, mercury or any mineral poison; absolutely safe.

**GAINED 9½ LBS. BY USING MILBURN'S PILLS.**

VICTORIA, B. C., March 8, 1901. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—Some time ago my daughter,



aged 19 years, was troubled with bad headaches and loss of appetite.

She was tired and listless most of the time, and was losing flesh.

Her system got badly run down, so hearing your Heart and Nerve

Pills highly spoken of I procured a box, and by the time she had used them she had gained 9½ lbs. in weight and is now in perfect health.

Yours truly, MRS. P. H. CURTIS.

**Baptist Headquarters, 120 Granville Street, Halifax, N. S.**

Sunday Schools opening July 1st will need to order from us now Lesson Helps for 3rd Quarter.

**LIBRARY BOOKS.**

We are pleased to assure you that the same protection is given in the selection of books as in the past. A Sunday School Library may be obtained from off our shelves, discounts ranging from 1-5 per cent. to 50 per cent. A box of books sent to you, when selection is made return balance. Also commend the following sets at prices same as publishers, viz:

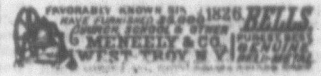
- The New Century Library, 60 vols., \$25.00
- The Crescent " 60 " 25.00
- The Royal " 50 " 15.00
- The Star " 50 " 17.50
- Primary Class No. 1 " 50 " 7.25
- Primary Class No. 2 " 50 " 7.00

Add 70c. additional to the first four sets to cover importation charges, including customs entry, blank forms, etc., etc. If desired a liberal number of Baptist Pamphlets or Tracts will be sent FREE.

We ask a kindly favor, with the above order please regard our terms—CASH WITH ORDER. If time allowance is needed write us

GEO. A. McDONALD.

You May Need **Pain-Killer** For Cuts Burns Bruises Cramps Diarrhoea All Bowel Complaints It is a sure, safe and quick remedy. There's only one PAIN-KILLER FRANK DAVIS Two sizes, 50c and 80c.



**THE SWEETEST THING.**

Beneath a small window A dear little bird Kept singing his song (And I heard every word): "Oh, sweet are the berries, The red and the white, And sweet are the crumbs That you gave me last night; And sweet to the squirrels Are nuts in the wood! But there's nothing so sweet As a child that is good!" "Oh, jam is much sweeter!" Said dear little Nell; "And there's treacle and honey And jelly as well. Here's a big piece of bread And some crumbs for your tea. Don't you think these are sweeter Than Maggie or me?" But Robin made answer As loud as he could, "There's nothing so sweet As a girl that is good!" —Round the Hearth.



From the Churches.

Denominational Funds.

Fifteen thousand dollars wanted from the churches...

NORL, N. S.—One baptized last Sabbath. Our church building is to be painted in a few weeks...

D. W. CRANDALL.

WALTON, N. S.—Our church building is to have a new coat of paint, which will much improve its appearance.

D. W. CRANDALL.

KNUTSFORD, P. E. I.—I baptized two sisters on July 1st. These came to me from other denominations...

A. H. W.

RIVERBANK, N. B.—We commenced special meetings at this place July 1st assisted by Evangelist Marple and Bro. Hayward.

D. F. MILLIN.

HAMPTON VILLAGE AND NORTON.—I have resigned the pastoral charge of the Hampton Village and Norton churches to take effect Oct. 1st.

N. A. MACNEILL.

NORTON.—The centennial meetings held in connection with the Norton church Tuesday following the closing exercises of N. B. Southern Association were highly successful.

N. A. MACNEILL.

GLACE BAY, C. B.—Quite recently we met at our annual business meeting and were pleased to note some progress during the year.

A. J. ARCHIBALD.

PARRBORO.—It was my privilege to administer the ordinance of baptism twice since my last communication.

Christ. Bro. MacLean is a valuable helper. D. H. MACQUARRIE.

HAWKESBURY, C. B.—We have nothing very marked to report from this church. The interest in all the services has been very well sustained...

L. J. SLAGHERNWHIT.

LOUISBURG, C. B.—There is no regularly organized Baptist Church in this town, but as there is every prospect of growth...

A. J. ARCHIBALD.

FIRST CORNWALLIS CHURCH.—A very pleasing re-dedication service was held in connection with the 1st Cornwallis Baptist church on the 7th inst.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.—Nature has done much for the little point of land upon which this quaint old town is built.

our good neighbors who are just a little surprised that we are able to hold regular services, even now.

CALVIN CURRIE.

HALIFAX FIRST CHURCH.—A farewell service for the retiring pastor, Rev. Dr. Chute, was held on the evening of July 16.

Forward Movement Fund.

J A Faulkner, \$5; W W Clarke, \$25; W E Miller, \$5; Mrs Sarah S Calhoun, \$100; J George Hull, \$5; Gordon McPherson, \$5; J W Davis, M D, \$12.50; Harris Hardy, \$1; Robert Quinn, \$1; Edward Quinn, \$1.

WM. E. HALL.

July 17.

Science: In Belgium a new method of propelling cars is being experimented with. The tracks are made powerful magnets, which pull the car forward.

Company, New York. The contract for the Plaster Rock bridge over the Tobique River has been awarded to A. F. Smye, of Hampton.



A Pain Remedy.

For over fifty years this wonderful remedy has proved itself the best, safest and surest antidote for pain in the world.

The True Relief, Radway's Ready Relief

For Internal and External Use.

In using medicines to stop pain, we should avoid such as inflict injury on the system. Opium, Morphine, Chloroform, Ether, Cocaine and Chloral stop pain by destroying the sense of perception...

Pain Cured In An Instant

No matter how violent or excruciating the pains the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer.

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

A CURE FOR

Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus.

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

No bad after effects (which are invariably the sequel of do-ing with opium, etc.) will follow the use of Radway's Ready Relief, but the bowels will be left in a healthy, normal condition.

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

Malaria, Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague Conquered.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Not only cures the patient seized with this terrible foe to settlers in newly settled districts, where the Malaria or Ague exists, but if people exposed to it will, every morning on getting out of bed, take twenty or thirty drops of the Ready Relief in a glass of water, and eat, say, a cracker, they will escape attacks. This must be done before going out.

Sold by All Druggists.

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

Advertisement for Miller Bros. featuring 'BE SURE' and 'MILLER BROS.' with decorative borders and product information.

Advertisement for J. P. Hogan, Tailor, featuring 'Spring Cloths Just Opened' and 'Ladies' Tailoring a Specialty'.



MARRIAGES.

THORNE-GORDON.—At St. Andrews, N. B., on June 26th, by Rev. C. Currie, Israel Thorne to Julia Gordon, both of St. George, N. B.

JENKINS-GOSBER.—At the home of the bride, Guernsey Cove, P. E. I., July 13, by Pastor H. Carter, Benjamin T. Jenkins, of Lot 63, to Hannah Gosbee, of Lot 64.

KAUBACH-DANIELS.—At Foster Settlement, July 10, by Rev. H. B. Smith, M. A., Mr. Wellington Kaubach to Miss Besie Daniels, both of Foster Settlement.

GOULD-McQUARRIE.—At Summerside, P. E. I., on the 17th inst., by Rev. E. P. Calder, Wesley Gould to Eva McQuarrie, both of Summerside.

SIMPSON-McNEILL.—At the Baptist parsonage, Summerside, P. E. I., by Rev. E. P. Calder, on June 26th, Walter Simpson, of Bay View, to Mary Ada McNeill, of Cavendish, P. E. I.

KILLAM-KILLAM.—At the Parsonage, Havelock, N. B., July 17, by the pastor, Hiram A. Killam, of Salisbury, and Martha A. Killam, of Killam's Mills, all of Westmorland County.

MICHU-LOVELLY.—At the residence of the bride's father, Tobique Narrows, Vic. Co., N. B., July 15th, 1901, by S. D. Ervine, Geo. Michu, of Andover, to Miss Amanda Lovelly, of Perth.

THOMPSON-CLARKE.—At the residence of the minister, on the 13th of July, by the Rev. J. Coombes, William Thompson, of Chipman, to Sarah E. Clarke, of Cumberland Bay, Queens Co., N. B.

JENKINS-FRANK.—At the Baptist parsonage, Pownal, P. E. I., June 26th, by Rev. J. C. Spurr, B. A., Daniel Jenkins of Mount Albion to Blanche, youngest daughter of William Frazer of Kingston.

GORDON-McGREGOR.—At Charlottetown, on the 18th inst., by Rev. D. B. McLeod, assisted by Rev. G. P. Raymond and Rev. T. F. Fullerton, John P. Gordon to Amy McGregor, eldest daughter of Charles McGregor.

LANGLEY-PORTER.—On Wednesday evening, July 17, 1901, at the residence of Dr. George D. Porter, brother of the bride, 341 Bloor St. West, Toronto, by Rev. W. H. Porter, the bride's father, assisted by Rev. W. W. Weeks, Carrie F. Porter to Ernest F. Langley, Professor of Modern Languages at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire.

DEATHS.

WOODWORTH.—At the home of her mother, Mrs. Eliza Freeman, Milton, Queens county, July 17th, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Lena Woodworth, aged 39. Sister Woodworth bore her suffering with Christian fortitude and hailed with gladness the call, "Come up hither."

WENTZELL.—On July 14th, Jennie Wentzell, aged 15. On July 15th Stella Wentzell, aged 12. The only daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Wentzell. These dear children were sick about a week. Their very sudden death from diphtheria cast a great gloom over our community. May the "God of all grace" sustain this family in their severe affliction.

MARTIN.—At Pownal, P. E. I., May 6th, Effie McDonald, beloved wife of John Martin, aged 65 years, was suddenly called upon to exchange worlds. Mrs. Martin was a member of the Baptist church. In her death there was hope. She was a patient, diligent woman. Her sphere was her home from which she will be greatly missed by her bereaved husband and by their only daughter, who at the time of her mother's death was away. Funeral services were conducted by Pastor Spurr, assisted by Rev. McLean Sinclair, on the 8th. May God comfort the sorrowing ones. "Be ye also ready."

MCDONALD.—At Eidon, P. E. I., June 28th, Jessie McRae, relict of the late John S. McDonald, aged 80 years, passed from earth. In early life she experienced a change of heart, came to trust in Jesus Christ as her Saviour and after baptism united with the Belfast Baptist church of which she continued to be a consistent and useful member until death. She possessed a meek and lowly spirit and a loving and trusting heart and so amid long-continued bodily weakness and suffering was patient and happy. Her life bore witness to the sustaining power of Jesus Christ. As it became evident that the close of her earthly career was near at hand she longed to be at rest. Every word of God was a source of comfort to her soul. She calmly waited for and gladly welcomed the change. Funeral services were conducted on the 30th, by Pastor Spurr, assisted by Rev. Mr. McDonald. The Lord comforts the hearts of the mourning ones.

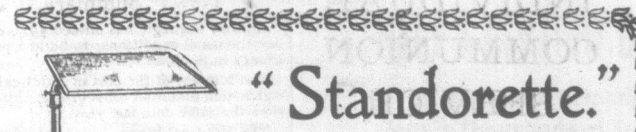
CLARK.—At Fredericton, on the 17th July, Henrietta, the beloved wife of Deacon John T. Clark, in the 68th year of her age, after an illness of nearly two years with cancer of the stomach. Sister Clark was born in the parish of Canning, Queens county, but removed with her parents to Queensbury, York county, where she was converted under the ministry of Rev. Thos.

Saunders and united with the Queensbury and Dumfries church. In January, 1859, she was united in marriage to John T. Clark, Esq., of Queensbury. Here they thoroughly identified themselves with the Baptist church, and were most valued workers for the Master. In 1881 the family removed to Fredericton, where they have since resided. Mrs. Clark was a sincere Christian and active in various departments of Christian work. Her piety was like herself, quiet and unobtrusive. She possessed the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit. She loved her church, its ordinances and doctrines. She left a husband, two children and a sister to mourn her loss. As wife, mother, friend and Christian she was true and devoted. The memory of such is blessed.

McLAUCHLIN.—At Bayside, Charlotte Co., on July 12th, Brother Edward B. McLauchlin departed to be with Christ after an illness of three years from consumption. He was a member of the Baptist church, respected by his friends and beloved by the family. His age was 30 years. He leaves a widowed mother, eight brothers and two sisters to mourn. The esteem in which he was held was evidenced by the unusually large procession that followed his remains to their last resting place.

SPIDLE.—At Lunenburg, N. S., June 22nd, after an illness of several months, Mrs. Sophia Spidle, in the 64th year of her age. Our sister in very early life gave her heart to Jesus, and was baptized by the late Rev. H. Achilles into the fellowship of the New Cornwall Baptist church. Some time after her marriage the family removed to the town of Lunenburg, where she and her late husband were most active promoters in the erection of the present place of worship, and the organization of the Lunenburg Baptist church of which they were charter members. The husband, two sons and a daughter have preceded her to the better land, and two daughters and three sons are left to mourn the great loss of an exemplary Christian mother. It was granted to this mother the joy of seeing all her children accept Christ, and two sons, the Rev. Allen Spidle of Jeddore, and Rev. J. D. Spidle of Gasperaux, give their lives to the Christian ministry. In the death of our sister our little church has also sustained the loss of one of its most loyal members, the pastor and his family the loss of a warm sympathizer and friend. But our loss is her gain, for she has entered into that rest that remains to the people of God.

STRANG.—At Port Clyde, July 7th, 1901, of Bright's disease, Amelia, beloved wife of Deacon James Strang, aged 56 years. Thirty-five years ago, during a season of revival meetings, held by the late Rev. Caleb Spragg at Bayside, N. B., sister Strang and her husband were converted to God, she said to her husband, "I want to live a Christian life, will you not come and help me?" he said "God helping me I will." They were both baptized by Bro. Spragg and with others were organized into what is known as the Bayside Baptist church, N. B. Thus begins the Christian life in a new home. She was faithful to the Lord who called her. Her home was a home for ministers of all denominations. She dearly loved the Baptists. About twelve years ago, she in company with her husband and family removed from N. B. to Port Clyde, Shelburne Co., N. S. Here they soon began work for the Lord, which resulted in the organization of the Port Clyde Baptist church. She had the unspeakable pleasure of seeing all of her large family, save one, converted and united with the church. The last few years of her life she suffered much, but she was



"Standorette."

The "Standorette" is a swiveling and tilting top table which combines an Easel, Bookrest, Music Stand, Drawing Stand, Reading Stand, Invalid Stand, and Card Stand, all in one.

The top has four independent adjustable movements: Vertical, horizontal, tilting and rotating, and can be placed at any height, at any angle, in any position, and swung in any direction, and can be put to a great many uses.

The "Standorette" is especially useful as an invalid or sick bed stand, as it is designed so that the top extends over the bed.

The top of the "Standorette" is 18 inches wide and 24 inches long, made of quartered oak, highly polished, base in black enamelled, trimmings nickel plated.

Price, \$6.50.

Send for "STANDORETTE" Booklet.

Manchester Robertson Allison

sustained by the Lord in whom she trusted, in whom she lived and in whom she died, and now she rests from all labors and suffering. The influence of her Christian life will ever be precious in the memory of those who now mourn their loss. May the Lord sustain them. Thanks to all the kind friends of Port Clyde for kindness shown to the family in these days of bereavement. Funeral conducted by the Pastor, S. Langille, assisted by Rev. John Phalen, Methodist. Text Rev. 14: 13.

GIBBON.—At the home of her daughter, Mrs. McLeod, Millstream, on July 14th, Mrs. Margaret M. Gibbon passed peacefully and triumphantly to her home on high, aged 59 years. Mrs. Gibbon was the daughter of Elder Elias Kierstead, by whom she was baptized in 1861, when she united with the Studholm Baptist church. Francis, Isaac, Jacob I., and Dr. Kierstead are brothers of the deceased. Mrs. Baeckli Kelley, mother of the missionary, is the only surviving sister. Mrs. Gibbon leaves four daughters, Mrs. Northrup of Ottawa, Mrs. (Rev.) J. B. Ganong of Hamilton, N. Y., Mrs. Folkins of Collins, and Mrs. McLeod of Millstream. Mrs. Gibbon was a faithful and consistent follower of Christ. Her life was pure and true. Six years ago this month her husband returning from Sussex to his home, was thrown from his carriage and instantly killed. This was a great sorrow for this devoted wife. Like gold that is tried in the fire, she came forth from this severe trial stronger in her love and with a grip on her Saviour's promises which gave her Christian life a strength and a beauty it never before possessed. And so was verified God's truth—"All things work together for good to them that love God." Her death was peculiarly sad in that a little granddaughter, ten months old, to whom she was especially attached and to whom she had given much tender care, was taken to the bosom of the Good Shepherd a few hours before the summons came for her. But in the home above they met where separation can never again come. Her funeral service was conducted by the writer of this notice, choosing as the basis of comforting words, I Peter 2: 7. "Unto you therefore which believe he is precious."

BAILEY.—At her home at Central Blissville, Sunbury Co., on the 16th inst., of cerebral hemorrhage, Eleanor, widow of the late Leulse E. Bailey, aged 65 years and 7 months, leaving one daughter, two sons, two sisters and three brothers to mourn the loss of an affectionate mother and sister. Sister Bailey was formerly a resident of Lower Newcastle, Queen's Co., where early in life she gave herself to Christ and became a member of the Baptist church of that place. She has lived at Central Blissville for about thirty years. As a church member she was consistent, as a mother she was affectionate and true, as a neighbor she was highly respected by all who knew her. The funeral which took place on the 18th inst. was largely attended. The remains were buried in the Free Baptist cemetery at Blissville. Funeral services were conducted by the pastor, J. Clement Wilson, assisted by Rev. O. N. Mott (Free Baptist), and a sermon preached from Job 16: 22. May God in whom their mother incessantly trusted comfort and sustain the bereaved.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

WE ARE Only One Night ON THE ROAD TO Pan-American Exposition,

BUFFALO, N. Y. \$25.00 ROUND TRIP.

Tickets on sale July and August, good for return fifteen days from date of issue and good to stop over at MONTREAL AND WEST THEREOF. All agents issue via St. John and Canadian Pacific short line. Tickets good via Niagara Falls and good to stop over at that point. For tourist tickets good to stop over any where and to return until November 1st; also for rates going one way and returning another, and information in reference to train service, hotels, etc., write to A. J. Heath, D. P. A., C. P. R.

New Route to Quebec via Megantic. Lv. St. John 5:15 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Ar. Quebec 9:00 a. m. daily, except Monday. Through sleeper and coach.

Low Rate Second Class Excursions. TO CANADIAN NORTHWEST. July 16th to 22nd, 1901, from St. John, N. B. Write for particulars to A. J. HEATH, D. P. A., C. P. R. Or apply to W. H. C. MACKAY, C. P. Agent, C. P. R., St. John.

The Baby Should be Fat

and rosy—but many little ones are thin, and puny, and fretful from impaired nutrition. Give them PUTTNER'S EMULSION, which contains just what is needed to supply nourishment and aid the vital forces. It is a mild and soothing food, better than any drugs. It soon builds up the little form, puts color into the cheeks and brightness into the eyes. And they like it, too!

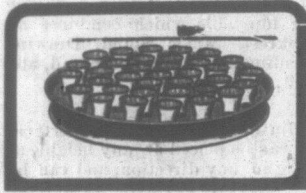
Be sure you get Puttner's, the original and best Emulsion. Of all druggists and dealers.

Count Gabriel Kepesey, a first lieutenant in a Hungarian Hussar regiment, has been formally degraded before the whole regiment. He made a bet that he would cut off the right ear of one of his best friends, Caspar Kanyo, with his sabre. He then approached the unsuspecting Kanyo and slashed off the ear. Kanyo shot at Kepesey with his revolver, but missed him. Then, turning to the mirror and seeing himself without the ear, he turned his revolver against himself and fell dead. The colonel, in degrading Kepesey, warned the officers of the regiment against debauchery and drunkenness.

Advertisement for Walter Baker & Co.'s Pure, High Grade Cocos and Chocolates. Includes text about Gold Medal, Paris, 1900, and descriptions of Breakfast Cocos, Premium No. 1 Chocolate, and German Sweet Chocolate. Also features a small illustration of a woman and the company name: WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD. ESTABLISHED 1780. DORCHESTER, MASS. BRANCH HOUSE, 12 and 14 St. John St., MONTREAL. TRADE-MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.



INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION SERVICE



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

Baptist Churches using the Individual Communion Service in the Maritime Provinces :

- Germain Street, St. John.
Brussels Street, "
Leinster Street, "
Main Street, "
Carleton (West End), "
Fairville, "
Moncton, N. B.
Sussex, N. B.
Harvey, N. B.
Amherst, N. S.
Paraboro, N. S.
New Glasgow, N. S.
Tabernacle, Halifax.
Hantsport, N. S.
Paradise, N. S.
Dorchester, N. B.
Forest Glenn, N. B.
1st Baptist, Halifax.
Nictaux, N. S.
Temple, Yarmouth.

"We have used the Individual Communion Service now for a few months and with pleasure I would express my satisfaction with the same. Apart from hygienic claim made by advocates of individual cups--and this to some people means very much--I like the service because it enables us to observe the "Communion" in a more uniform and what might be regarded orderly manner. The testimony of a visitor who had been for years carefully considering this question and saw how the Memorial Service was conducted by us was, "I had no idea it could be made so solemn." I am quite certain our people more and more heartily approve the change made by us, though not until it had been carefully considered."

Yours cordially, G. O. GATMS, ex-Pastor Germain Street, St. John.

"Those who at first questioned concerning introducing the Individual Communion Service are the heartiest in its praise. The spiritual as well as the fastidious find it a change for the better."

Yours truly, H. F. WARING, Pastor Brussels St. church, St. John, N. B.

I am pleased to say that the Individual Communion service has been used by the Leinster Street Baptist church for five months and is giving general satisfaction. IRA SMITH, Pastor Leinster St. Church, St. John, N. B., October 29, 1900.

If space allowed this list could be many times multiplied, including many churches in all the New England States and the Maritime Provinces. The Outfit is not expensive. Write us for full particulars.

American Baptist Publication Co., 255-257 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Send all orders to MESSENGER AND VISITOR, St. John, N. B.

News Summary

Andrew Carnegie has offered \$50,000 under the usual conditions, to build a public library in St. John's, Nfld.

The tonnage of the port of Montreal was eighty-one thousand tons greater this year than the same date last year.

The Montreal harbor board has decided to ask for tenders for the erection of a million bushel steel elevator in the harbor.

The tannery establishment of J. Alex. Fullerton, of Albert, was struck by lightning Tuesday night and burned to the ground.

The population of Ottawa totals 57,778, compared with 44,154 in 1891, an increase of 13,624. The increase of 1891 over 1881 was 41 per cent.

Mary, the four-year-old daughter of Wm. A. Gass, of Sackville, while playing with matches, set fire to her dress and was badly burned about the arms and face.

According to the Shanghai correspondent of the London Standard, more than 4,000 persons have been drowned by recent floods in the Province of Kiang-Si, China.

A despatch from Carrara, Italy, states that two magnificent frescoes by Raphael have been discovered during the restoration of the palace of the Duke of Massa-Carrara.

Harry Waugh arrived at Frederickton Monday from Dawson City, Yukon, having been twenty-five days on the way. Mr. Waugh states that the Yukon clean up is about \$30,000,000.

Lord Rosebery, being asked what truth there was in his reported engagement to marry the Duchess of Albany, replied: "It is a ridiculous fiction, without an atom of foundation of any sort."

The body of a man, supposed to be Bugler Redden, of the Royal regiment, drowned at Frederickton a fortnight ago, was seen floating in the river at Upper Gagetown Monday by two Indians.

In the last thirty days the gifts to colleges, art museums and libraries in the United States exceeded \$20,000,000. The year 1901 promises a total of over \$100,000,000 in large benefactions in the United States.

Michigan is endeavoring to re-forest the pine barrens. It has turned over to the forestry commission 57,000 acres of land at the head waters of the various streams and created a department of forestry in the state university.

At Woodstock, Monday, the fifteen-year-old son of D. D. Shepherd had a narrow escape from drowning. He went to Sandy Road to enjoy a swim, got beyond his depth, and was only rescued by a larger boy diving and bringing him to the surface.

At Mechanics' Settlement, Kings Co., on Monday last, Andrew McNair, aged sixteen years, was treed by a bear. His cries aroused John and Timothy Mahoney, who went to the rescue. McNair was almost gone, and could not have held on much longer.

Boston Herald: Civilization has wrought startlingly rapid changes in this country. John Dan, the last of a tribe of Indians that less than a century ago lived on Long Island, has just died at the age of ninety years. He was the last of the Penatquits to quit.

A man in Ray County, Mo., became convinced recently that he had incipient consumption. Every time he drew a full breath he heard a crackling sound. A doctor discovered that the crackling sound was made by a small buckle on his suspender.

Chicago Post: Professor Starr states that the educated classes of Japan are dying of brain fever due to the rapid advancement in culture. The Chinese are not suffering from any rapid assimilation of modern ideas, hence may be expected to die of old age.

The body of D. D. Dick, a Scotch gentleman tourist, missing from the Banff (N. W. T.) hotel for a week, has been found in the bed of the river. He was worth \$2,500,000 and rather eccentric. He is supposed to have wandered from his hotel and was accidentally drowned.

At Hartland, Fred H. Stevens, editor of the Hartland Advertiser, has been committed for trial on the charge of defamatory libel preferred by George L. Freeman, of Bridgewater, Me., for publishing a story that Mrs. Freeman made a death-bed confession of a startling nature.

Two special trains, carrying excursionists to St. Anne de Beaupre, left Moncton Monday evening. The first train was made up of ten cars and two engines, and the second train had thirteen cars, and was intended to pick up pilgrims along the North Shore. About 650 people, belonging principally to Amherst, Dorchester, Memramook, Shediac and Moncton, left for the ancient shrines.

The

"Union Consolidated Oil Company"

Will begin boring on their great property at Sespe Canon the present week.

This land directly adjoins the lands of The Union Oil Co., whose capital has been increased within a few years from \$2,000,000 to \$40,000,000.

Experts have pronounced the Sespe Canon 480 acres equal to any oil lands in California, and capable of producing upwards of 2,000 wells.

Major Russell, the resident manager, expresses his firm belief that the stock will advance to par as soon as the first well is opened on that land.

We strongly recommend this stock. A special dividend will be declared in August, and the price will then be materially advanced.

Present price--\$25.00 per 100 shares, full paid, non assessable, par value \$100.

Full particulars mailed upon application.

W. M. P. McLAUGHLIN & Co., The McLaughlin Buildings, St. John, N. B. CANADA MANAGERS DOUGLAS LACEY & CO., Bankers, NEW YORK.

A GRAIN OF SAND.

"Mother, mother! there's something in my eye; please take it out, quick!" Flossy came hurrying to her mother's room. Her blue eyes were bloodshot, her eyelids swollen, and the tears were running down her cheeks.

"Why, what is it?" asked her mother, as she put her arms around the child.

"I don't know; it's an awful big thing. The wind blew it in my eye a minute ago."

The mother examined the afflicted eye carefully, but could find nothing except tears.

"I don't see anything in it, dearie." "But it's there, mother; please do get it out. It makes me so uncomfortable."

The mother looked again. Then she bathed the hurt eye with warm water, and told Flossy to keep it closed for a time; but the poor eye did not get any better. Something was in it--something as big as a marble, Flossy thought.

"Well, Flossy, I think we had better go to Dr. Wright and see what he can do," said the mother, after trying everything she could think of for the relief of her little daughter.

Dr. Wright was the good doctor Flossy loved, and she stood very quietly with her face in the light as he kept her eyelid open.

"Ah!" said the doctor; and in an instant he held his instrument toward her.

"Here it is." "Where?" asked the mother. "I don't see anything."

"I don't either," said Flossy, "but my eye does not hurt me any longer." "It's just a tiny speck of sand," replied the doctor, "too small to see, unless you know where to look for it."

Some days after, Flossy was sitting about the room where her mother was sewing. It was rainy weather out of doors and Flossy was in a bad humor, nothing pleased her.

"Please don't, Flossy," said her mother, over and over again. "You make me very

uncomfortable. If you don't stop worrying, you must go away by yourself."

Flossy sat down by the window, pouting. In a little while her face brightened, and she came to her mother and put a little soft kiss on her cheek.

"I'm like that little grain of sand, mother, don't you think so?" she said.

"What do you mean?" "I'm not very big, but I make people uncomfortable when my temper gets in the wrong place. I love you, mother,--I love you truly; and I would not hurt you as that sand did me for anything. The sand could not help itself; but I can, and I will, right away."--Our Boys and Girls.

Anything which makes religion its second object makes religion no object. God will put up with a great many things in the human heart, but there is one thing he will not put up with in it--a second place. He who offers God a second place offers him no place.--Ruskin.

Santos Dumont's cigar-shaped balloon, driven by a motor, had a trial on Friday from St. Cloud, across Paris, around the Eiffel Tower and back to St. Cloud. The trip was quite successful and the balloon ascended and descended apparently at the will of the aeronaut.

Premier Macquharson, of P. E. Island, who left a few weeks ago on a trip to the Pacific coast, was obliged, owing to his condition of health, to go in Banff, where he will remain till he is better.

Cured of Piles.

Mrs. Hinkley, Indianapolis, writes: "The doctor said it must be an operation costing \$500 and little chance to survive. I chose Pyramid Pile Cure and one 50 cent box made me sound and well." All druggists sell it. It never fails to cure any form of Piles, try it. Book on piles, cause and cure, free by mail, Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.



The Farm.

CHURNING TEMPERATURES.

Churning consists in bringing the fat globules of milk or cream together under such conditions that they will adhere and form butter.

If the temperature should be above the melting point of the fat it will be impossible to obtain butter by any amount of churning.

The most favorable temperature will depend upon the melting point or consistency of the fat, and as this is subject to considerable variation it is impossible to fix temperature which will give the best results under all conditions.

The consistency of the fat in milk is affected by the breed of cow, by the feed which she receives and by the period of lactation.

The amount of fat in cream is another factor which affects the temperature of churning, it being practicable to churn rich cream at a lower temperature than poor cream.

straw, rubbed well with straw and covered over with a little of the same material. In half an hour the calf is fed, by means of the fingers, with about a pint of its mother's first milk, at blood heat, which forms the first meal of the day.

On the third day the young animal is taught to drink without the fingers. The food is the same, two quarts three times a day through the second week, while in the third week half the milk is separated or skimmed, half a pint of linseed soup being added to it, to take the place of the cream.

This diet is continued to the end of the eighth week. After this, the linseed soup is omitted, a handful of broken linseed cake and a small quantity of pulped swedes being given after the midday meal, or grass in summer instead of swedes.

SUCCESSFUL CALF RAISING.

A calf rearer who has lost only one out of nine calves born alive in four seasons, and that one an animal which was born with an internal malady, may be accepted as a safe guide upon the subject.

FOOD CURE.

Nature's Way to Regain Health. A man may try all sorts of drugs to help him to get well, but after all the "food cure" is the method intended by Nature.

This method will quickly prove the value of the selection of the right kind of food to rebuild the body and replace the lost tissue which is destroyed every day and must be made up, or disease of some sort enters in.

RESTORING BRASS.

We know of no way of restoring brass except by the use of oxalic acid. Apply the acid at its full strength, but wash it afterward and polish the andirons and other brasses of the fireplace with rotten stone.

A Christian should be a striking likeness of Jesus Christ. You have read lives of Christ, beautifully and eloquently written, but the best life of Christ is his living biography written out in the words and actions of his people.

The virtues of that old-fashioned and easily prepared drink, buttermilk, have not been half sung. Physicians say that its lactic acid is even more healthful than the citric acid of oranges and lemons.

NEIGHBORLY KINDNESS.

Quoth old Father Hubbard, "The world shall find I'm doing my best to help mankind." And this is the way the neighbors all say, He set about it on Arbor Day.

A Child's Suffering.

HER MOTHER FEARED SHE WOULD NOT REGAIN HER HEALTH.

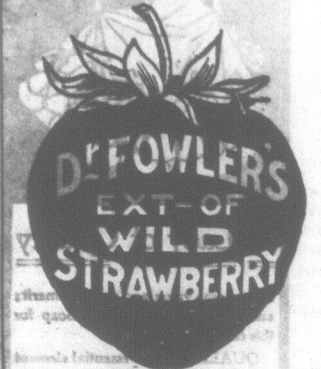
She Was First Attacked with Rheumatism and Then With St. Vitus Dance—She Was Unable to Help Herself and Had to be Cared for Almost Like an Infant.

Among the much respected residents of Orangeville is Mrs. Marshall, who lives in a pretty little cottage on First street. For some years her twelve-year-old daughter, Mamie, has been a sufferer from rheumatism combined with that other terrible affliction—St. Vitus' dance.

Rheumatism, St. Vitus dance and all kindred diseases of the blood and of the nerves, speedily yield to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and the cures thus effected are permanent, because this medicine makes rich, red blood, strengthens the nerves, and thus reaches the root of the trouble.

HALF A CENTURY OLD.

A Standard Remedy Used in Thousands of Homes in Canada.



CURES Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cramps, Colic, Sea Sickness and all Summer Complaints.

Its prompt use will prevent a great deal of unnecessary suffering and often save life.

PRICE, 35c.

The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Gates' Certain Check

FOR Summer Complaint

Bayside, June 21, 1901. DR. A. B. GATES, Middleton, N. S.

DEAR SIR.—I received your kind letter some time ago but was unable to answer it until now. I am selling quite a lot of your medicines and consider them wonderful remedies for sickness.

I am yours very truly, MRS. NOAH PADRA.

Middleton, N. S.

For sale everywhere by C. Gates, Son & Co.

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.

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

For Change of Address send both old and new address. Request change within six weeks at request is made.

FITS Epilepsy, Fits, St. Vitus' Dance, CURED. Includes text about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and contact information for The Loring Co., 225 King Street, Toronto.





**SURPRISE SOAP**

**A Lady of Quality**

Knows real value and genuine merit and will use SURPRISE Soap for this reason.

QUALITY is the essential element in the make up of SURPRISE Soap.

QUALITY is the secret of the great success of SURPRISE Soap.

QUALITY means pure hard soap with remarkable and peculiar qualities for washing clothes.

**News Summary**

At Moncton in the High school examinations, Miss Beatrice Bourque won the Lieutenant Governor's medal.

At Sussex Thursday the ordination and induction of Rev. Frank Baird took place in the Presbyterian church.

Premier Farquharson, of P. E. Island, and Mrs. Farquharson, passed through Toronto on Friday on their way home from the West.

John A. Macdonald, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., barrister at law, has been appointed judge of the city court of the city of Charlottetown.

The Ecuadorian consul general in Valparaiso, A. Arias Sanchez, was assassinated in the centre of that city. He was shot and stabbed and his ears were cut off.

At Chatham on Thursday a gasoline lamp set fire to a Pan-American circus car. Three ponies were roasted to death and two of the attendants were badly burned. The car was a total wreck.

The town council of Thorold, Ont., has appointed Miss Nina Dougan town treasurer, to succeed her brother. She is the first lady in Canada to be appointed town treasurer.

The statue of the late Alexander Mackenzie was placed in position on Parliament hill, Ottawa, on Thursday. It is a joint production of Hamilton McCarthy and P. Hebert, Canadian Sculptors. The pedestal is 14 feet high and the statue nine feet.

The man arrested at Barrington on suspicion of being Blondin, the alleged wife killer, has been identified as Monde Muise, of Tusket Wedge. He is insane and ran away from the poor asylum at Argyle.

Wm. McLeod, of Kent county, 25 years of age, employed by Robert Gass, of Gay River, N. S., fell from some logs Thursday and was drowned. The deceased was married last Saturday and so leaves a bride of only a few days.

The annual convention of the Maritime Province boards of trade will take place at Chatham on the 21st of August, and already plans are under way for the entertainment of the delegates.

Miss Mary Mitchell, daughter of William Mitchell, of Linden, Cumberland county, was drowned Wednesday morning within a few yards of her home on the seashore, while rescuing her niece, who had gone beyond her depth.

At Halifax Friday, with fitting services, the congregation of St. George's church celebrated the 100 anniversary of the first service held in the church. Very Rev. Dean Partridge preached the sermon.

At Halifax Friday the board of governors of Dalhousie University appointed Prof. Stephen M. Dixon of the University of New Brunswick to fill the chair of physics in succession to Prof. McGregor.

Following the graduation of the first Turkish girl at the American girls' college, the Turkish government has issued an edict prohibiting Turkish children from attending foreign schools, the employment of Christian teachers in Turkish households, or the appearance of Turkish ladies in public accompanied by Christian women companions.

Morton Starr Cressy, of Hartford, Conn., shot and killed his friend and classmate at Yale and the Harvard law school, Sydney Bristol, of Battle Creek, Mich., at 2.40 o'clock Friday morning in a bedroom at the home of Cressy's grandmother, Mrs. P. Starr, in this town. It is thought that Bristol, who is a canvasser, was invited by Cressy to stay over night, and while sleep walking was mistaken for a burglar.

At Truro, Friday, John McKensie and his son James miraculously escaped death while loading the elevator in Messrs. Bligh & Prince's with machinery. A belt broke and the loaded elevator dashed to the cellar, a distance of 30 feet. The older McKensie was picked up unconscious, with terrible gashes about the head; but the son was only slightly injured about the legs. Both will recover.

It is said that at the coronation of the King the precedent of the jubilee demonstration will be followed to the extent that representatives of all the colonial governments will be asked to take part in a procession, and the prime ministers of the colonial states will likely be invited. There will probably be a conference on a number of questions of general interest, especially concerning commercial relations between Great Britain and her dependencies.

In Tuesday night's storm R. F. Keith's barn at Kinnear Settlement was struck and one of his horses killed. A cow was killed in Crane Charters' barn on the Salisbury road. The barn was badly twisted. The hail did great damage to buckwheat fields and to small fruits and vegetables.

At Upham, Kings county, Tuesday, Mr. Warren Scott received terrible injuries from Mr. Charles Fowler's bull. Scott was gored by the animal and tossed several feet over a fence. In the fall he broke his leg, and dislocated his hip besides being badly cut in the sides by the bull's horns.

Great crowds gathered at the site of the Shubenacadie bridge Wednesday, expecting to see the engineers float the spans to position, but the tide did not suit. There are two long spans to be floated on scows and placed in position by the falling tide. The engineers have just forty minutes in which to do the work, and so there is great interest in seeing the operation.

The South African war cost the country 3,919 soldiers during June—174 officers and 3,745 men. As usual an enormously large proportion of this aggregate is made up of victims of disease. The number "sent home as invalids" are 141 officers and 3,066 rank and file. There were 167 killed in action, 66 died of wounds, 370 died of disease, 31 deaths were "accidental," and 78 are returned as "missing and prisoners." The actual death roll for the month was thus 634. Losses from the commencement of the campaign to the end of June are as follows: Officers, 784; non-commissioned officers and men, 19,634.

Mrs. Kruger, wife of the ex-president of the Transvaal, died at Pretoria on Saturday after a few days' illness of pneumonia. Mr. Kruger received the news at Hibbersum, Holland, just after returning from church on Sunday. A despatch states that he burst into tears and asked to be left alone. He prayed for a long time and afterwards was found sleeping calmly, his Bible beside his bed. "She was a good woman," said Mr. Kruger; "we quarrelled only once and that was six months after we were married." The Times and other London papers on Monday morning published kindly editorials in respect to the event, expressing sympathy with Mr. Kruger in his loss.

In the Gregory rapid firing competition, at Bilsley, 200 yards, seven shots, time limit 50 seconds, Capt. Wetmore, of the 74th, won £1. In the "Premier," 600 yards, seven shots, Capt. Wetmore won 29th place and \$1. Shooting in the first stage of the St. George's challenge vase, one of the principal matches of the N. R. A., was completed; ranges 500 and 600 yards, seven shots, Capt. Wetmore topped the score at 500 yards with a score of 34. In the Alexandra match Capt. Wetmore stands 17th, and wins £15, the highest place taken by a Canadian in this competition.



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It is reported in Charlottetown, that should the government decide to give the province a portfolio upon the retirement of Sir Louis Davies, ex-Premier Peters will be invited to run for West Queens, with the understanding that the Provinces of British Columbia and P. E. Island shall together enjoy the benefits accruing from the portfolio.

Lightning struck a number of buildings in Moncton and vicinity Wednesday. Miles Wilson's and Cecil McManus's houses, on Archibald street, had shingles ripped off the roof, but no person was injured. Charles Lloyd's stable, on the Irishtown road, was struck and a horse

killed. Chimneys were knocked down and trees splintered in different parts of the town. Abrams' machine shop was damaged by the flood.

The mail steamer Home, which arrived at St. John's, Nfld., Sunday, from Labrador, says that the coast is blocked with ice floes, especially the northern part where the floes are impenetrable. This will greatly delay the Peary relief steamer Erik which counted upon calling at Turnavik, northern Labrador, and landing her last mail before entering the Arctic circle. The Home had to abandon the attempt to reach her terminus in consequence of the ice.

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