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The Debt of the College Graduate

PRESIDENT TROTTER'S ADDRESS TO THE GRADUATING CLASS OF 1901.

Young Ladies and Gentlemen: For obvious reasons my words to you on this occasion must be brief. My subject is, The Debt of the College Graduate. When I confront you thus as a group of debtors, I am not meaning to cast any aspersion upon your thrift or honesty. It is in the spirit of the old French phrase "*noblesse oblige*" that I announce my theme. I speak of your debt, because I am thinking of your wealth; I venture to point out certain obligations, because I am thinking of the great words, "Unto whom much is given of them shall much be required." In your college career you have enjoyed one of the richest privileges that life could bring to you.

For what does a college stand? It stands for three things: for a certain ideal of life, for learning and for discipline.

For a certain ideal of life. As Carlyle puts it, the college is the fortress of the higher life of the people. In the midst of lower, often sordid, ideals, every college lifts its head and proclaims to young souls that loftier ideal which puts mind above matter, which insists that breadth of knowledge, trained intelligence, strength of judgment, refinement of taste, habits of application and self-command, are indispensable to the fulfilment of life's best possibilities. In an institution like our own the ideal is loftier even than this. Believing in the Christian verities, our own college openly maintains that life should be judged in the light of the incarnation of the Son of God, and in the light of His words, His death, His resurrection, and His lordship over men. It holds that life for men in whatever sphere is a sacred stewardship, a holy service, and that its issues for every soul are eternal.

Then, the college stands for learning. In relation to those vast accumulations of which we are inheritors, the college performs a threefold function: it is a depository where the treasures of knowledge are, in some generous measures, stored and preserved; a distributing centre, to which the young folk may gather from every corner of the land, and from which they may carry away all that they are capable of appropriating; and, lastly, a place where the spirit of investigation is awakened, and where that intellectual stimulus is generated, by which the stores of learning are constantly increased.

The college also stands for discipline. Holding forth before the gaze of the students its social, intellectual, moral, and spiritual ideal, it organizes the learning to which I have referred, and all the activities and procedure of college life, into a system of means, intelligently arranged, and skillfully and constantly applied, with a view to developing in the student physical, mental, and moral power, right habits, and elevated tastes; with a view to putting him in possession of systematized knowledge, and developing in him reliable and symmetrical character. In other words the college is a physical, social, intellectual and moral gymnasium; in which if any man duly exercise himself, his profiting is bound to be made manifest to all.

For these three things, then, I say, the college stands, ideals, learning, discipline. And now I ask you to measure if you can the privilege which comes to any young man or woman who, on the threshold of active life, is permitted to spend four years at college, day by day face to face with these noble ideals, day by day appropriating more and more from the stores of knowledge, day by day acquiring power and learning obedience and self-mastery. And this is the privilege, young ladies and gentle-

men, which you have enjoyed. You are to be congratulated, and that most heartily.

But repeating the old French phrase, *noblesse oblige*, it is my purpose, as I announced, to point out the debt of obligation under which your privileges have placed you. The debt is large to the college, to society, to the Kingdom of God. I shall, however, speak exclusively this morning as to your obligation to the college that has put itself at your disposal, and has nurtured and trained you through these years.

When out upon the Forward Movement campaign, I received infinite courtesy and kindness, but I met one graduate of the college who said in my hearing that he owed nothing to Acadia College, that he had paid for what he had got when here. You and I know that even on the low level on which he was speaking he had not paid for what he had got. The annual fee for each student is about \$35, the annual outlay by the Board for each student is not less than \$85. Similar conditions necessarily prevail in all colleges. They could not do their work without endowments. But suppose you had paid each of you the full \$85 each year, your ideas are too intelligent and noble to permit you to talk of having paid for what you have got by any mere money consideration. Can one pay in dollars and cents for the glory of the sunset, for the shimmer of the dawn, for the songs of the birds, for the fragrance of the blossoms, for the unspeakable splendors of a day in June? Just as easily could one pay for the benefits which a college pours around the soul of an eager student.

I have spoken of ideals—the ideals of this college. How came they to be what they are? Whence were they evolved? How far back must we go to find their beginnings? If I should tell you the story of human history, enriched at length by the incarnation of the Son of God, by His wisdom and His redeeming work, if I should trace the working of God's Spirit in men's souls through the intervening centuries of stress and conflict, if I should trace particularly the social, intellectual, and religious evolution of these provinces, if I should tell you this man's life-story [pointing to Dr. Crawley's portrait,] and this man's life-story [pointing to Dr. Cramp's portrait], and this man's life-story [pointing to Dr. Sawyer's portrait], if I should tell you of the high thinking and doing of hundreds of others, if I should open to your gaze innumerable chamber doors where good men and women have knelt to pray for this school,—then should I only have begun to suggest the multiplied divine and human forces which have converged to give us those ideals of man, of life, of duty, to which we here stand pledged. And what are silver and gold as payment for an inheritance like this?

Then I have spoken of learning, of which the colleges are the depositories and distributors. And here again, is it possible, I ask, for a student ever to pay in dollars and cents, for that which he is permitted to make his own? He is introduced to Shakespeare, and buys a book containing the great master's works, and the money he pays for it goes where? To the paper maker, the printer, the book-binder, the publisher, but only to pay for paper-making, printing, and the rest. What have any of us ever paid for Shakespeare? for Lear, or Hamlet, or *Midsummer Night's Dream*? Shakespeare cannot be computed in terms of dollars and cents. And if a man cannot pay for Shakespeare, then can he pay for the privileges of a library where hundreds of master minds proffer their riches? A student pays his tuition fees, and these plus other amounts from other sources, give to a professor a roof, some clothing, and enough bread to physically support him in his work. But perhaps the professor is seventy years of age or upwards. He spent many years in

preparation for his work as a teacher, and early ranked as a man of marked ability and scholarship; and now for forty-five years, it may be, he has read, and thought, and taught incessantly, till his mind has become a store-house of rich and varied learning, and an instrument of clear and masterful thought; his common speech is drawn from "the well of English undefiled;" and his character is rich with the ripest fruits of long experience. Around the feet of this man young minds gather day by day, while with skilful method and lavish purpose he gives forth of his wisdom and life, imparting to the students knowledge, stimulating their weakness with his strength, disciplining their immaturity with his precision, and by the impact of his personal force exciting to response every faculty of mind and heart. Now what, I ask, does the monetary consideration which the student pays, or this man receives, count for as compensation for the outflow from such a teacher? And he is but one professor among a dozen, each giving forth the best that is in him.

Oh, no, the college man does not pay for the benefits he gets in dollars and cents, they are not computable in coin of the realm. Should he be well-to-do, and empty his purse to the last dollar he would be a debtor still. You will not wish to gainsay me as I press the point, but, acknowledging the obligation, you will be casting about for ways in which you may at least attempt to discharge it.

You remember in that brief Turneresque poem of Browning's called "Home Thoughts from the Sea," how the poet describes his feelings as he sailed toward the Mediterranean, with Trafalgar full in face, and Gibraltar rising, grand and gray, in the north-east, both objects of patriotic pride to an Englishman. As his heart swells with patriotic feeling, and there falls upon his spirit the thought of the price at which England has bought the privileges of her sons, he breaks forth in humble gratitude—

"Here and here did England help me,
How shall I help England—say?"

Commending the sentiment, and altering a word, may I suggest to you and the alumni generally the couplet,

"Here and here did Acadia help me
How shall I help Acadia—say?"

She needs and will continue to need your help. The reach of her influence is not as wide as it might be. Her resources are not equal to existing demands, and the future must be a growing one. You can help her by living lives of honor and usefulness worthy of her ideals, by active sympathy in extending her influence, by the gifts of your self-denial in the earlier days, and by your munificence later on if wealth shall come your way. She has many friends, and the number of them is increasing. She has a right to rely, however, first of all upon her own sons and daughters. The prosperity of every college is dependent primarily upon her alumni. We rejoice that so many of our alumni are devoted to the interests of their alma mater. We have the confidence that in devotion you will not be second to any.

And now we send you forth with our love and benediction, to put your lives into the opening years of the new century. It is a time of high demand and glorious possibility. May you go forth in good heart, may you quit yourselves, not only in your relations to the college, but in all the relations of life as sons and daughters of Acadia should.

The world is young.
And God is good; and Truth victorious;
And Right and Love and Virtue stir us yet;
And Christ is living and we follow him.
See, brothers, see, the night is on the wane,
And all the hills are blossoming with morn."

[Concluded.]

An Old Preacher on Preaching.

BY REV. ALEX. MACLAREN, D. D.,
President of the Baptist Union, 1901.

[The British Weekly.]

THE PREACHER AS PROPHET.

The preacher's work has a third aspect. Besides being evangelistic and educational it is also ethical, and, in that aspect especially, may rightly be designated as Prophetic. Of course the form of "inspiration" belonging to the prophet in Israel is not claimed for the Christian prophet, but every true prophet should be able to say: Thus saith the Lord, and if we do not speak what we have heard in the ear in many a secret "hour of high communion with the living God" we had better be silent for evermore. It may be objected that the preacher has neither the inspiration nor the insight into the future which belonged to the prophet. But there are different forms of inspiration; and that which is secured by hours of communion, by earnest effort to stretch the narrow tablet of the mind so that it shall be capacious enough to hold the amplitude of God's message, by sedulous suppression of our own clamorous opinions and resolute turning a deaf ear to the world's noises, by docility and by prayer, is no less real than that which touched Isaiah's with a live coal. "There are diversities of gifts, but the same Spirit." Philip the evangelist's seven daughters, or the prophets in the Corinthian church, had no inspiration which we have not. What does Paul direct as to the letter? "Let them speak by two or three, and let the others discern," a function which is very cheerfully and abundantly discharged among us. So the New Testament prophet's teaching had to submit to criticism. It had further to submit, sometimes to being cut short; "if a revelation be made to another standing by, let the first keep silence." So a New Testament prophet could be tedious and had to learn to give way. There seems no reason to believe that the inspiration which endowed these prophets has ceased to be given to us. Much rather is it that the name has become disused, than that the persons who have a right to it have failed. Are there not prophets among us today? Have there not always been prophets in the church?

Nor does the lack of predictive insight damage the claim to the name. It is a common-place now that that element is not the sole, nor even the principal, one in the ideal of the prophet. If we rightly understand what he was to Israel, we shall rightly understand how he still survives, in modern garb indeed, but the same. For his chief function was to be an incarnation of the national conscience. It was his task to hold aloft the divine ideal for Israel, to bring life to the test of the divine law, to stand before king and people unflinching, with his face as iron against their faces, to denounce national and individual transgressions, to set the trumpet to his "mouth and declare to Israel its sin." He was necessarily a predictor, not only because God gave to some of the order a foreknowledge of particular events, but also because God had graven deep in his mind the sure conviction that righteousness exalts a nation, that all national or individual departures from God is bitter as well as evil, that sin is death, and good the sure result in the long run of goodness. The prophet supplied the force for the law, the dynamic by which it got itself obeyed. As one of them says, his word was "as a hammer," to drive home and fasten in a sure place the nails of the law.

And is not this the function of the Christian church as a whole, and eminently of its preachers? What are we here for but to bring the principles of the gospel to bear on all life? No doubt the courtiers of an Ahab or a Zedekiah said what they thought clever things about the fastidious prophetic conscience, just as we have heard would-be 'aunts which were really tributes and turned to a testimony, about "the Nonconformist conscience." It is the Christian conscience, and to be its voice is no small part of the preacher's duty. He has to direct the searchlight on individual sins, especially those prevalent in the class from whom his hearers are drawn. He has to apply the measure of the sanctuary to worldly maxims which his hearers take for axioms, and to practices which they think legitimate because they are popular. He has to witness against the cancerous vices which are eating out the life of the nation. He has to bring national acts to the standard of Christ's teaching, and to insist that politics is but Christian principles applied to national life. A church which has ceased to protest against the "world" suits the world's purpose exactly, and is really a bit of the world under another name. The true church must always be remonstrant, protestant, a standing rebuke to the world, till the world has accepted and applied the principles of the gospel to personal and social life. And the preacher who does not give voice to the church's protest falls in one of his plainest and chiefest duties.

We need brave men in the pulpit, who shall speak with freedom what they believe they have learned from God, of the evils in the land. We need men who have heard him saying to them, "Be not dismayed at them, lest I dismay thee before them." We need for the prophet's

office much secluded fellowship with God, who "wakens" his servants "ear morning by morning," and gives them "the tongue of them that are taught." We need to keep clear of popular currents of thought and practice, suspecting always that truth does not dwell with majorities, and that what the multitude acclaim, God is likely to condemn. We have to be keenly sensitive to the drift of thought, else we shall not wisely make head against it, or know how to use or direct it. We have to remember that preaching may be as accurately adapted to the times, when it directly contradicts popular dicta, as when it falls in with them, and that the Greeks' demand for wisdom, and the Jews' for a sign, were met by being refused in appearance, even while granted in truth.

We have need to remember the woes pronounced on two classes of prophets, those who "stole the word every man from his neighbor," and those who "prophesied out of their own hearts, having seen nothing," and heard no voice from on high. So we have to be sure that we stand on our own feet, see with our own eyes, are not plagiarists or copyists, nor borrow oil from our neighbors' vessels, but go to them that sell for ourselves. And on the other hand we have to see that the word, which is in that sense our own, is, in a deeper sense, not our own, but God's. We have to deal at first hand with him, and to suppress self that he may speak. And no man will ever be the Lord's prophet, however eloquent or learned he may be, unless he knows what it is to sit silent before God, and in the silence to hear the still, small, most mighty voice that penetrates the soul, and to the hearing ear is sweet as harpers harping with their harps, and louder than the voice of many waters.

But the prophetic or ethical aspect of the preacher's work can never be rightly done, unless it is based upon the evangelistic and the educational.

We shall rejoice that the pulpit and the church have recognized more clearly than before, the call to make their voice heard on Christ's side, in regard to drunkenness, gambling, impurity, and other national vices. But it will be no gain to the cause of Christian morality or of national righteousness, if the ethical side of religion is presented exclusively or disproportionately to the other two, which are its foundation. Let us have applied Christianity by all means—the more the better, but let us make sure first that there is a Christianity to apply. Let us preach Christ as the regenerator of society, but let us not omit to preach him as the Saviour of the soul from sin. Let us begin where the gospel begins, with "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish but have everlasting life,"—and then let us draw forth from the depths of that great word all the teaching which it contains, and all the ethics for single souls, for society and for the world, which flow from it. It is Christ the sacrifice and the Saviour who is Christ the wisdom of God, and the realized ideal of humanity, the embodiment of the perfect law for life, the perfect motive to fulfil it, and the perfect giver of the perfect power for obedience. It is Christ, the sacrifice for men and the wisdom of God, who is the King of nations, from whom the peoples will learn righteousness, and following from the tribes of earth shall enter into the land of peace. We, the preachers of his all-transforming and all-vivifying name, have to preach him in all the aspects of his mission, and to present these, so far as our imperfections will permit, in the order, promotion and harmony in which they are revealed to us. The threefold beam may be separated into its parts by a prism, but neither of these three is sunshine. The preacher has to try to re-combine them into the sweet, all-blessing white ray which every eye feels to be light. We are preachers—that is to say, we are Evangelists, Teachers, Prophets. Let us not limit ourselves to either function, but try always to blend the three in that one which should include them all.

Fathers and brethren, I am but too conscious of the imperfection of the conceptions of our office, which I have ventured to lay before you. I am still more conscious of the imperfection of my presentation of these. I am most of all conscious of the imperfections of my attempts at realizing their ideal, in my day of service on which the evening shadows are falling. But, however condemnatory may be the light of an ideal of our office, the absence or dimness of that light is fatal. The more loftily we think of our work, the more lowly will be our estimate of ourselves, and the more earnest our efforts to reach up to the height of our possibilities, which are therefore our duties. The more we feel the burden of the Lord laid on us as evangelists, the more shall we have a passion for souls, which will fill our hearts with wistful tenderness, and soften our voices into prevalent entreaty. The more we rise to the requirements of our function as teachers, the more shall we labor to learn what we have to teach, and make all our culture however wide, all our requirements however various, all our thinking however profound, subservient to the Master Truth, like mirrors set round a central light. And we shall feed the lambs as well as the sheep, the babes as well as the full grown men, seeking to achieve the simplicity in which full comprehension of deep truths is ever garbed, and so will speak with the authority of the

Truth itself and not as the scribes. The more we are constrained by the word of the Lord given to us as his prophets, the more bold shall we be to weigh popular habits and customary sins in the balance of the sanctuary, and the more shall we sometimes be honored to help in stemming evil—but if not, we shall have delivered our souls, and "whether men will hear or whether they will forbear, they shall know that there hath been a prophet among them."

Some of us are almost passing from the stage, some of us are pressing on to it, eager, hopeful, perhaps thinking that we shall do much better than did the veterans, who now seem to "lag superfluous." The modes of thinking change as do the thinkers, the wonderful new lamps of one age become the dim twinkling candles of the next. Much in our conceptions of the truth will not long outlive ourselves. That which can be shaken will be removed. Be it so; that which cannot be shaken will remain—and what cannot be shaken is the gospel of the "kingdom that cannot be moved," and its King, the same yesterday, today, and for ever. "All flesh is as grass, and all the glory thereof as the flower of grass. The grass withereth, and the flower falleth: but the word of the Lord abideth for ever. And this is the word which by the gospel is preached."

The Upper Stewiacke Baptist Church.

BY REV. A. C. CHUTE, B. D.

[Concluded.]

The first house of worship owned by Upper Stewiacke Baptists began to be erected in 1839. A letter of Noah Bentley's to the "Messenger" of Jan. 17th, 1840, mentions that there were then but thirteen members in this section. The land for the edifice and for the sleeping-place of beloved dead ~~ones~~ was donated by my maternal grandfather, Charles Cox. Nearly three years before this Mr. Newcomb had died, so that he and his wife have their sepulchres in the Presbyterian burial-ground. As indicating the zeal of the few upon whom was laid the task of securing a public sanctuary, the Rev. Mr. Sprott, Presbyterian pastor of Musquodobit, is credited with saying: "Look at what these Baptists have done. I could put them all in a Yankee wagon and drive them out of Stewiacke, and yet they have erected and finished a house of worship." In the summer of 1841, before the inside of the structure was completed, a series of meetings was held therein, conducted by Rev. A. Stronach, Rev. R. E. Burpee and several licentiates from Acadia College, which resulted in about doubling the membership. In January of 1874, that square, two-story and not altogether handsome edifice was taken down, and the present smaller building was dedicated Sept. 10th, 1876, the people assembling meanwhile in the Temperance Hall.

Of others who have more recently ministered to these Baptists, mention should be made of Rev. Raleigh H. Bishop, who was ordained among them in 1879; Rev. M. L. Fields, and Rev. J. J. Armstrong. Because the membership has ever remained small, not often getting beyond fifty, it must not be inferred that the service rendered Christ's cause has therefore not been valuable. Weak congregations do themselves injustice by looking only at their present size, forgetting what they have all along been contributing to other communities. With denominational enterprises the Upper Stewiacke Baptists have maintained intelligent touch. A letter exists addressed to Jacob Layton, dated at Aylesford, Oct. 12th, 1865, and signed by Charles Tupper, wherein the writer mentions the effort among Baptists for the support of native preachers in Burma; and says of this little band that it has "with commendable zeal and generosity raised \$60 for this object." Out from them Rev. S. N. Bentley would have gone as a missionary to the pagan world but for physical disqualification. Toward higher education the attitude has been one of substantial interest. A great while ago "The Newcomb Scholarship" was founded by payment of a hundred pounds, and thereafter "The Archibald Scholarship." In the van of those who had to do with bringing about our excellent system of Common School Education was Dr. Crawley. "And it may be worthy of notice," wrote Rev. D. W. C. Dimock, "that as a member of the associated religious body to which it belongs, at one of its anniversary meetings of that body, this church (at Upper Stewiacke) by its delegates, gave a unanimous vote assenting to and recommending a general taxation as the surest and most successful mode of promoting Common School Education."

Important positions in the work of the Lord, both near by and far away, have been the better manned because of the exodus from this humble company of saints in that rural district. Rev. James Newcombe, for twelve years pastor at Moncton, N. B., was a son of Abram Newcomb. Of grandsons, this pioneer had four who entered the Baptist ministry, Rev. S. N. Bentley, pastor at Liverpool, N. S., and then of the North Baptist church, Halifax; Rev. E. N. Archibald, who served for a number of churches in these Provinces, and is now retired from active labors; Rev. Wm. A. Newcomb, son of Rev. James, for many years a prominent pastor in Maine, and still at work there; and Rev. Isaac Chipman Archibald,

for well nigh twenty years one of our missionaries to the Telugus, and now in America on furlough. Of great grandchildren in the noble calling, there are six to be named, Rev. Henry D. Bentley, son of Rev. Samuel Bentley, of Bristol, Rhode Island; four children of Rev. E. N. Archibald—Miss Mabel, a missionary to the Telugus, Rev. Wm. L., pastor at Lawrencetown, Annapolis Co., N. S., Rev. A. J., at Glace Bay, C. B., and Rev. A. C., at Hutchinson, Kansas; and the sixth of these great grandchildren, the writer of this outline, now in his ninth year with the First Baptist church of Halifax. Not all these great grandchildren have been members of the local church whose story we are relating, but even such as were never upon its roll are much indebted to it through their parentage. Other descendants in other pursuits might also appropriately be named, but the way in which our article is growing is a warning to desist. But a great grandson in the Presbyterian ministry may be added. One of Mr. Newcomb's daughters married a Presbyterian elder, and one of their grandchildren is Rev. Henry Dickie, of Windsor, N. S.

Steadily through all the years, during Sabbaths when no preaching services have been held (and these have greatly outnumbered the others) the scattered company of disciples has sustained meetings for prayer and Bible study. Mid-week cottage prayer meetings have been ceaselessly kept up, visitors often testifying to their admirable quality and going their way refreshed. My attention was arrested in those quaint old records by a suggestive item which ran thus: "There was a resolution passed at this meeting, that every brother and sister residing within twelve miles of Upper Stewiacke, and not known to be sick, in case of absence from three successive church conferences, shall be visited by way of inquiry." Was there an over severity back there; and is there too great leniency now? Perhaps if our opportunities and privileges were fewer we might set larger value upon them.

Allowing my memory to run backward as far as it can, I vividly recall the cottage prayer services where the younger people were getting better training than they then had any idea of. I behold now the spacious pulpit in the old church with our warm-hearted uncle James Newcomb in it, his body swaying in the fervor of his uplifting petitions. I see, on one occasion, in that pulpit, preaching of a hot summer day with his coat off, that eloquent but very eccentric Presbyterian minister from the United States, Rev. Mr. Allen, the man who always carried a big umbrella and found it hard to get enough to eat. I recall the gallery in which, for once at least, I misbehaved during religious service when I ought to have been sitting sedately in the family pew below. But divine love continues to encircle the lads that are wayward. God afterwards granted opportunity to make amends when he gave me the superintendency of the Sunday school and then the teaching of a large Bible class. And some can understand the later joy I had during vacation seasons in baptizing quite a number of those I had been permitted to teach. Of those a few remain, while other loved ones are much missed.

Without fear of blame for invidious distinctions, notice may be taken of three departed laymen who stand out conspicuously in my memory, men who did grandly in the deacon's office in the church whose history is being traced, viz., Daniel C. Archibald, Charles L. Cox and William Bentley, each, when he went, was sincerely mourned, and no marvel, since they were of the staunch and loyal sort, being indeed zealous for the progress of the kingdom. The familiarity of Mr. Archibald with Scripture much impressed me as a youth. On one occasion I remember being at his house over night. At summoning the household to family worship, and singing a hymn, the Bible this night was not taken down for reading, but the old gentleman smoothly repeated from memory a Psalm of considerable length. And this, I understood, he often did, and that too without restriction to a few portions of the Word: How the good deacon revelled in anecdote, especially of a religious nature. Let the theme be what it might, he had his apt story to relate. Mr. Cox, a son of the Charles mentioned earlier, was a man of gentle mould, a veritable peacemaker, and one whom we were wont as boys, and are now wont as men, to regard as presenting an exceptionally good type of Christian character, one whose profession and practice were in unusual harmony. He was a school teacher in the place, and did much also in circulating wholesome literature. Mr. Bentley, son of Deacon Noah, was particularly strong in social religious meetings, always taking his part in a strikingly intelligent and effective manner. As a Bible class instructor he was superior. Come and go who might, this brother was ever at his post in the church, year in and year out. It was a severe blow to the little circle when, about two years ago, he was suddenly cut off.

At present the flock is without pastoral oversight, Rev. J. J. Armstrong having resigned a year ago, after five years of appreciated labor. The officers at this writing are James Charles Johnson (who married a granddaughter of Mr. Newcomb, a daughter of Deacon Archibald) and James A. Cox, Deacons; Clement B. Bentley, son of Deacon William, Clerk and Superintendent of Sunday

School; and George R. Chute, son of Rev. O. Chute, Treasurer and Organist. One of the oldest living members is Eliakim N. Bentley, who, like his brothers, James and William, has been devoted to Zion's welfare.

There are other persons and other things of which we would gladly write; but here we must stop. The subject itself will not attract many readers, perhaps, and the length of treatment is not inviting; but there are some, I know well, who will be pleased to review these paragraphs, and who will be blessed by this calling up of the dear faces and scenes of other days. And, if by these annals of a retired neighborhood, a few others are incited in their narrow spheres to a larger patience and steadfastness in places where there is but little outward incitement to well-doing, then the space which the editor has so generously granted will not have been unprofitably used.

A Comparative View of the Ninth and Nineteenth Century.

BY WILBY MCC. MANNING.

We have just bidden farewell to the greatest century the world has ever seen, and, as we stand on the threshold of a new century a most fitting opportunity is given for both review and prophetic outlook.

An account of all the fulness and richness of the century just closed in respect to politics and religion, education and literature, science and art, social conditions and industrial pursuits, would but bring into clearer light the comparative barrenness of the ninth century. Time will only permit a review in outline.

The historic world was small in the ninth century. It included only South Western Europe, North Africa and Asia Minor. Today it embraces the whole world, all peoples, all climes. More striking still is the contrast between the ninth and nineteenth centuries in respect to national power and strength. The ninth was a century of weakness. Even England was a prey to foreign invasion. The English Alfred had to retire before the Danish foe and surrender half his kingdom to the Viking from the North. Now his successor holds undisputed sway over an empire greater than that of Alexander or of Caesar, of Tamerlane or of Charles the Great.

The ninth century was marked by political disintegration, the nineteenth by political consolidation. The former on the continent witnessed the dismemberment of that vast union of peoples and states built up by the might of Charlemagne. In England the promise of unification under Egbert gives way before Norse encroachment. The time for empire building had not arrived. The nineteenth century witnessed the culmination of nationalizing sentiment in the consolidation of the German Empire, along the lines of race and language, in the unification of Italy, giving completeness in that peninsula to the natural expression of geographical design; in the two great North American federations, the genius of which is unique, and the progress and promise of which are without a parallel; and in the recent example in the closing year of this century of the great Anglo-Saxon union under the Southern Cross, the commonwealth of Australia.

In respect to government—to the dwelling place of power, the two centuries are quite divergent. The ruler of the ninth, great or small, the king of many people or the lord over few, strove for absolutism, to reproduce the ideal of imperial Rome, the sovereign everything, the people nothing. The nineteenth exhibits a complete reversal of the mediæval type. The king is the sovereign people, the ruler—whether styled king or president, exercises delegated power hedged by constitutional restraints.

The most remarkable fact of the ninth century is the wonderful increase of the Papal power. Under Charlemagne, although the church was under the strict supervision of royalty, it nevertheless obtained several important privileges, as the title system, freedom from the jurisdiction of temporal magistrates, and exemption from taxation; under his feeble successors there were further acquisitions, till in the end the possession of vast domains caused the bishops to take a prominent place in the hierarchy of great proprietors, and to lead a largely secular life. They went from place to place followed by an armed retinue, they took part in the national warfare and even in the west undertook expeditions of violence and rapine against their neighbors. Thus all through this century we find the church with its well organized hierarchy too often interfering in temporal affairs, and gaining more and more power, until at the middle of the century so high did the Popes carry their pretensions, that John VIII asserted the right to choose the emperors, and exercised it in the case of Charles the Bold. The result of these acquisitions of power was what might be expected, great corruption in the head of the church, which spread through the whole organization. Now how changed is the ecclesiastical system! Church and state are no longer antagonistic, freedom of thought and action reigns supreme in one as in the other.

The history of mediæval thought is so closely bound up with the history of its religious development, that the

*Graduating oration at Acadia, June 5, 1901.

two cannot be separated, for the thinking mind was almost completely controlled by religious ideas. This age is noted for the depth of ignorance in which it is immersed, all schools were confined to cathedrals and monasteries designed exclusively for religion and affording no encouragement or opportunities to the laity. The Latin tongue had given place to the Romance languages in the common vernacular of the people, but the newly formed languages were hardly made use of in writing, thus the whole treasury of knowledge was locked up from the eyes of the people, and the very use of letters as well as of books was forgotten. Charlemagne and Alfred established schools and gave an impulse to learning, and other great spirits in this age moved in the same direction. Alcuin, John Scotus Erigena and Hincmar, left their influence on the literature and philosophy of their century, but even they did not originate but simply compiled.

From a literary point of view the nineteenth century stands without a peer. So well known is it, that reference need not even be made to the extent and richness of its intellectual life.

In the Dark Ages, and especially the ninth century, the whole world in respect to art and science seems to have lapsed into barbarism. Few monuments remain that exhibit the smallest progress in art during many centuries. In architecture the only buildings of any pretensions were the monasteries and a few cathedrals; but the majority of the churches and houses of the nobles were still built of wood, low, rude and uncomfortable, with the roof consisting of branches of trees, covered with thatch. In the sciences, the knowledge of chemistry, medicine and surgery was most meagre and elementary.

Now, what a change! Let me in imagination stand on a pinnacle overlooking one of our great cities of to-day. Far as the eye can reach, stately buildings—the temples of commerce rise on every hand. Could a man of the ninth century have seen in vision the changes of the past century—its marvellous inventions, its application of science to the natural forces, the steamship taking the place of the sailing vessel, the railroad train of the wagon, the reaping machine of the sickle; could he have heard the throb of the engine, that, in obedience to human will and for the satisfaction of human desires, exerts a power greater than that of all the beasts of burden of the earth combined; he would have seen that which his wildest fancy had never conceived. Yet these, and much more, are the products of the nineteenth century.

Never in the history of the world has there been such a distance between nobles and common people, between rich and poor, as in the ninth century. On the one hand we have a few thousand nobles owning all the land and exercising all the power, while on the other, we have the great mass of people, ignorant, illiterate and superstitious, who till the land and are hardly mentioned in the records of the times, except they are enumerated as so many pieces of property, in the inventories of great estates, nor do they count as factors in the political, military or social movements of the time. To-day liberty, equality, and fraternity ring out on every hand. The chief and almost only industry of the age was agriculture, but even this was extremely primitive. Commerce was limited and chiefly confined to Venice, Amalfi, and Genoa.

Among the wonderful developments of the nineteenth century, none is more marvellous than that of commerce. From the exchange of a few articles of luxury carried on the backs of animals or in slow sailing vessels, it has expanded until it now interchanges the products of all lands and all climes, with a speed never before dreamed of.

And, what of the outlook? Have we reached the zenith of our glory and are we now to retrograde, as the great inspirers of ancient times? Can we equal the marvellous advancement of the nineteenth century? In church and state, in education, in literature and in science, shall the face of the world be transformed by discoveries and inventions in the twentieth century as in the last?

Already great minds are expectant, waiting at the very doors of truths, great and glorious, which when revealed promise to obscure the wonders of the past.

In the appeals for a closer union of the Empire, in the suggestion of an alliance between England and America, in the calling of the Hague Conference, in the prevailing sentiment against war, and in the proposal of a permanent court of arbitration to settle international disputes, everywhere we see the ever-increasing tendency to sweep away the barriers of custom and prejudice which separate man from man, and to make war, especially aggressive warfare, a thing of the past.

Nor will the march of progress stop
"Till the war-drum throb no longer, and the battle flags be furled
In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world."

How often we would like to dictate to our Heavenly Father, choosing the methods of his aid! And how miserably we should fall if he allowed us to put our hands upon the reins of power! His help is both intelligent and far-reaching. It has regard to growth as well as present need. Sometimes he supplies a prop, that we may not slip and fall. Sometimes he takes away a prop, that we may learn to stand and walk. But however little we may understand its working, it is always the highest intelligence in the service of the most perfect love.—I. O. R.

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Editorial Notes.

—The honorary degrees conferred by Acadia at its late convocation will be generally recognized, we think, as judiciously and worthily bestowed. We congratulate the recipients on their honors which doubtless they will know how to wear gracefully.

—We are requested to say that, until a new principal of Acadia Seminary shall assume charge, Professor Everett W. Sawyer will give attention to the correspondence relating to the school. Persons desiring calendars or any information in respect to the school should address Professor Sawyer at Wolfville, N. S. See also notice on ninth page.

—As will be seen we have given up this week most of the space usually occupied by editorial matter to a report of the Anniversary proceedings at Acadia, in which no doubt our readers will very generally be interested. President Trotter's address to the Graduating Class will be found in full on our first page. It is excellent in thought and expression.

—We learned only a few days since of the death of Rev. George A. Weathers of Summerville, Hants Co., N. S., which occurred about a month ago. Mr. Weathers, although not so old as some of our brethren who are still in the harness, had reached an advanced age and had for a year or so past been laid aside from active service by increasing feebleness and illness. He was a highly esteemed minister of the denomination and had wrought long and faithfully in his Master's service. Now he rests from his labors and we trust has heard the "well done" of his Lord. A suitable sketch of our brother Weathers's life and work will appear in a forthcoming issue of this paper.

—We learn that the newly created chair in Hebrew and Biblical Literature at Acadia has been filled by the appointment of Rev. Arthur C. Chute, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist church of Halifax. Dr. Chute is so well and so favorably known to the denomination in these Provinces as to require no introduction at our hands. He is a man in whom intellectual strength, scholastic culture, nobility of character and sweetness of temper are finely blended. In the important position to which he has now been called, Dr. Chute we may be sure, will give heartily to the college and to the denomination the very valuable service which his ability, character and culture so well fit him to render. In this connection it may be noted that the principalship of Acadia Seminary made vacant by the resignation of Rev. J. H. MacDonald, has been offered to Rev. H. T. DeWolfe, of Foxboro, Mass. Mr. DeWolfe is a native of St. Stephen, N. B. He graduated at Acadia with the class of 1889, took the course in theology at Newton, and after a year spent in special studies in Germany, returned to Newton as instructor in New Testament Interpretation. After two years spent in teaching at Newton, Mr. DeWolfe accepted a call to the pastorate of the church at Foxboro, which position he has now held for some five or six years. Mrs. DeWolfe, formerly Miss Hatlie Eaton, is a graduate of the Seminary and was for a time teacher of music in the institution. It is expected that Mr. DeWolfe will accept the appointment to the Principalship.

The Acadia Anniversaries.

Not less than the usual interest and enjoyment attached to the anniversary proceedings at Wolfville last week. With its extending orchards and constant increase in buildings and population, Wolfville grows more attractive with every passing year, while the rich beauty of the landscape continues as of old to charm the eye of the beholder. The wealth of foliage and of bloom is a constant delight to the senses. After the showers of Monday evening, earth and atmosphere were athrob with life, and the air seemed charged with an elixir that was as balm to wearied brains and nerves. A day in June may be a thing of rare beauty elsewhere, but surely its rarest quality is to be found in "the land of Evangeline" when the apple trees are filled with blossoms and hum of bees.

Some account was given in our last issue of the baccalaureate sermon by Dr. T. Harwood Pattison, of Rochester, on Sunday morning, and of the musical recital in connection with the graduating class of Acadia Seminary on the previous Friday evening. Dr.

Pattison not only preached the annual sermon in the morning, but spoke before the Y. M. C. A. of the college in the evening. Rev. Mr. Newcombe of Thomaston, Me., who had been announced for the latter service being, to the general regret, kept at home by illness. Dr. Pattison was heard on both occasions with great interest, his hearers being impressed and attracted not less by the genial personality of the speaker than by the excellence of his thought.

The considerable number of visitors already arrived in Wolfville for the anniversaries was augmented by new arrivals on each of the trains on Monday. The grand attraction of the day was the sports on the campus in the afternoon, where in the presence of admiring spectators the students engaged with zest in a variety of athletic contests. The weather became showery toward evening interfering somewhat with the closing numbers on the programme of sports. However, the afternoon was on the whole very enjoyable, and the students of Acadia fully maintained the reputation of the college on the campus.

In the evening came Dr. Pattison's lecture before the Senate. The number present would doubtless have been considerably larger if the external conditions had been more favorable. However, in spite of the rain, the audience was fair as to numbers, and its powers of appreciation had of course suffered nothing from the weather. President Trotter presided. Prayer was offered by Rev. A. Judson Kempton, of Mt. Carroll, Ill. Mr. Kempton is a Maritime man and an Acadia Alumnus of the class of 1898. He is also a graduate of Rochester, and naturally cherishes a warm regard for Dr. Pattison, his former teacher in Homiletics and Pastoral Theology. Dr. Trotter briefly introduced Dr. Pattison to the audience, announcing his subject as "The Bible and the Twentieth Century." He alluded to the lecturer as a gentleman who, though coming to us now from under another flag and from the other great branch of the English-speaking people, was nevertheless British-born and had not lost his sympathy with the British people and British institutions. Dr. Pattison on rising said that an Englishman was always an Englishman, and in a few words made it evident that the land and the people of his birth had not been crowded out of his heart by whatever strong sympathies he had come to feel for those of his adoption.

The lecture was in part an instructive and attractive setting forth of the influence of the Bible on the world, especially during the century just closed, with an eloquent appreciation of its present and prospective influence now, on the threshold of this new and wonderful century. The nineteenth century might well be regarded as a Bible era. Much has been done toward giving the Word of God to the whole world. The lecturer made especial reference to the facts connected with the organization of the British and Foreign Bible Society and the beginning of modern missions, in both of which Baptists had borne a leading and honorable part. In this respect the nineteenth century was of Pentecostal significance, since men of almost every nation had been enabled to read in their own tongues the wonderful works of God. In 1800 the Bible had been translated into only 16 languages. In 1900 the number of translations had increased to 460. Dr. Pattison spoke of the eager reception which, throughout the English-speaking world, was accorded to the Revised Version of 1881, as evidence of the very deep and general interest which the people had come to feel in the sacred Scriptures. Through that version the nineteenth century had placed in the hands of the twentieth a more worthy transcript of the thought of God than the world had before possessed. The influence of the Bible had therefore been growing ever greater and more far-reaching. The expectations and predictions of such men as Voltaire and Paine concerning it had been altogether disappointed.

Among the characteristics of the twentieth century, which the lecturer noted as bearing upon the place and influence of the Bible in these coming days, was—a quickened intellectual life, leading to important contributions to the criticism and understanding of the Scriptures. Grammar was however only a means to an end. Criticism might purify the marble aqueduct, but could neither create nor destroy the fountains of the water of life. The vital power of the Bible had been too fully proved by the gracious influence of the past and the present, and had found too sure a response in the conscience of mankind, to permit us to doubt its essentially divine origin. The lecturer spoke eloquently of the debt of education and literature to the Bible, quoting a number of eminent names in testimony to the truth of this. This was also an age of research and investigation in all lands and into all things past and present. The Orient was about to become known as never before to the western world, and the light of the ancient eastern civilizations would bring illumination to the Bible—itsself a product of the Orient. The lecturer also dealt with the influence of the Bible in connection with the developing of the national life of the world, and all that in art, literature, etc., is connected with advancing civilization. The wonderful spread of the English language was referred to as significant and providential. The King

James Version had made the English language the foremost in the world, and with its spread, the matchless English version of the Bible was being given to many lands. Dr. Pattison dwelt eloquently upon the democracy of the Bible, the humanity of the Bible, and the fact that the Bible was on the side of the people and the great interests of humanity.

It has been possible to give here only a very imperfect sketch of a most instructive and inspiring address by which Dr. Pattison placed his hearers under deep obligations.

At the close a vote of thanks, moved by Dr. Keirstead, seconded by S. McC. Black, supported by Dr. Saunders and heartily endorsed by the audience, called forth from the lecturer a happy response.

Meetings of the Senate occupied the time and thought of the gentlemen connected with that body to a late hour on Monday evening and again on Tuesday morning and afternoon—at which meetings matters having to do with the literary interests of the institutions received consideration.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES.

On Tuesday morning the Class Day exercises were held in College Hall. This function seems now to have won a permanent place on the programme of events for Anniversary week, and the interest which attaches to it quite justifies its right thereto. The Class Day of '01 would seem fully to have maintained the reputation of preceding years. The audience was large and the several parts of the programme were thoroughly enjoyed. The Class History by Mr. Jones was written in a style which indicated originality and literary taste, and its subtle and piquant humor was keenly relished. The Prophecy by Miss Pearson was received with much interest, as such academic vaticinations are wont to be. Strange things indeed will come to pass if the forecastings of the fair prophetess shall be realized. Mr. Lewis' Valedictory was an eloquent and excellent address and contributed a really earnest and serious note to the programme. The singing by Mr. Wallace and the violin numbers by Prof. Well were very much enjoyed.

Following is the Class Day programme, and the Class Ode.

PROGRAMME.

Opening Address: - - - - - Class President.
Roll Call. - - - - - Nachez.
Violin Solo: "Gipsy Dance," - - - - - Prof. Max Well.
Class History: - - - - - Ralph M. Jones.
Vocal Solo: - - - - - Selected.
- - - - - Burpee W. Wallace.
Class Prophecy: - - - - - Alberta A. Pearson.
Violin Solo: { a. Air for the F String, - - - - - Bach.
 { b. L'Abelle, - - - - - Francois Schubert.
 Prof. Max Well.
Valedictory: - - - - - Arthur S. Lewis.
 GOD SAVE THE KING.

CLASS ODE.

A peep into rich books
And richer men,
Green slopes and sheltered nooks,
And then—ah, then
Dust and toil and struggle and strain,
Worry and hurry of body and brain,
But armored in the past
We cope and win;
To-day's the mould we cast
To-morrow in.
The minutes do not die; they breathe in you,
Hast thou wrought well?—Go forward and subdue.
May we not love gilt sin
Above repute,
Nor starve the God within
To feed the brute;
But may we dare, stripped of hypocrisy,
To boldly front the eyes that peer and pry.
Ralph M. Jones.

HORTON ACADEMY.

In the afternoon the closing exercises of the Academy were held in College Hall in the presence of a large audience. Principal Brittain presided.

Following is the programme of exercises:

PROGRAMME.

1. March—"Militaire," - - - - - Schubert.
- - - - - Misses Davis and Price.
2. Essay—"Defeat Contains the Seeds of Victory,"
- - - - - Avard Giffin, Sable River, N. S.
3. Vocal Solo—"Ave Maria," - - - - - Belle Menard.
[with violin obligato].
- - - - - Mr. Burpee Wallace.
4. Essay—"The Advancement of Russia in the Nineteenth Century,"
- - - - - Hovey Burgess, Wolfville, N. S.
5. Piano Solo—"The Dance of the Gnomes,"
- - - - - Seeling.
- - - - - Miss Mabel Elliot.
6. Valedictory—
- - - - - Miss Greta Bishop, Wolfville, N. S.
7. Presentation of Diplomas.
8. Addresses.

ESSAYS NOT DELIVERED.

"Why is Wealth Desirable?"—Claude Peppett, North Sydney, C. B.
"Bobs,"—Edward McMullen, Truro, N. S.
"The Exploits and Character of Hannibal,"—Lorne MacMillan, Isaac's Harbor, N. S.
"The Natural Resources of Nova Scotia,"—Robbie Tufts, Wolfville, N. S.

- "Sir John A. McDonald,"—D. McPherson, Murray Harbor Road, P. E. I.
- "British Rule in India,"—Bruce Jonah, Turtle Creek, N. B.
- "The Future Prosperity of Canada,"—Miles G. Tupper, Scott's Bay, N. S.
- "Canada, a Sportsman's Paradise,"—T. O. Calhoun, Calhoun, N. B.
- "The Power of Mystery,"—Charles Parker, Yarmouth, N. S.
- "The Antagonism Between Britain and France,"—Harold Ellis, Canard, N. S.
- "Gold Mining in Nova Scotia,"—Harold Sweet, Goldboro, N. S.
- "Great Men Who Were Failures,"—Ernest Munro, Margate Harbor, C. B.
- "Lord Roberts,"—R. D. Colpitts, N. B.
- "Winter Sports,"—F. R. Bogart, Lower Granville, N. S.
- "The Growth of the British Empire in the Nineteenth Century,"—Rolf Trimble, Petitediac, N. B.
- "Longfellow's Evangelism,"—A. W. Warren, Tyne Valley, P. E. I.
- "When I Went A-hunting,"—A. H. Baird, Andover, N. B.
- "International Yacht Racing,"—T. M. Patillo, Truro, N. S.
- "The Life and Poetry of Burns,"—Robert Nicholson, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
- "Canadian Poetry,"—Waldin Darrach, Kersington, P. E. I.
- "What is Sometimes Done in One Day,"—Robert Hatt, Port Medway, N. S.

The essays delivered were of a creditable character, and no doubt many of the others, which there was not time to hear, would have proved equally good. Principal Brittain, in a brief address, spoke most encouragingly concerning the work of the school. The number of Academy students this year was 79, a very large increase over last year. There has also been a remarkable increase in the number of students taking work in the Manual Training department. Last year only 20 students in all had taken manual training work; this year there have been 37 students from the Academy taking work in that department and 50 from the town. Twenty-eight students received diplomas on completion of a course of study. Of these ten were fully prepared for college and eight others required more preparation in only one subject. In the Business department 26 students have been enrolled, as compared with 12 last year. The school has this year quite outgrown the capacity of the Academy building, and provision had to be made for a number of students in another building under the supervision of the Principal. Heretofore it has been the rule not to receive to the Academy boys under the age of fourteen, but Mr. Brittain now announces that provision has been made by which boys from ten to fourteen will be received and placed under special regulations.

The address of the Principal and the bestowing of diplomas upon the students who had completed their course, was followed by an address by Mr. R. R. McLeod of North Brookfield, N. S., who had been specially invited to speak on the occasion.

Mr. McLeod's address contained much that is worthy of the attention both of students and educators. In contrast with the study of logic and philosophy, he emphasized the educative value of the study of Nature. "Consider the lilies how they grow." Nature is the great teacher and her book is open to all. It is an encouraging feature of the times, the speaker considered, that our schools are beginning to pay more attention to Natural History. Mr. McLeod went on to speak of the great importance of vitality and progress in education. As life and motion go together, so death and stagnation are in close alliance. The thing that has been shall not be again. Systems of philosophy and religious thought have their day and pass—not to return. We have no abiding city, but seek one to come. The things before are not less important than the things behind. The man who looks back is not fit for the kingdom of heaven. We need constant exhortation to look not down but up, not back, but on. The world, though still bad enough, the speaker said, was never so good as today—never so actively religious. This time, in its social, moral and religious aspects, corresponds to the geological period when continents were emerging from the deep and life was beginning to find place on the earth. It is a time which calls for courageous living in honest citizenship and the steadfast acceptance of duty in all the relations of life. The young people who graduated from this Academy thereby justified the expectation that they would be observed and criticized by the communities into which they should go. Let them endeavor not to disappoint reasonable expectations, and every power used in right way and a good cause would mean larger endowment for service. Mr. McLeod urged the importance of the students combining culture with useful acquisitions and of developing their powers along the line of their special aptitudes.

At the close of Mr. McLeod's very interesting and suggestive address a vote of thanks was moved to the speaker by Rev. Dr. Saunders and seconded by Rev. Dr. Kempton. A large number of visitors accepted Principal Brittain's invitation to visit the manual training building, and some time was pleasantly spent in inspecting the work of that department.

ACADIA SEMINARY.

The closing exercises in connection with Acadia Seminary are always reckoned as constituting one of the special events of Anniversary week. The conditions on Tuesday evening were favorable and the number of people who were willing to pay the admission fee of twenty-five cents was more than sufficient to tax the seating capacity of the College Hall. Principal McDonald presided, supported by the vice-principal, Miss Johnson, and the staff and lady teachers. The long procession of white-robed maidens filing slowly in formed an attractive picture as in former years. The personnel of the graduating class—which it will be seen includes the name of one young gentleman, the first of his sex to complete the music course of the Seminary—is as follows:

GRADUATING CLASS, 1901.

- Edith Maude Bentley
- Jennie Anna Flemming
- Maude King
- Alice Maude Lounsbury
- Emily Winifred Morse
- Irene Clynton Spencer
- Emily Fortia Starr
- William Lewis Wright

Orissa Emma Cole Certificate in Piano Music
Following is the programme of the evening;

PROGRAMME.

- March Pontifical, Gounod
- Misses Mabel Elliot and Mary Delap.
- PRAYER.
- The Lord is my Shepherd, Schubert.
- Seminary Glee Club.
- Essay—Moliere, the French Dramatist, Maude King, Wolfville, N. S.
- Essay—Russia's Policy and Problems, *Jennie Anna Flemming, Truro, N. S.
- Piano Solo—Senta's Ballad from the Flying Dutchman, Wagner-Liszt
- Emily Fortia Starr, Wolfville, N. S.
- Essay—The Growth of Civilization as Revealed in Architecture, *Emily Winifred Morse, Bridgetown, N. S.
- Vocal Duet—Io Vivo Et'amo Campana
- Misses Sadie Epps and Maude Scott,
- Essay—The Chinese Situation, Edith Maude Bentley, Wolfville, N. S.
- Essay—What the World Owes to the So-called Unpractical Man, *Irene Clynton Spencer, Port Morien, N. S.
- Piano Solo—Hark! Hark! the Lark, Schubert-Liszt,
- William Lewis Wright, Stony Creek, N. B.

ADDRESS:

Rev. D. Hutchinson, Moncton, N. B.
Presentation of Diplomas.
Award of Prizes.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

*Speakers.

The three young ladies who represented their class as essayists upon the platform acquitted themselves with credit, and the musical numbers of the programme bore evidence to the excellence of the instruction given in that department.

Rev. D. Hutchinson, of Moncton, in his address to the class, was heard with interest, partly because it was his first appearance upon the platform on an Anniversary occasion in these Provinces and also for the excellence of his address. The subject of the address was Purpose in Education. Mr. Hutchinson spoke of purpose as essential to all valuable results. The purpose of education, it was noted, was to develop and command the powers of the student. It aims at completeness. What the sculptor is to the marble or the goldsmith to the precious metal, that education is to the student. Education enlarges the capacity for perceiving and knowing. It is to the student what the telescope is to the astronomer. It enlarges the field of vision. The speaker congratulated the class on the completion of their course and urged them to employ in noble service the enlarged powers with which they were now entrusted.

After the address came the distribution of diplomas to the class by Principal MacDonald who briefly congratulated the class on the stage which they had reached and pointed them to their class motto *Gradatim*. It was step by step that they should move forward to the accomplishment of life's high duties. Reviewing briefly the work of the school for the year, Mr. MacDonald said that the number of students enrolled had been 118, of whom 62 had been boarders and 56 day pupils. Of the students 81 had come from Nova Scotia, 33 from New Brunswick, 3 from P. E. Island and one from the United States. Spiritually the school had received a great uplift during the year. There had been scarcely a life in the institution but had felt the gracious touch of the divine hand. He regarded the outlook as encouraging. Many rooms were already taken for next year. It was intended next year to open in connection with the Seminary a department of Domestic Science, which it was believed would be of great advantage to the students.

Principal MacDonald then announced the prize-winners for the year.

The medal offered by Mr. N. A. Rhodes of Amherst for efficiency in painting was won by Miss Mary E. Colpitts of Elgin, Albert county, N. B. The three Payzant prizes, (each one-third of the income from \$100.00) for excellence (1) in English, (2) in French, (3) in instrumental music, and open to lady students at the Seminary under twenty years of age—were awarded respectively to Miss Bessie King of Wolfville, Miss Jennie Fleming of Truro and Miss Portia Starr of Wolfville.

The St. Clair Paint Scholarship—being the interest of £250 sterling, open to young ladies students of the Province of Nova Scotia, awarded for highest excellence in scholarship and conduct, was divided between Miss Bertie Bowlby of Port Medway, and Miss Mabel Lee of Aylesford. The Governor-General's medal for excellence in English Essay Work was won by Miss Ivy May Green of Perth Centre, N. B. In consideration of the fact that competition for some of the prizes were restricted to students under twenty years of age, Principal MacDonald said that it was but right that special mention should be made of Miss Maude King of Wolfville for excellence in French and of Miss Jennie McDonald of Perth Centre, N. B., whose general standing was the highest in the school.

Following the distribution of the prizes came a speech from Mr. H. C. Creed, M. A., of the Normal School, Fredericton, who spoke of his interest of the work of the Seminary and recalled some matters which had given him a personal connection with its early history.

A pleasant feature of the evening, which came at the close and was not on the printed programme, was the presentation on behalf of the graduating class by Miss Maude Lounsbury of Newcastle, of a handsome chair for the Reception Room of the Seminary.

THE COLLEGE CONVOCATION.

On Wednesday, as on Tuesday, the weather was all that could be desired. The recent showers had freshened all the face of nature, and earth and sky blended their charms to make the day ideal in its beauty. The wholesome freshness and coolness of the atmosphere were as medicine to the nerves and made it easy sitting through the long programme of the Convocation exercises. Marshalled by the Rev. J. W. Bancroft, whose portly presence lent dignity to his office, the long procession of Professors, Governors, Senators, Alumni Students filed into the Hall, and occupied the places assigned to them, the Faculty occupying the centre of the platform, flanked on each side by the members of the Board of Governors' and the Senate and the Alumni of the College. Dr. Trotter presided.

Following is the

PROGRAMME

- Processional. Prayer, Rev. C. H. Day, Keutville, N. S.
- Addresses by Members of the Graduating Class: Combinations of Capital and the Public Welfare. Award Longley Bishop, Lawrencetown, N. S.
- Poetic Art of Vergil. Adele Macleod, Summerside, P. E. I.
- Canada's Economic Future. William Harding Longley, Paradise, N. S.
- Solo: "Border Ballad," Cowen. Miss Clara M. Drew.
- A Comparative View of the Ninth and Nineteenth Centuries. Wiley McClintock Manning, St. John, N. B.
- Science and Civilization. Robert Johnson Colpitts, Elgin, N. B.
- Solo: "O Divine Redeemer," Gounod. Miss Clara M. Drew.
- Conferring of Degrees. Addresses. National Anthem

The full list of Addresses prepared by members of the Graduating Class is as follows:

- Alexander McLaren, the Prince of Modern Preachers
- Charles Edmund Atherton, Woodstock, N. B.
- The Neutral in War. William Long Baker, Randolph, N. B.
- Ruskin's Ideas of Beauty. Mildred Kate Bentley, Upper Stewiacke, N. S.
- Combinations of Capital and Public Welfare. Award Longley Bishop, Lawrencetown, N. S.
- The Healing Art. George Arnaud Blackadar, Granville, N. S.
- Heinrich Heine. Josephine Osborne Bostwick, St. John, N. B.
- Difficulties of the Preacher in the Pulpit of Today. Edwin Vail Buchanan, Lynn, Mass.
- The Length of a Day's Work. Harry Luard Bustin, Melvern Square, N. S.
- Germany in the Nineteenth Century. Burpee Allison Coldwell, Gasperau, N. S.
- Science and Civilization. Robert Johnson Colpitts, Elgin, N. B.
- The Influence of Sir Charles Tupper on Canadian Life. Herbert Harding Currie, Wolfville, N. S.
- Is Man's Religious Nature an Evolution? Arthur Vilroy Dimock, Winthrop, Mass.
- The State and Education. Frederick Richardson Faulkner, Amherst, N. S.
- The Rise of English Hymnody. Binney Smith Freeman, Wolfville, N. S.
- Professions for Women. Georgie J. Everett Heales, Wolfville, N. S.
- Address Fuller, the Theologian and Preacher. Albert Currie Horsman, Elgin, N. B.
- The Coronation Oath. Wallace Irving Hutchinson, Wolfville, N. S.
- God of Intellect. Ralph Mortimer Jones, Wolfville, N. S.
- Wordsworth's Intimations of Immortality. Arthur Silas Lewis, Sackville, N. B.
- The Ideal Element in Literature. Laura Rebecca Logan Amherst, N. S.
- Canada's Economic Future. William Harding Longley, Paradise, N. S.
- Poetic Art of Vergil. Adele Macleod, Summerside, P. E. I.
- A Comparative View of the Ninth and Nineteenth Centuries. Wiley McClintock Manning, St. John, N. B.
- The Colonial Expansion of Germany. Renford Lee Martin, Gasperau, N. S.
- The Latin Nations. Edgar Henry McCurdy, Clinton, Mass.
- Ruskin's Socialistic Ideas. Alice Alberta Pearson, Canning, N. S.
- Civilization and the Wage Earner. Grace Augusta Perkins, Hatfield Point, N. B.
- The Theology of Aeschylus. Aaron Perry, Lake View, N. B.
- The Solar System in the Light of Recent Discovery. Edward Otis Temple Piers, Wolfville, N. S.
- Prohibition. Marshall Sterling Richardson, West Jeddore, N. S.
- Austria-Hungary; its Constitution and Future. John Wilson Roland, Factory Dale, N. S.
- Victoria as Queen. Miles Garfield White, Sussex, N. B.

Mr. A. L. Bishop's essay, discussing the effect of Combinations of Capital on the public welfare, was a very clever presentation of the subject. Whatever might be thought of the speaker's conclusions, it could not be denied that his arguments were marshalled with fine ability, and his elocution was of a quality all too rare on commencement platforms.

Miss Longley's essay on Canada's Economic Future dealt with a subject of great popular interest, and the essay was one of real merit.

Mr. Manning's Comparison of the Ninth and the Nineteenth Century was cleverly done. The essay will be found in full on our third page and will well repay perusal.

The last essay, presented by Mr. Colpitts on Science and Civilization, fully maintained the high standard of

(Continued on page eight.)

* * The Story Page * *

Uncle Dorley's Old Coat.

BY AUNTIE BETH.

It was noon of Memorial Day. Harvey had been out all the morning, and was so full of the sights he had seen and the sounds he heard that his little tongue ran, grandpa, said, "like a small mill-clapper."

Harvey giggled at the queer-sounding thing grandpa spoke of; but the next moment he was telling what a great crowd there was at the Pond Street Cemetery, where there was a lot for the soldiers.

"Why, grandpa, you'd a-had to squeeze and squeeze and squeeze," exclaimed Harvey, "if you had wanted to get through such a crowd. Wilkie Mayne said 'twas lucky we were pretty small boys, or there wouldn't have been any chance for us to see much."

"So you and Wilkie Mayne think grandpa would have had hard work getting through a crowd, eh?"

Harvey sobered a little. "Of course, you could get through, grandpa," he said, "because everybody knows you; and they'd have made room, just as they did for—Oh, oh, oh!"

The boy stopped in his speech, broken into a fit of laughter, and now kept up a string of little giggles and chuckles.

"It must be very funny," remarked grandpa.

Harvey threw back his head, and laughed again. "It is so funny that Wilkie and I have kept laughing all the morning. You know old Uncle Dorley, grandpa?"

Grandpa Harris nodded his head. "Yes, I know him," he said very soberly.

"And did you ever see his old army coat?"

"Yes; I've seen it, Harvey."

"Old Uncle Dorley looked so funny, grandpa, that Wilkie and I followed behind him ever so far to see the way he limped and lopped along. Wilkie says he comes out in the old army coat every Memorial Day. It was so long it would flop about as he walked. Then the cape would half fly off, and turn inside out. Some of the men would fix it on all right; and the men kept sober, too. But I said he looked like a great grey rooster, and Wilkie said he looked like a pole with a grey night-gown on." And off went Harvey into another fit of laughter.

Grandpa looked at his watch. "As soon as dinner is over," he said, "I must go over and see Col. West. He must have a good seat at Columbia Hall kept for Uncle Dorley, where he can hear the oration this afternoon."

Harvey's eyes opened wide. "Why, Grandpa Harris!" he said. "Would you be seen walking with Uncle Dorley?"

"Certainly, I would, Harvey."

"What! When he had that old coat on?"

"Yes, certainly. I could tell quite a story about that old coat."

"O grandpa, do!"

But, instead of beginning at once, Grandpa Harris stared hard at the opposite wall, yet with a look in his eyes that made Harvey know that he was not seeing the wall as much as he was looking into the past; and he was quiet so long that at last Harvey said, "Please, grandpa!"

Then his grandfather began: "Well, my boy, on the second day of July, 1863, more than thirty-five years ago, there was a dreadful battle going on at Gettysburg, down in Virginia,—a battle that lasted three days. The spot where Gen. Meade's forces had met Gen. Lee's was called Cemetery Hill. You've heard grandpa tell so much about the war that you know on which side Gen. Meade was."

"Army of the Potomac, Federal!" said Harvey smartly,—so smartly that for an instant Grandpa Harris' mustache almost twitched. But he kept sober.

"Yes, you're right. You can imagine it was pretty hot in July at the South, but men do not stop to think of weather or anything else in the thick of a fight. There was one man who was sent that hot morning of the 2d of July on a dangerous errand. It was necessary that a message should be sent to a far end of the field, where the shot and shell were falling very fast. But that is another thing that men do not stop to think of during what is called 'an action.'

"A captain was sent afoot on the important errand, and it took a much longer time than you would suppose to tramp to the end of the line. But the message was given safely; and the man was turning back, when 'plug!' there was a whistle in the air, and the poor captain dropped with a badly wounded shoulder.

"He was so far to the front that he could not be taken to the rear where the hospital tents were; and, knowing how hotly the battle was going on, he dragged himself a little to one side, and lay down, hoping some one would soon come and assist him.

"But all day long, and until it was too dark to see, the fighting went steadily on. Grandpa never thinks it wise to say too much of suffering and of war to little people. This is in the long past; but I couldn't tell you how hard it is to bear the great thirst that a wounded man must bear! It seemed to that poor captain that he

would give anything he owned just for one drink of water.

"But, as night came on, there was something else to bear that was, if possible, worse than the dreadful thirst. Do you remember how you felt at Christmas time, Harvey, when that hard cold was coming on?"

"Oh, yes, grandpa! I was cold,—so cold my teeth would chatter, all I could do."

"Well, a wound will make a man feel just that way, especially after lying all the afternoon and part of the night on the ground, for, no matter how hot it may be through the day, there are vapors and dews and damps that arise from the earth at night, that will chill a person through to the very bones.

"Oh, that shivery cold! If the wounded captain had thought he would give anything for a drink of water during the day, he now thought quite as longingly of the untold comfort there would be in having almost any covering thrown over his shivering body.

"It was long past midnight when some one came slowly creeping by. Whoever it was stopped and peered at the wounded captain.

"'Wot's a matter, cap'n?' asked a kind voice. 'You hurt?'"

"'Oh, hurt and freezing,' said the captain, in a weak, uncertain tone. 'If only I could have a blanket—anything to keep me from chattering to death!'"

"'There is no blanket here sir,' said the kind respectful voice. 'And there is no gettin' anythin' now. But here's my coat, cap'n. You're welcome to that. There now! That any good?'"

"The poor soldier could have cried as the comfort of a great army coat, warm from the back of a colored man, was carefully put over him. He was too weak and in too much pain to notice much about the man who had helped him in so brotherly a way. But, my dear boy—"

Grandpa Harris stopped again, and now his grey mustache did twitch for a moment. Then he went on again:—

"My dear boy, when morning came, they took the poor captain to the rear, where he was cared for. And the poor colored soldier was taken there, too; for—what do you think? He had a broken leg. It was hit by a shell in such a way as to break it; and he was dragging himself toward the rear, when he found the captain lying on the ground, nearly freezing. He sat without a coat the rest of the night near the captain, and the doctor's said the captain might have died from pain and cold but for the black man's brotherly kindness. Now that black man was old Uncle Dorley!"

Harvey didn't speak for a moment. Of all things, he hated to cry. But he knew that, if he tried to say anything just then, Grandpa Harris would know he was right on the point of crying out. But his grandfather went on:

"The captain had his shoulder attended to; and, although it never could be sound as it was before, and must always trouble him at times, yet he did not have as serious a time as Uncle Dorley had with his leg. He took cold from sitting all the rest of the night without his coat on, and the wound inflamed; and he came very near losing his leg entirely. But the captain begged hard that it might be spared, if possible; and it was. But Uncle Dorley will always be very lame; and, if he is a little fond of his old army coat, it is all right. He saved, a man's life with it."

Harvey's voice sounded "wobbly," as he asked,—

"Did you ever know who the captain was that—that—good old Uncle Dorley saved?"

"Oh, yes; his name was Harris. Come to think of it it was your Grandpa Harris!"

Then Harvey did give way. He threw back his head; and, forgetting all about his pride as to crying, he set up such a loud and prolonged little howl that his mamma came running to the library to see what could be the matter.

"Bless me, what a face!" cried grandpa. "There, there! You needn't cry over what is past and gone. Here's grandpa in a pretty good state of health, after all. Only I wanted my little boy to learn a lesson—one that I sincerely hope he will never forget."

"But I—I made lots of fun of the poor old coat!" sobbed Harvey. "And so did Wilkie Mayne."

"Yes; and I might have done the same thing when I was a little, thoughtless peep of a boy," said grandpa. And Harvey gave a sudden chuckle at the queer name grandpa gave himself.

"But what I want my dear little grandson always to remember is that you never must judge of any person by what is worn on the back. It is never a safe thing to do. And any kind of a misfortune is not a thing to laugh at. I know just the queer way that the old army coat has of flapping and flopping about, and I know exactly how old Uncle Dorley limps and half springs as he goes along. And it isn't strange at all that a couple of little chaps, chock full of life and fun, should laugh at both. But you noticed the other soldiers didn't smile when they

turned back the old cape. They knew too much. I wouldn't get in the habit of laughing at such things if I were you. Now why not, Harvey?"

"Better find out first what the old coat has done," said the boy, "and what made the poor old man lame."

Grandpa was so pleased with the reply that he promised to take Harvey and Wilkie Mayne to a concert in Grand Army Hall that evening. And he was glad to see the little fellow's face light up at the prospect. "You can invite Wilkie, with my compliments," he said.

"Thank you, grandpa," Harvey answered, sobering again. "But I'm going to tell that Wilkie Mayne something before I invite him to the concert, and there isn't going to be any more laughing at Uncle Dorley's old coat or the way he walks. I won't have it!"

Grandpa's mustache twitched again, but he didn't say anything out loud. He only whispered to himself,—

"My little boy has learned one good lesson this Memorial Day."—Christian Register.

The Stain That Wouldn't Rub Off

He was but six years old, and a boy of six cannot be expected to know as much as a boy of twelve. That was one reason why Charlie needn't have been quite so sharp in his rebuke, and then mother showed him another reason that evening.

Charlie and Freddie were "cutting across fields" and as they went along were gathering flowers for mamma. Charlie was walking ahead, and so far had spied all the flowers, which he then, with gracious condescension, allowed Freddie to gather. Suddenly the little boy caught sight of a bunch of yellow beauties with deep brown centres. They were down at the bottom of a little hill, and the grass around them was most brilliantly green and velvety. Charlie had evidently not seen them, and Freddie darted down the slope.

"Here, Freddie! shouted Charlie, glancing over his shoulder. Don't you go down there. It's all muddy."

But the warning was disregarded, and the next moment Freddie had sunk in the slime half way up his fat little legs.

"Now, how'm I goin' to get you out of that?" demanded Charlie, crossly. "I told you not to go in, and you went. Now I'll have to get all muddy myself pullin' you out. Stand still!" This more sharply than ever. "Don't you try to get in any deeper than you are. Quit your blubberin' now. I'll get you out some way."

But it took a long search for a limb of suitable length before Charlie, standing on the edge of the swamp, pulled poor little Freddie on firm ground again, though in doing it he nearly threw the little fellow on his face. Freddie's sobs broke forth afresh, and the older brother relented a little.

"Here," he said, in a gruff tone, that was assumed to hide the tenderness which he feared might show; "now I'll scrape off the mud with a stick, and when your shoes dry, they can be blackened and will look most like new again. I tell you though, Freddie, you ought to have listened when I told you the mud was there."

"I didn't see any mud," whimpered Freddie. "The grass was prettier there than anywhere else."

"That's just it," replied the brother. "When you see such awful green grass as that, you can know there's a swamp."

"But I didn't know," protested the little fellow, "and I couldn't see any mud."

"Then, that's just why you ought to have listened to me," declared Charlie, feeling that he must not lose his opportunity of rebuking still further. "You see I'm twice as old as you, and ought to be supposed to know twice as much." This last sentence had a sarcastic tone that hurt Freddie, though Charlie was pleased with this conceit.

In fact, he was so well pleased that he couldn't forbear repeating it to mamma, though he really had not meant to be too hard on his smaller brother.

"You see, mamma," he said, "I told him I was twice as old as he was and knew about twice as much. That's what he got for not minding me."

Then Freddie could bear the reproaches no longer. He was sitting on mamma's lap, with the little bare feet rubbed quite dry, and she was wiping away the tears and telling him it might have been worse, and that he was her own baby boy, and the rest of the nice things mother's say when their children are in trouble. So this last speech of Charlie's was really too much.

"Why don't you always mind?" Freddie burst out, sitting bolt upright and digging his fists in his eyes to stop the weeping tears. "He don't mind papa, mamma; for I saw him smoking a cigarette in the barn. I peeked through a hole and saw him. He'd better tell himself to mind; hadn't he, mamma?"

Mamma only looked at Charlie, but it made the blood rush around his throat and up his face to the very roots of his hair. That evening, though, she came to his room after he was in bed. She turned out the light—for she

The Young People

was one of those mothers who knew a fellow can tell things better in the dark—and then she said:

"How about the smoking, Charlie? Did Freddie tell me the truth?"

This time she couldn't see the blush (though it was there) and she could barely hear the whispered, "Yes'm."

Then, like all wrong-doers since the time of Adam, he began to excuse himself.

"I didn't do it just to disobey papa; I truly didn't mamma. But half the boys in our class smoke cigarettes, and I don't see where's the harm in it."

"Neither did Freddie see the mud, and you were very cross with him because he did not obey you, who were twice as old. Papa is more than three times as old as you. Don't you think, then, that he should know at least three times as much as you? Don't you think, when he tells you that cigarettes are very harmful, that you should believe he knows the truth of what he is saying? He tells you that the boy who smokes cigarettes can never be as strong and healthy a man as the boy who does not smoke. He tells you that the man with a weak body can never do as valiant service for God or the world as the man who is strong. He tells you that the boy who deliberately does those things that will injure the body is not only committing a great wrong against himself and the world, in which he is to be a worker, but he is sinning against God.

"Remember, dear"—she was bending over him for a good-night kiss—"remember that Freddie's mud was easily brushed off; but every act of disobedience or wrong-doing of any kind leaves an indelible stain on the soul."—The Presbyterian.

The Blotted Page.

BY ANNA SPOTTSWOOD YOUNG.

"Elsie, come here a minute," called the little girl's father one day from his study, where he was busy at work. Elsie, who was playing school with her four dolls, caught up Doll Melinda, her oldest and favorite, in her arms, and ran into the room.

"What is it, papa?" she asked. Her father was turning over the leaves of the big dictionary. He lifted the book off the stand where it was resting, and put it down on the desk where the little girl could see it.

"Oh!" said Elsie, suddenly remembering something, and standing quite still in the middle of the room.

"Come over here; I want to ask you a question," said papa, holding out his hand. Elsie walked slowly over to the desk. Her father put his arms around her and then pointed to two big blots on the white pages of the dictionary.

"Do you know anything about these blots?" he asked. "Why, who made that other blot?" exclaimed the little girl in surprise.

"Tell me all you know about one of them; then perhaps I can tell you about the other," suggested papa. The little girl looked almost ready to cry.

"Well," she said, "it was just this way, papa. The other day, Melinda and I came in here. You were down town, and I climbed up to your desk and thought I'd write you a letter to surprise you when you came home. I wanted to look up words in the dictionary like big folks do, and just as I opened the book Melinda almost fell out of my arms, and that scared me and I jumped, and the ink fell off the pen on to the book, and"—Elsie hesitated.

"And then," finished papa, "you were still more scared, and you shut the book and ran away."

"Why, how did you know?" Elsie looked so surprised that papa was forced to laugh a little.

"See here," he said, pointing to the second blot. "But there was only one blot, papa; really I only dropped one little spot of ink on the book," protested Elsie.

"I know," said papa; "but when you closed the book the first blot made another one on the opposite page. Do you see now?"

"Yes," said Elsie, slowly.

"Yes," answered papa, "that is what I wanted to show you. Do you think you can remember now?"

"Yes, and I'm just so sorry as I can be, and so is Melinda," answered Elsie.

"Then, I must forgive you both, I think," said papa, kissing away a tear that was beginning to roll down Elsie's cheek, and patting Melinda's flaxen curls.

"Doll Melinda," said Elsie, as she ran happily out of the study, "aren't you glad that papa knows about that blot?" And Melinda said "Yes" just as plain as a doll could say it.—Central Presbyterian.

Suitor—"I have come to ask for your daughter's hand." Father—"Well, the fact is we are pretty crowded here as it is, and I—" Suitor—"Oh, I intend to take her away from home if I marry her." Father—"Oh, well, in that case—but you did give me an awful start, my boy."—Boston Transcript.

A certain English Bishop, as he was going about his diocese, asked the parson of a lunatic asylum how a chaplain whom he (the Bishop) had lately appointed was getting on.

"Oh, my lord," said the man, "his preaching is most successful. The idiots henjoys it particler."

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.—Reverence for sacred things. Exodus 3:1-6.

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday, June 17.—II Chron. 24. Reasons for not prospering [vs. 20.] Compare Num. 14: 41. Tuesday, June 18.—II Chron. 25. Enamored of strange gods [vs. 14.] Compare II Chron. 28: 23. Wednesday, June 19.—II Chron. 26. Fatal idea of strength [vs. 16.] Compare II Chron. 12: 1. Thursday, June 20.—II Chron. 27. Cause of Jotham's might [vs. 6.] Compare Gen. 39: 23. Friday, June 21.—II Chron. 28. A bad king a disaster to his people [vs. 19.] Compare II Kings 24: 19, 20. Saturday, June 22.—II Chron. 29. A lesson learned from the past, [vs. 68.] Compare II Chron 24: 17, 18.

Prayer Meeting Topic—June 16

Reverence for Sacred Things.—Exodus 3: 1-6.

What is wrong with that boy? Why does he stumble into church? swagger up the aisle with a leer? drop into a seat with a bang? and with rolling eyes, lolling tongue and wagging jaw, chew, and spit, and grin, and lounge, and whisper, so as to disturb all within a radius of half a dozen pews? You ask why. Do you not know that boy has never had a good training; that is all. His father and mother before him practiced the same things, and have never taught him to obey them at home, nor to reverence the house of God. He knows no authority but his own unbridled impulse; and hence he is as you see him. The reason for this question and answer, which in substance passed between two persons in my hearing some time since, will the more readily be seen, when we have defined the terms of the theme before us.

Reverence is a virtue, a moral habit, established with the full consent of the reason and emotions. To reverence sacred things, is to hold them in righteous fear and awe, mingled with respect and affection. By this it will be seen that reverence is the attitude of an inferior to a superior, with a full measure of respect and affection. Its possession is always marked by a quiet, modest reserve, and its absence is due, either to a lack of religious experience, heart culture, or early home training. Reverence is the attitude of the soul to sacred things; and differs from worship; in that worship is the formal act, expressing the outgoing to God, of the entire character, developed in the daily activity of heart and mind. By sacred things we mean, all that pertains to God or is dedicated to him.

Three things are directly implied in the narrative before us. First, on Moses' part there must be reverence. He turned aside out of curiosity, but was bidden by God to place himself in an attitude of respect, to remove the shoes from those feet which had been carrying him in irreverent paths for eighty years. With sandaled feet and haughty mein he had trodden the courts of the proud Pharaoh, but these must be put off in the presence of the great "I Am." The irreverence of Moses led him to feel contempt for God's creatures; to stain his hand with the blood of his fellow man; to attempt to settle their difficulties with overbearing insolence, and it never occurred to him until the voice of God arrested him that he must first learn the lesson of reverence and obedience. It took the burning bush, the plagues of Egypt, the thunders of Sinai, the forty years in the wilderness, and the lonely interment on Nebo to teach Moses this lesson. How true it is that the history of every individual is the history of the human race. We must all learn reverence and obedience by one means or another. If there has been a defective home training, or a deceitful heart culture, the absence of reverence marks that individual, and worship is impossible.

Second, on God's part revelation follows reverence. Reverence necessarily precedes revelation. How many times does God speak to us when before his altar, but through irreverence we do not hear him. Every common bush is not used for a special revelation; but when God does reveal himself, it is always in some common bush, and we stand gaping with irreverence while the miracle of grace is being wrought for us. Only these can know him who reverently withdraw their stumbling feet, and with bowed face listen to the voice of God. God's revelation will probably surprise you, and confound you as it did Moses; but you will need the vision to prepare you for your life's work. If your heart beholds in reverence you will be made to feel your vocation, you will behold your unpreparedness; and you will see the everlastingness of God. By this vision you will "endure as seeing him who is invisible." Under that consciousness the spirit of meekness will fill your soul; your own insignificance will fade away, and the fear of Pharaoh will disappear like the manna at the rising of the sun. Lord

God, even though our work should seem to fail, give us this mighty vision that our grasp upon eternal things shall keep us strong and pure.

Again on the part of lost Israel, here was deliverance. All this manifestation was for the salvation of Israel. How hard it was for Moses to see such definite, practical and glorious results following the manifestation of the burning bush behind Horab. If we could behold all the possibilities wrapped up in these assembling congregations, as they gather about the altar of God, we would not enter into his house with such irreverent feet; but the trouble is that we are irreverent, and therefore do not behold the redemption that God would work. For our salvation the "I Am that I am" has to vindicate his great name by chastising us with plagues, and the weary discipline of years. O herding swine! desist from trampling these pearls. O troubled hearts of bondage! tired with the thralldom of sin; O true hearts of Egypt! longing for deliverance, lift up your heads for ye are not swine, but children. Ye stain the perfect white of your altar with your muddy sandals of irreverence, forgetting that God calls you from making brick without straw, to filling granaries with threshed grain, and wine vats with the vintage of a thousand terraced hills. Recognize the sovereignty of God, believe his promises, and with meekness and reverence consent to his leading.

HOWARD HINTON ROACH.

Annapolis Royal, N. S., June 1, 1901.

What Should be the Nature and Extent of our B. Y. P. U. Representative Gatherings?

BY J. D. FREEMAN.

No. VII.

In answer to the first question I would say, 1. These representative gatherings should be representative in fact as well as name. 2. They should represent the Baptist Young Peoples' Societies of the Maritime Provinces. If each society cannot send a delegate a representative may be chosen for the city, or district, or county. His expenses should be paid by those whom he represents. It is a poor arrangement to have this work [mis] represented by one who is not actively engaged in the work.

The second part of the question is intended, I suppose, to raise a discussion upon the time problem. How often and at what season of the year shall we call for these representative gatherings?

It is quite evident that the present arrangement of holding the B. Y. P. Convention in connection with the general convention is unsatisfactory. It does not work well and it cannot work well, either as prelude, interlude, or postlude. And for the following reasons. 1. When the B. Y. P. convention is truly representative of the societies, it lays upon the shoulders of the entertaining church [as we are going now] a burden grievous to be borne. Few churches feel able to provide homes for delegates to the general convention, and to increase the number of representatives and also extend the time for entertainment, will make it increasingly difficult, and some day in the near future, impossible to find a meeting place. 2. The present arrangement cramps the young people for time. We need at least two days to do the work thoroughly and create enthusiasm and momentum. 3. It lumps up the general convention and vexes the souls of the saints with calls for special meetings to transact unfinished business.

One can feel the force of these objections even while recognizing the desirability, if it were practicable, of massing all our forces and interests in one grand gathering. But the thing is clearly beyond us.

What then should be our policy under existing conditions? The following suggestions are given for what they are worth.

1. A separate Convention. 2. This Convention to be held triannually. 3. The meeting place to be a central point where Baptists are strong. 4. The Convention to be held on Thanksgiving Day. The arguments for this date are the fact that it occurs in the autumn when aggressive work begins and ideas and inspirations can be turned to immediate account; and further, that delegates would be able to take advantage of excursion rates.

But an individual opinion can carry no great weight in a matter of this sort. Perhaps the editor of the department may deem it worth while to open a conference on the subject in this column. Amid a multitude of counsellors we may find some wisdom.

Pencil Dust.

We often do more good by our sympathy than by our labors.—F. W. Farrar.

In this world it is not what we take up but what we give up that makes us rich.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Make yourself necessary to somebody.—Emerson.

Evermore restrain evil and cherish good, so there shall be another and a happier life for thee. —Whittier.

Where a man can live there can he also live well.—Marcus Aurelius.

By taking revenge a man is but even with his enemy; but in passing over it he is superior.—Bacon.

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 JUNE.

For our associations, that a great blessing may attend their gatherings and new interest and zeal be awakened in every department of our denominational work.

Notice.

The usual W. M. A. S. Meetings will be held in connection with the Western Association, N. B., at Newcastle, Queens Co., on Saturday 29th June. (Hour to be announced later.) Miss Clarke, Missionary elect, will (D. V.) be present. We hope for a large delegation from Aid Societies and Mission Bands. Come praying for an outpouring of God's spirit. M. S. Cox. Anagance Ridge, May 29th, 1901.

There will be a Mission Band meeting, in connection with the Western Association at Newcastle, Saturday afternoon, June 29th. Would like to have all the bands represented either by delegate or by letter. Kindly address all letters to Mrs. Ida Crandell, Chipman, Queens Co. FLORA CLARKE, Band Sup't., N. B.

Amounts Received by Treas. Mission Band.

FROM MAY 7 TO JUNE 6. Hantsport, F. M., \$2 50; St. John Leinster st., F. M., \$11, toward support of girl in Mrs Churchill's school, \$4; Sumpool, F. M., toward Miss Blackadar's salary, \$2 19; Central Cheboque, F. M., support of Bahaca Croopa, \$12; Tancook, F. M., \$7 93; South Brookfield, H. M., \$5; F. M., \$5; Harvey, F. M., \$8; Pleasant River, F. M., \$5; Middle Sackville, F. M., \$4 08; Moncton, F. M., support of native teacher in Miss Archibald's school, \$35; Cavendish, F. M., support of Amelia, \$4 50. MRS. IDA CRANDALL, Treas. Mission Bands. Chipman, Queens Co., N. B.

Amounts Received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U.

FROM MAY 16TH TO JUNE 3RD. Annandale, F. M., \$2; Milton, H. M., \$7; Berwick, F. M., \$3 25; H. M., \$4 50; Weston, F. M., \$1 75; Kingston, F. M., \$12 55; H. M., 90c.; Reports, 30c.; 1st Sable River, F. M., \$11 95; H. M., \$3 45; Albert, F. M., \$5 50, toward salary of native preacher, \$9 50; Halifax, 1st church, Mrs. Allison Smith, support of Rosie in Mrs. Churchill's school, \$50; Bear River, F. M., \$3 70; H. M., \$1; New Glasgow, H. M., \$8 15; Greenville, F. M., \$3 50; H. M., 50c.; North Brookfield, for place of worship on Mr. Burgdorff's field, \$5; Guysboro, to constitute Mrs J. McG Cunningham a life member, F. M., \$25; Guysboro, H. M., \$7; Tidings, 25c.; Reports, 15c.; Cavendish, F. M., \$10; Springhill, F. M., \$5; H. M., \$2; Jacksonville, F. M., \$3; H. M., 60c.; River Hebert, F. M., \$6; H. M., \$2 85, proceeds of thankoffering meeting, F. M., \$8 15; River Hebert, Mrs Thomas J. Leamen to constitute herself a life member, F. M., \$12 50; H. M., \$12 50; Murray River, F. M., \$7; Hillsboro, F. M., \$31 55; H. M., \$2 90; Kentville, F. M., \$13; Port Maitland, F. M., \$5; Hebron, proceeds of public meeting and envelopes, H. M., \$18 26; Ludlow, F. M., \$6. MRS. MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U. Amherst, P. O. B. 513.

Woman's Baptist Missionary Aid Society.

OUR WORK FOR THE COMING YEAR. Banded together, as we are, for the common good of mankind on the earth, and that our Master may be honored, exalted and glorified, it is indeed befitting that we, as the Woman's Baptist Missionary Aid Society, look well to the ways and means, by which our grand and noble purpose can be best accomplished.

The importance of the work no one can question; its necessity is potent to every member of the church; every true Christian. We have only to glance over the Home and Foreign Mission fields, trace their history and progress from the beginning until now, to be thoroughly convinced that work is a necessity.

The Master's work is paramount to every other undertaking. We should be deeply impressed with the idea that efforts rightly directed will tell not only for time but for eternity. We may not live to see the fulfilment of many of our cherished hopes and plans. Great results cannot be accomplished at once. We must learn to wait, small beginnings often have great endings. By comparison, however, they are of great value to us. We must sow before we reap, and sometimes the seed lies long buried beneath the winter's snow, and clod, but when a favorable time comes, it springs up, buds, blossoms, and bears abundant fruit. So every spiritual seed we plant in the Kingdom of our Lord, though with our finite minds, we cannot ever see the buds of promise, will not be lost, but with His all-seeing eye, He will watch over it, and with His fostering care, will see that it comes forth bearing an abundant harvest to the glory and honour of His great name.

And, here it may be befitting, to ask ourselves the very important question. How can we best accomplish the end we have in view? Now to commence with, we find it very difficult to formulate rules by which we may all be governed in our actions. This we do know, however, "There is a work for every one to do." True I cannot do my sister's work, neither can my sister do mine, yet we are co-workers together for one common good. The most feeble efforts put forth with true desire and true faith, are always crowned with abundant success. Our most earnest, humble, individual prayer should be, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" The answer will come so swiftly, even whilst we are on our bended knees, "Go work in My Vineyard," and lo I am with you even unto the end of the world."

Christian benevolence should enter largely into our work. Money is the motive power in the world. It lies at the foundation of every great enterprise. Without it the road to success, presents an impenetrable haven. So in the Kingdom of our Lord we must have means to carry on his work and advance his cause in the earth both for home as well as foreign missions.

We are called upon to give as the Lord hath prospered us, and we should all remember that God can bless and sanctify a cent as well as a five dollar bill, when it is given in the name of the Lord. We all love to call to mind the memorable act of the "Poor Widow" who cast into the treasury all her possessions, "two mites." This act on her part will live and be remembered in Bible history when apparently greater and more munificent gifts will fade from the memory and be forgotten.

"The Lord loveth a cheerful giver" and if there is one thing above another we should foster and try to inculcate into the minds and hearts of our members it is a spirit of systematic giving.

It has been the happy experience of those who have given a tenth or more of all their income "that it was indeed more blessed to give than to receive." The consciousness that came to their hearts of having done their duty was unspeakable and full of glory; a foundation of joy and gladness, springing up into everlasting life. The experiment is worthy of a trial. How many of us are willing to thus commence at the beginning of the new year and the new century?

We only have a short time to accomplish our work in time, but the work begun here will be continued and perpetuated throughout Eternity.

Let us not be outdone by other societies and branches of Christian churches less able to give than we. The Shelburne county Baptist churches, have gained a prestige for Christian giving and benevolence, in the past both for Home and Foreign giving. The necessities in these directions were never greater. The fields are white and still whitening for the harvest. But the laborers are comparatively few. Whilst we pray that the Lord of the harvest may send forth more laborers into the field we must not forget to provide the wages, the hire.

At the last Convention it was resolved that the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces raise a Centennial Fund of \$50,000: time to extend over three years. The portion allotted the churches in Shelburne county was \$600: \$200 per annum for three years. These amounts are supposed to be above and beyond our accustomed annual gifts. As an incentive to immediate, and continuous well-directed effort on our part, let me call your attention to the fact that the Methodists and Presbyterians of Canada, each agreed to raise \$1,000,000 as a Centennial gift to the Lord. Their success in these lines is almost insured. Therefore, let us not be outdone by our Christian brothers and sisters in Christ, but with a true spirit of Christian benevolence and emulation, move onward to the accomplishment of our noble purpose.

Can we raise the amount allotted us? Emphatically yes. Will we do it? This remains to be proved. For my part it is my conviction, if we could call together every church member, every one of the Aid Society, every member of the Christian Union, every Sunday School scholar, every Mission Band, in a word every Baptist in Shelburne county and ask the question: Will we raise the required amount? The response would come from every heart: Yes by God's help and direction we will.

The Woman's Aid Societies are valuable and powerful auxiliaries to the accomplishment of this noble purpose. They are aptly and appropriately called an Aid Society. For from the first beginning more than a quarter of a century in America, more than a quarter of a century in the Maritime Provinces, their steady and onward march has been most marked. Their labors of love and Christian devotion, self-sacrifice and continuous giving, their untiring zeal, their undying attachment for the cause of Christ, have characterized their history from the beginning to the present time. If their support were to be withdrawn from the churches, from home and foreign missions, sad indeed would be their condition.

ELLEN G. FISKE. Lockeport, N. S.

(Continued next week.)

The Acadia Anniversaries.

(Continued from page five.)

those which preceded it. This essay also we hope to publish in another issue.

The vocal solos by Miss Drew formed a feature of the programme appreciated by all.

In announcing the names of those graduating with honors, President-Trotter explained that students taking

honors must make an average of at least 75 per cent. in the prescribed studies and must pass satisfactory examinations in one or more subjects not included in the prescribed course of study. The names of the students graduating with honors this year, with their subjects, are as follows:

History and Economics, A. L. Bishop, W. McC. Manning, W. H. Longley and Miss Alberta Pearson. Philosophy, R. J. Colpitts. Latin and Greek, Aaron Perry. French and German, Miss Grace A. Perkins, Miss Adele McLeod. Mathematics, F. R. Faulkner, English Literature, Miss J. O. Bostwick.

The members of the graduating class having been presented to the Faculty by Rev. Dr. Kempton were duly, and with the usual formalities, admitted to the grade of Bachelors in Arts, received their diplomas from the hands of the President and retired, returning a few minutes later, arrayed in their Bachelor hoods, to listen to the address of the President. This impressive and eloquent address will be found in full on our next page.

Following the conferring of the Bachelors degree, the degree of M. A. in course was conferred upon the following alumni: Isaac Crombie, Sydney Mines, N. S.; George Leslie Dickson, Truro, N. S.; John Cecil Jones, Wolfville, N. S.; Peter William Gor'ou, St. John, N. B.; Robie Stewart Leonard, Paradise, N. S. The degree of B. A. ad eundem was also conferred upon Rev. J. B. Champion, a graduate of the University of New Brunswick of the class of 1900.

In the distribution of prizes the Governor-General's medal for the highest average made during the entire course was awarded to Mr. R. J. Colpitts of Elgin, N. B. The Dr. Kerr B. Tupper medal for Oratory was won by Mr. A. L. Bishop of Lawrencetown.

At this stage President Trotter introduced to the audience Dr. Lewis Hunt, of Sheffield, England, an alumnus of the College of many years standing, who had last year made the College an unique donation of pottery from Cyprus, for its Museum. Dr. Hunt responded in a graceful speech in which he alluded at some length to the past history of the College and the men who had so nobly served it, and declared his continued interest in his Alma Mater and the land of his birth.

President Trotter then said that he had the great pleasure of announcing that the graduating class had become responsible for a scholarship of \$60 a year for five years, to be given to the student in the Sophomore class who had made the best general average in his studies during the Freshman year. Dr. Trotter warmly commended the class for this generous donation and considered it as an indication that the class of 1901 quite fully appreciated its debt to the college.

Honorary degrees were then announced as follows: Upon Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance for Canada, the college had been pleased to confer the degree of D. C. L.; upon Mr. G. U. Hav of St. John, the degree of D. Sc.; upon Rev. J. H. Saunders of Ohio, Yarmouth, and Rev. A. C. Chute, B. D. of Halifax, the degree of D. D.; upon Rev. H. F. Adams, the degree of M. A. The announcement of these degrees was received with hearty applause. Dr. Chute and Rev. Mr. Adams being present, acknowledged their honors in brief speeches.

A number of the friends of the college present found it in their hearts to give practical expression to their goodwill in donations of \$100 each. These were Dr. Hunt of Sheffield, Eng.; Mr. R. R. McLeod of N. Brookfield, N. S. (who responded to a call for a speech, in a humorous vein) and Mrs. F. W. Samner of Moncton, N. B. Mrs. C. T. White of Sussex, N. B., also intimated her intention to contribute a gold medal for highest excellence in essay writing, to be open to the competition of the young ladies of the college.

The exercises were brought to a close at a somewhat earlier hour than is usual on such occasions, on account of the Acadia Base Ball team having engaged to meet a team from Halifax on the Campus at half past one o'clock. This game, it may be noted here, resulted in an easy victory for the Acadia men.

The public gatherings of Anniversary week were pleasantly concluded by a Conversation in College Hall on Wednesday evening, at which a very large number of friends of the College embraced a pleasant opportunity of renewing old and forming new acquaintances. Many things conspired to make the Anniversary meetings of 1901 one of the most pleasant in the history of the institutions, and the unusually large number of visitors present appears to indicate that these Anniversary occasions are becoming more and more an attraction for our Baptist people in different parts of the country.

Rheumatism

No other disease makes one feel so old. It stiffens the joints, produces lameness, and makes every motion painful.

It is sometimes so bad as wholly to disable, and it should never be neglected.

M. J. McDonald, Trenton, Ont., had it after a severe attack of the grip; Mrs. Hattie Turner, Bolivar, Mo., had it so severely she could not lift anything and could scarcely get up or down stairs; W. H. Shepard, Sandy Hook, Conn., was laid up with it, was cold even in July, and could not dress himself. According to testimonials voluntarily given, these sufferers were permanently relieved, as others have been, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which corrects the acidity of the blood, on which rheumatism depends, and builds up the whole system.

Makes Hair Grow

Perhaps your mother had thin hair, but that is no reason why you must go through life with half-starved hair. If you want long, thick hair, feed it. Feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor, the only genuine hair food you can buy.

Your hair will grow thick and long, and will be soft and glossy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color to gray hair; it keeps the scalp clean and healthy, and stops falling of the hair.

One dollar a bottle.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us five and we will express a bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office.

J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Send for our beautiful illustrated book on The Hair. Free.

Temperance.

The lesson for the 23rd of June may be used as a temperance lesson. We wish to bring this to the notice of pastors and superintendents of Sunday Schools, requesting them to observe the day. We are desirous that the pastors preach temperance sermons, and in teaching the lessons in the Sunday School special emphasis be laid on the advantages of total abstinence from all that intoxicates. In schools where the temperance department has not been formed the 23rd of June presents a favorable opportunity for doing so. Any information required may be had by applying to (Mrs.) Laura J. Potter, Prov. Supt. for Temperance, Canning, N. S.

BALLOON IN A THUNDER CLOUD.

At 5.45 the thunder packs having rolled away, we ascended into clear sky, keeping to the lower drift. We sped at a fair forty miles an hour, first straight for Swindon, then we doubled back to the Kennet Valley and mile after mile followed the windings of the river so closely as to show that up to 2,000 feet there was a wild sweep of wind directed by the valley alone. Ahead of us was gathered a thunder cloud, and then followed a valuable but little-deserved lesson. A well-conducted cloud at the same height as the balloon should travel the same course and keep its distance. The thunder cloud, however, fairly faced us, and directly we shot over Hungerford [which we duly signalled] we were aloft in the very heart of the storm, incessant lightning playing all around us, any flash of which might decide that we lay in its path of least resistance. I believe Mr. Spencer has never had such an experience. Certainly I have not. Clearly not a soul would be abroad in such weather. Moreover, it was foolhardy to remain where we were. We therefore abandoned experiments for the day and, emerging below the cloud, came to earth in Savernake Forest.

SELF DENIAL.

One morning, while on a trip across the continent, having been for a few days at Colorado Springs, I went to buy a lunch before boarding the train. I bought some crackers and was about to give an order for some white grapes. A voice seemed to whisper, "Can you not do without the grapes for Jesus' sake?" "Yes, I can," I said and turned away, but the day was hot and crackers are dry, and I went back and stood looking at the great, luscious bunches. Again the voice said, "Can you not do without the grapes for Jesus' sake?" Again I answered, "Yes, I can." But the sun poured down and the thought of the hot, dusty train and the dry crackers sent me back again to the sweet, juicy fruit. A third time, oh, so tenderly, the question came, "Can you not do without the grapes for Jesus' sake?" And a third time I said, with never another longing look at the fruit, "Yes, I can," and the memory of those unshared grapes is sweeter to me to-day than all the luscious fruit that ever passed my lips.—Morrow.

Sunday School Conventions in N. S.

Sabbath School Convention Calendar. The following plan of Sabbath School Conventions has been submitted by the Field Committee of the Nova Scotia Sunday Schools to the officers of the various county associations, and the dates in most cases have been definitely accepted. This will enable the General Field Secretary, Mr. Sanford, to attend all the conventions in the Province. It is earnestly hoped that leaders in the denominational and other forms of Christian work will note these dates, so that in the arrangement of local conferences, conventions and meetings, conflict may be avoided. Acknowledgement is made of courtesies of the nature extended in past years. In the interval between conventions Mr. Sanford will address meetings, of which due notice will be given.

County	Place of Convention	Date
Inverness	Margaree Harbor	June 6
Richmond	Cleveland	" 12
Victoria	Englishtown	" 27
Cape Breton	Sydney	July 2
Antigonish	"	" 11
Guysboro West	Sherbrooke	" 16
Guysboro East	Whitehead	" 19
Queens North	Caledonia	Aug. 13
Queens South	Liverpool	" 15
Shelburne	Sable River	" 20
Barrington	Cape Negra	" 21, 22
Yarmouth	Yarmouth	Sept. 3
Digby	Bear River	" 5
Annapolis	Granville Centre	" 6
Halifax	Halifax	" 10
Kings	"	" 11
Lunenburg	"	" 13
Hants West	St. Croix	" 16
Hants East	Shubenacadie	" 17
Colechester	Lower Stewiacke	" 18
Pictou	Trenton	" 20
Cumberland	Amherst	" 25

Forward Movement Fund.

F. M. Seely, \$1; Miss Lillian Israel, \$1; J. P. Webber, \$2.50; Mrs. J. P. Webber, \$2.50; Bro. R. E. and Mrs. Gullison, \$25; J. M. Lamont, \$5; John Hardy, \$5; Pulpit Supply, \$5; W. S. Clarke, \$25; J. J. Wallace, \$12.50; Mrs. A. A. Fosham, \$2; Mrs. G. H. Margeson, \$2.50; Geo. H. Dixon, \$5; Dr. S. McC. Black, \$25; Dr. J. B. Hall, \$5; Rev. C. W. Corey, \$5; H. H. Ayer, \$50; Rev. F. H. Koop, \$5.

Wm. E. Hall.

93 North St., Halifax.

Notices.

The Lunenburg County Quarterly Meeting will convene at Chester Basin June 17th and 18th. The church is to be organized at this meeting and all the churches in the county are requested to be represented.
W. B. BRANSON, Sec'y.

The quarterly gathering of Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska Baptist churches will be held with Andover Baptist church the 2nd Friday in June (14th). Rev. W. S. Martin will preach Friday evening, Rev. C. N. Barton, Saturday evening, and Rev. A. H. Hayward the quarterly sermon. Will the delegates please send their names to the secretary?
R. W. DREMMINGS, Sec'y. Treas.

Centennial exercises of the Norton Baptist church will be held at the close of the meetings of the Southern N. B. Association. All former pastors of the church are hereby cordially invited to be present in person or by word of greeting. Delegates to the Association will confer a favor if they notify John T. McVey, Bloomfield St., or N. A. MacNeill, Hampton, whether they intend coming by train or private conveyance, that arrangements for entertainment may be made. Come praying that God's blessing may be upon the churches represented.
N. A. MACNEILL.

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.

N. S. Eastern Association.

The N. S. Eastern Baptist Association will convene at Isaac's Harbor in its fifty-first annual session on Friday, July 12th, at 10 o'clock a.m. Church letters and forms have been sent. Please note the circulars enclosed, and return church letters to me on or before July 1st. The usual reduced rates of travel have been secured on the I. C. R. If ten or more certificates are secured at the starting point the return will be free—if less than ten first-class tickets are purchased going, return tickets will be issued at first-class half fare. All delegates travelling by the I. C. R. will go to Antigonish Station.
T. B. LAYTON, Secretary.
Middleton, N. S.

Guysboro West District Association.

The next session of the Guysboro West District Association will be held at Aspen on June 18 and 19. First session will open at 7 p. m., Tuesday. All the churches in the district are urged to send delegates.
G. A. LAWSON, Chairman.

N. S. Western Association.

The fifty first annual session of the N. S. Western Association will meet at Clarence, Annapolis county, on Saturday, June 15th, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Pastors and clerks are requested to fill out carefully all blanks in the Church Letter Forms and return to the clerk of the Association before the 8th of June. The delegates to the Association will kindly forward their names by June 5th to S. N. Jackson, Esq., church clerk, Clarence, Annapolis county N. S., who will send notices by mail naming the home in which visitors will be entertained. The usual reduced rates of travel have been secured. Delegates will be returned free, from either Lawrencetown or Paradise stations, by securing Standard Certificates when purchasing tickets. Delegates who forward their names will be conveyed from station to Clarence without charge.

By order,

W. L. ARCHIBALD,
Clerk of N. S. Western Association.
Lawrencetown, N. S., May 15.

The Nova Scotia Western Association B. V. P. U. will be held at Clarence on Friday, the 14th day of June, beginning at 3 o'clock. Delegates coming by train will be met by teams at Paradise.

E. L. STREVENS, Sec'y.

N. S. Central Association.

The N. S. Central Association will hold its annual meeting with the Baptist church in Dartmouth, commencing Friday, June 21st at 2 p. m. Further notices will be given later on.

S. B. KEMPTON, Moderator.

Dartmouth, April 24th.

Delegates intending to be present at the Central Association to be held in Dartmouth, will kindly forward their names to the undersigned, on or before the 12th of June, when they will thereupon be notified of the provision made for their entertainment.

WM. L. BARRS, Church Clerk.

Dartmouth, N. S.

Western N. B. Association.

The New Brunswick Western Association will convene with the Lower Newcastle Baptist church, Queens county, June 28, at 2.30 p. m. All the churches are urgently requested to be particular in filling out the statistical part of their letters.

C. N. BARTON, Clerk.

All delegates coming to the Western N. B. Baptist Association to be held at Lower Newcastle church, Queens county, beginning June 28, are requested to forward their names to D. J. Bailey, stating the way they intend to come by carriage or steamboat.
D. J. BAILEY.
Newcastle, May 30.

P. E. Island Baptist Association.

The 34th annual meeting of the P. E. Island Baptist Association will be held with the Hazelbrook church, commencing on Friday, July 5th at 10 o'clock, a. m. All church letters to be sent to Rev. J. C. Spurr, Pownal, two weeks previous to the date of meeting.
ARTHUR SIMPSON, Sec'y. of Assn.
Bay View, May 20th.

N. B. Southern Association.

The N. B. Southern Baptist Association will convene with the Norton church, Norton, N. B., at 2.30 o'clock on Saturday, July 6. Will the clerks of the different churches in the association kindly see that their letters are sent in to the undersigned not later than June 29.

J. F. BLACK, Clerk.
Fairville, St. John, N. B.

N. B. Eastern Association.

The N. B. Eastern Baptist Association will convene with the Havelock church, Havelock, N. B., at ten in the forenoon of Saturday, July 20th next. All delegates and members of their families attending said association will be entitled to free return tickets over the Elgin and Havelock railroad and the N. B. and P. E. I. railroad, on producing a certificate signed by the Clerk, and over the I. C. R. if ten or more procure Standard Certificates, and over the Salisbury and Harvey railroad on having their Standard Certificates signed by the Clerk. In travelling over the I. C. R. and the Salisbury and Harvey railroad delegates will be sure and get the Standard Certificates at the time they purchase their tickets. All clerks of churches belonging to said Association are requested to forward their church letter to the undersigned, F. W. Emmerson at Sackville, N. B., not later than July 1st.

H. H. SAUNDERS, Moderator,
F. W. EMMERSON, Clerk.
Elgin, May 22.



Radway's Ready Relief cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one suffer with

Aches and Pains

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

A Cure for All

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Frost-bites, Chills, Headaches, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

Cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one suffer with pain.

Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure for every pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest and Lungs.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

Stops pains, allays inflammation and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure rumps, spasms, sour stomach, heartburn, nervousness, rheumatism, sick headache, diarrhea, dysentery, colic, flatulency, and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarial, Bilious and other fevers, aided by Radway's Pills, so quickly as Radway's Ready Relief.

50 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Radway's Pills

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the stomach, bowels, kidneys, bladder, nervous system, biliousness, vertigo, constipation, piles.

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS,

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION

—AND—

All Disorders of the LIVER.

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

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above-named disorders. Price 25c. a box. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., Lock box 365, New York for Book of Advice.



Cresswell, March 28, 1901.

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

Dear Sirs,—I write to say that I have used Burdock Blood Bitters with excellent results. Last spring my daughter got all run down and was very thin and weak.

Her face was covered with red spots and a large boil formed on her cheek. I procured 2 bottles of B.B.B., and by the time she had finished them the spots and boil disappeared and she has got strong and fleshy again.

I consider B.B.B. the best blood medicine known.

MRS. I. DAVIDSON.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. BELLS HAVE FURNISHED \$5,000,000 WORTH OF BURGERS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY. G. MENZIE & CO. PUREST BLEND WEST-TROY N.Y. BELL'S WHISKY, ETC. CATALOGUE FREE

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.

Society Visiting Cards

For 25c.

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DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS CURE BACKACHE LAME BACK RHEUMATISM DIABETES BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIZZINESS AND ALL KIDNEY & URINARY DISEASES ARE CURED BY DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Mrs. I. STEEVES, Edgett's Landing, N.B., writes on Jan. 18, 1901: "In the fall of 1899 I was troubled with a severe pain in the back. I could scarcely get up out of a chair and it gave me great pain to move about. I took one box of Doan's Kidney Pills and was completely cured. I have not been troubled with it since."

GRANDMOTHER used it, MOTHER used it I am using it,

And we have never had any to give better satisfaction than

WOODILL'S GERMAN.

This can be said in many Households.

CHURCH BELLS Chimes and Pells, Best Reporter Copper and Tin. Get our price, MESHANE BELL FOUNDRY Baltimore, Md.

LADIES WANTED to copy one of our Persian Model Embroidered Hats. They are trimmed with Feathers, Flowers and Ribbon. We are giving away a limited number to get the new lines of Roman Gold Hair Black Pins, set with Jewels. Simply send us your name and address and we will send you 2 doz pins, which will sell at the market, return us the money and we will give you one of these lovely trimmed hats. Simply send us a box, for mailing only 2 doz pins. All we ask is that you show it to your friends. Write at once, and be the first to get your locality. THE MAXWELL CO., Manufacturing 50 Toronto FREE

GRAHAM BREAD AND PERPETUAL YEAST.

We believe the best yeast ever introduced in this country for making bread is the perpetual yeast given to Tribune readers some years ago in these columns. It has the advantage over all other yeasts we have ever known of being the most economical, using only half a cup of sugar and the water in which potatoes have been boiled for dinner. It makes a moist bread that keeps better than any bread made with compressed or other yeast. It is more certain than any other yeast we have ever had to make light bread in any weather. It is always on hand, as each time it is used it is renewed by fresh potato water. Any one who has once used this yeast with success is not likely to go back to any other method of bread making.

To make brown bread of graham flour take one quart of graham, sift it and look over the sifting for any extraneous matter like barrel nails and other articles sometimes found in it. After sorting the siftings put them with the part sifted. Add a pint of sifted wheat flour and a handful of yellow Indian meal, a half cup of sugar and a level spoonful of salt. Add finally half a quart jar of well risen perpetual yeast. A yeast cake can be used, but it will not make as sweet or delicious bread. After mixing all the ingredients together stir in enough milk that has been heated until lukewarm to make a batter as stiff as you can stir it. Half milk and half water can be used, or all water, but it is not so nice as it is when milk is used. Beat the batter very thoroughly and let it rise until morning. In the morning, when the bread is very light, divide it into loaves, leaving half the space in the pan for rising. Let the loaves rise an hour or longer in the pans. They should be very carefully covered, so as to prevent a hard crust forming while it is rising. Bake the bread from an hour and a half to an hour and forty minutes. As soon as it begins to brown cover it to keep the crust moist. As soon as it is taken from the oven cover it with a damp towel and then with a dry one, and let it cool standing on the table in a slanting position against the wall. This will keep the crust from being hard and dry when it is cold.

An excellent graham bread to eat hot is made of a pint of very light wheat sponge. Add a teaspoonful of warm milk in which a quarter of a teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved. Examine carefully some graham flour by sifting it and mixing in again the part sifted out with the sifting. Stir in as much of this flour with a heaping teaspoonful of salt as will make a batter as stiff as you can stir it. Add six tablespoonfuls of molasses. Beat the batter long and thoroughly. Put it in Boston brown bread tins, and when it has risen until it is very light, or more than double in bulk, steam it for three hours. It is not as dry if it is steamed, and it is especially nice for supper served with fresh berries and milk. Graham bread is better for having a buttered brown paper placed in the bottom of the bread pan in which it is baked. Russia iron pans are to be preferred to tin or any other bread pans.—Ex

Slices of beef marrow, such as are served with beefsteak, are cooked very simply. Soak pieces of the marrow, taken from the bone by splitting it lengthwise, and lay them for an hour in cold salted ice water. After this, slice it. Heat a pint of rich brown gravy or sauce. Add the slices of marrow with a few drops of vinegar, and let the whole boil up at once. The marrow is then ready to serve on steak for any purpose it is needed. It does not require long cooking.—Rx.

HOT WATER FOR SLEEPLESSNESS.

A most wretched her-awake of twenty-five years' standing, who for ten years thought himself happy if he could get twenty minutes' sleep in twenty-four hours, said: "I took hot water—a plait, comfortably hot, one good hour before

each of my meals, and one the last thing at night—naturally unmixed with anything else. The very first night I slept for three hours on end, turned around, and slept again till morning. I have faithfully and regularly continued the hot water, and have never had one bad night since. Pain gradually lessened and went; the shattered nerves became calm and strong, and, instead of each night being one long misery spent in wearying for the morning, they are all too short for the sweet, refreshing sleep I now enjoy."—Dietetic Gazette.

SUBSTITUTE FOR REFRIGERATORS.

There are times when the household goods are set up in places where refrigerators, cold-rooms and cellars are not possible. In such cases human ingenuity has surmounted the lack of all these and found ways and means of keeping food. The following suggestions may be helpful if they are ever needed: If there is a convenient spring or well butter may be kept cool and palatable by being hung in the water. Put it first in a jar or bowl and stand this in a tightly covered pail. If the spring is a deep one lay a strong limb or stick across the top, and with a stout cord fasten the ball of the pail to this. Milk can be treated the same, and a watermelon never tastes so well as when cooled in the water.—Mary Graham in the Woman's Home Companion.

All the eight ladies who acted as train-bearers to the queen on her wedding day 38 years ago are still alive. All save one are married. The Lady Victoria Howard is the one exception.—Ex.

A soldier returning from San Juan, Puerto Rico, brings with him the recipe for a salad very popular with the natives in that country. Take the inside leaves of the Romaine salad and line a salad bowl with them several layers deep, stimulating pineapple spikes. Then fill the middle of the bowl with sliced tomatoes, green peppers, onions and cucumbers. Cover with a French dressing, to which a dash of mustard has been added. When onions are omitted a grated clove of garlic takes their place.—Ex.

"I'm goin' to leave, mum," announced the housemaid to her mistress. "Why, I've been doing half your work myself in order to induce you to stay," replied the lady. "Isn't that enough?" "Yes'm," answered the girl. "But your half of it ain't done to suit me."—Chicago News.

Eating the Chest.

It is the cold on the chest that scares people and makes them sick and sore. The cough that accompanies the chest cold is racking. When the cold is a hard one and the cough correspondingly severe, every coughing spell strains the whole system. We feel sure that if we could only stop coughing for a day or so we could get over the cold, but we try everything we know of or can hear of in the shape of medicine. We take big doses of quinine until the head buzzes and roars; we try to sweat it out; we take big draughts of whiskey, but the thing that has its grip on the chest hangs on, and won't be shaken loose.

If the irritation that makes us cough could be stopped, we would get better promptly, and it is because Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam is so soothing and healing to the inflamed throat that it is so efficient a remedy for coughs and colds. This really great medicine is a very simple preparation, made of extracts of barks and gums of trees, and it never deceives. It heals the throat and the desire to cough is gone. When the cough goes the work of cure is almost complete. All druggists sell Adamson's Balsam, 25 cents. Try the famous Balsam for your sore chest and you will find prompt relief.

I believe MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure every case of Diphtheria.

MRS. REUBEN BAKER. I believe MINARD'S LINIMENT will produce growth of hair.

MRS. CHAS. ANDERSON. Stanley, P. R. I.

I believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best household remedy on earth.

MATTHIAS FOLEY. Riverdale, Oil City, Ont.

Parsons Pills The safest and most effective known for Biliousness and Sick Headaches and for Constipation, all Liver and Bowel Complaints. ONE PILL IS A DOSE. They make you rich blood, prevent and cure Spleen, Scourges and Humors. Packaged in glass vials. Postpaid—25 cents a bottle; \$1.00 for six. L.S. JOHNSON & COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

D. FOWLER'S EXT-O-F WILD STRAWBERRY

FOR Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Pain in the Stomach AND ALL Summer Complaints.

ITS EFFECTS ARE MARVELLOUS. IT ACTS LIKE A CHARM. BELIEF ALMOST INSTANTANEOUS.

Pleasant, Rapid, Reliable, Effectual. Every House should have it. Ask your Druggist for it. Take no other.

PRICE, - 35c.

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.

FITS Liebig's Fit cure for Epilepsy and kindred affections is the only successful remedy, and is now used by the best physicians and hospitals in Europe and America. It is conditionally recommended to the afflicted. If you suffer from EPILEPSY, FITS, ST. VITUS' DANCE, or have children or relatives that do so, or know a friend that is afflicted, then send for a free trial bottle and try it. It will be sent by mail. If you have failed, it has cured where every other has failed. When writing mention this paper, and give full address to THE LIEBIG CO., 179 King street

Messenger and Visitor

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

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

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

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

The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubets' Notes.

Second Quarter.

A NEW HEAVEN AND A NEW EARTH.

Lesson XII. June 23. Rev. 21:1-7, 22-27.

GOLDEN TEXT.

He that overcometh shall inherit all things; and I will be his God, and he shall be my son.—Rev. 21: 7.

EXPLANATORY.

I. THE HEAVENLY CITY.—Vs. 1-3. AND I SAW A NEW HEAVEN AND A NEW EARTH. The word here translated "new" means merely "renovated."

FOR THE FIRST HEAVEN AND THE FIRST EARTH WERE PASSED AWAY. AND THERE WAS NO MORE SEA. But what did the sea mean to John? It signified persecution and fear and dread, loneliness and sorrow and isolation.

AND I . . . SAW THE HOLY CITY, NEW JERUSALEM. Even the holiest thing on earth, John virtually says, is to be renewed through the coming down into it of its heavenly prototype.

AND I HEARD A GREAT VOICE OUT OF HEAVEN. A great voice for a great message,—great because so unexpected, so different from what uninspired minds would dream or the course of this world hint to us,—the message that THE TABERNACLE OF GOD IS WITH MEN.

PUTS THE "GINGER" IN.

The Kind of Food used by Athletes.

A former college athlete, one of the long distance runners, began to lose his power of endurance. His experience with a change in food is interesting.

I trained for the mile and the half mile runs (those events which require so much endurance) and then the long daily "jogs," which before had been such a task, were clipped off with ease. I won both events.

There is a reason for the effect of Grape-Nuts Food on the human body and brain. The certain elements in wheat and barley are selected with special reference to their power for rebuilding the brain and nerve centres.

with men otherwise. That alone is enough to make heaven,—that God is "our" God. And that heaven begins on earth as soon as that relation dawn on our hearts.

II. THE HEAVENLY JOYS.—Vs. 4-7. AND GOD SHALL WIPE AWAY ALL TEARS (literally and beautifully, "every tear") FROM THEIR EYES. AND THERE SHALL BE NO MORE DEATH.

AND HE THAT SAT UPON THE THERON SAID, BEHOLD I MAKE ALL THINGS NEW. It will be, as the Bible tells us, more like a sleep, and an awakening into eternal beauty and strength.

AND HE SAID UNTO ME, IT IS DONE. "Ages of agony to make 'man' new! only a word to make all things new!" "It is finished," cried our Saviour on the cross.

HE THAT OVERCOMETH SHALL INHERIT ALL THINGS ("these things" in the r. v. —the new heavens and earth just created.) This saying "carries our thoughts to the promises at the beginning of the book (2: 7, etc.)."

AND I WILL BE HIS GOD, AND HE SHALL BE MY SON. To say that we shall be God's sons is the same thing as saying that we shall inherit all things.

III. THE HEAVENLY TEMPLE.—Vs. 22-27. AND I SAW NO TEMPLE THEREIN. "A city without a church!" That is a startling view of the new Jerusalem, and it must especially have startled those who first read the description.

AND THE CITY HAD NO NEED OF THE SUN . . . FOR . . . THE LAMB IS THE LIGHT THEREOF (Isa 60: 19) God's abiding glory and the light of his heaven is the Lamb; that is, it is his lowliness, his sacrifice. If that spirit is the light, the glory, of heaven, it is also of earth.

AND THE GATES OF IT SHALL NOT BE SHUT AT ALL BY DAY. The gates of an ancient city were shut to keep out what was harmful, robbers and enemies in war, but heaven has no such need.

AND THE CITY HAD NO NEED OF THE SUN . . . FOR . . . THE LAMB IS THE LIGHT THEREOF (Isa 60: 19) God's abiding glory and the light of his heaven is the Lamb; that is, it is his lowliness, his sacrifice.

SHALL BE NO NIGHT THERE. Remember, John is speaking in the language of symbols. There will be none of the terrors of our nights, the fears of unseen dangers, the increased sickness and death.

AND THEY SHALL BRING THE GLORY AND HONOR OF THE NATIONS INTO IT. There is, then, an earthly glory that is recognized in heaven, but it will be very different from the glory commonly recognized on earth.

AND THERE SHALL IN NO WISE ENTER INTO IT ANY THING THAT DEFILETH, NEITHER WHATSOEVER WORKETH ABOMINATION, OR MAKETH A LIE. He seems to be the climax of defilement and abominations, and, indeed, it is. Until we are honest with ourselves and others and God, we cannot hope for a good conscience, a firm character, or salvation.

Comparing the Baptist periodicals with all the other lesson helps published throughout the United States, we can truthfully say that they are the best edited, the best printed, the most carefully prepared periodicals we have examined.

The boys, Edward Watson and William Welch, who were committed to goal on Monday charged with burglary and theft from the post office and store of Freeze Brothers at Penobscot were arraigned before Judge Wedderburn under the Speedy Trial Act, and under the indictment had been read over to the prisoners they elected to be tried at once and pleaded guilty.

Vicksburg, Miss., Herald: Forty years ago "Blind Tom" was touring the country then as now receiving press notices as a freak and a prodigy of musical genius. His engagements in 1861 carried him to the Confederate camps on that never-to-be-forgotten June day in 1861—memorial for the occurrence of the first battle of a mighty struggle.

A FEW FACTS

About the New Catarrh Cure.

The new Catarrh Cure is a new departure in so called catarrh cures because it actually cures, and is not simply a temporary relief.

The new Catarrh Cure is not a salve, ointment, powder nor liquid but a pleasant tasting tablet containing the best specifics for catarrh in a concentrated, convenient form.

The old style of catarrh salves and ointments are greasy, dirty and inconvenient at the best; the new preparation being in tablet form is always clean and convenient.

The new Catarrh Cure is superior to Catarrh powders because it is a notorious fact that many catarrh powders contain cocaine.

The new Catarrh Cure is called Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, a wholesome combination of blood root, beachwood tar, guaiac and other antiseptics, and cures by its action upon the blood and mucous membrane, the only rational treatment for catarrhal trouble.

You do not have to draw upon your imagination to discover whether you are getting benefit from Stuart's Catarrh Tablets; improvements and relief are apparent from the first tablet taken.

All druggists sell and recommend them. They cost but 50 cents for full sized packages, and any catarrh sufferer who has wasted time and money on sprays, salves and powders, will appreciate to the full the merit of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

THE ELEVEN.

Our students who during the month of April secured good positions without waiting for their diplomas, because their employers were already satisfied with their attainments, are naturally glad they attended the right school.

Another ELEVEN obtained their diplomas during the same month and are also glad.

Our Practical Accounting the Isaag Pitman Shorthand and Touch Typewriting are what qualify our students for their success.

No better time than now for entering. Send for catalogue giving terms etc., S. Kerr & Son.

Seven Years Afflicted With Fever Sore, Permanently Cured by Gates' Nerve Ointment.

C. GATHS SON & CO. DEAR SIR:—As the result of an accident my hip was injured so as to cause a FEVER SORE for which I was under treatment for seven long years but could get nothing that did it much good.

I also know of two similar cases which your Ointment has cured, one of which was PRONOUNCED INCURABLE by doctors in the States. My own cure is permanent as it is several years since it was effected.

Yours sincerely, JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, Medford, N. S. Sold everywhere at 25c. box

NOTICE

We hereby notify the public that as previously intimated, we have closed WHISTON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, which we purchased on December 31, 1900, and all classes are now conducted in the classroom of

WRIGHT'S MARBLE BUILDING. We have a staff of seven experienced instructors, a modern and practical curriculum. No expense will be spared to keep our institution abreast of the times. Send for free calendar to KAULBACK & SCHURMAN, MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGE, HALIFAX, N. S.

EQUITY SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the County of New Brunswick, on SATURDAY, the twenty-second day of June next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon pursuant to the directions of a Decreeal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Tuesday the nineteenth day of February, A. D. 1901, in a certain case therein pending where-in Thomas A. Godsoe, is plaintiff and William Hazelhurst is defendant, with the approbation of the undersigned Referee in Equity, the Mortgaged premises described in said Decreeal Order as:

"All that lot or tract of land, (situate and being in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John), bounded as follows: beginning at the North Eastern angle of a lot leased to William Hazelhurst on the line of a reserved street laid out along the grounds of the Victoria Skating Rink thence along the said street northerly one hundred and seventy six feet or to the line of lands of the European and North American Railway, thence along the said line westerly one hundred feet or until it reaches the rear of a lot leased to Isaac M. Sharp, thence along the rear line of Sharp's lot and the rear line of lots leased to Sarah and Elizabeth Van Robert Craig and George W. Currie to the Northwestern corner of the lot leased to William Hazelhurst, thence easterly along the line of Hazelhurst's lot to the place of beginning, conveyed to David Magee and Matthew F. Manks by William Jarvis by deed bearing date the twenty-eighth day of September one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; together with all and singular the buildings, improvements, privileges and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or in anywise pertaining." For terms of sale apply to the Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Dated the 15th day of April, A. D. 1901. AMOS A. WILSON, Plaintiff's Solicitor. CHARLES F. SANFORD, Referee in Equity.

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

Sunday School's 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 our shelves, discount ranging from 15 per cent. to 50 per cent. A box of books sent to you, when selection is made return balance. Also comment the following sets at prices same as publishers viz:

Table with 2 columns: Book Title and Price. Includes The New Century Library, The Crescent, The Royal, The Star, Primary Class No. 1, Primary Class No. 2.

Add 70c additional to the first four sets to cover importation charges, including customs entry, blank forms, 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 request our terms—CASH WITH ORDER. If time allowance is needed write us. GEO. A. McDONALD.

From the Churches.

Denominational Funds.

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

BEDFORD, N. S.—We had a very pleasant time Sunday evening, June 2nd, at this place. We baptized two brothers, Roy and Ralph Archibald. A large crowd gathered at the water and to the service following. W. A. S.

CAMPBELLTON, N. B.—Seventeen persons were received into our church during the last month. Fourteen of these were baptized May 26th, and three June 2nd, making thirty-four in all that have been added to the church since the first of this year. June 3. J. W. KEIRSTRAD, Pastor.

HAVLOCK.—The presence of Christ is being very manifest among us at Salem—one of the many branches of this church. Wanderers are entering the "Vineyard", anew, and sinners are being converted. Two were baptized last Sunday, and others seem to be on the way. J. W. BROWN. June 4.

HOPEWELL, N. B.—Two sisters were baptized at Hopewell Hill Sunday, June 2nd, in the presence of a large congregation. Several others professed to be converted in the meetings held here this spring but have not been baptized yet. F. D. DAVIDSON.

2ND AND 3RD ELGIN, ALBERT COUNTY.—Since our last report it was our happy privilege on Lord's day, May 26, to baptize into the fellowship of the 3rd Elgin church 6 willing followers of the Saviour, and others are anxious. Also in 2nd Elgin on Lord's day, June 2nd, 9 followers were baptized. All the services of the churches are well attended, our Lord's day services are attended so largely that our churches cannot seat all who attend. Brethren still pray for us. I. N. THORNE.

AMHERST.—On Sunday evening, June 2nd, Pastor Bates baptized two persons, a mother and son, in the presence of a packed house. There is a growing feeling in the church of desire for an old-fashioned quiet and thorough work of grace. The pastor is preaching on Sunday evenings a series of sermons which are attracting attention. Among the subjects discussed are Bible Arithmetic, Bible Plants, Bible Mountains and Bible Cities, and there are others to follow.

PUBLICNO HEAD, N. S.—This is one of the out stations of the Argyle field, situated nine miles south of Argyle on the Coast Railway line. We have a few Baptist families here who are making great efforts to build a house of worship, and as our means are small we are appealing to our brethren for aid. The Home Mission Board has endorsed our appeal, and we have deeded our property to the Board. We hope that pastors and clerks receiving our appeal will not lay it away and forget all about it. Please brethren act at once. If any church cannot give the amount asked for, or if any church can give more, we will be glad to take any amount, large or small. We plan on building a \$1000 house. E. A. MCPHER.

NEW CANADA AND CHELSEA.—We have left the Lower Aylesford church, with all its kind friends and pleasant associations, behind us in the valley and find ourselves comfortably settled among the hills and the genial and hospitable brethren of the New Canada and Chelsea churches. We cannot say too much in the praise of the friends we have left behind us and we are very thankful to say that the outlook for the future in regard to our surroundings is equally bright. As we believe the Lord directed our footsteps this way we expect to report progress in the near future. Our friends will please address New Canada, Lunenburg Co., N. S. J. WEBB.

1ST COVERDALE, TURTLE CREEK, ALBERT COUNTY.—Trusting in our God we began meetings here three weeks ago assisted by Bro. Hurst for the first two weeks. Since he returned to Harcourt Bro. Keith has been laboring with us. The evenings are short and the people very busy farming, yet we have enjoyed a good interest. Many wandering ones have gladly returned to serve and praise God

again, 13 have confessed Christ with the mouth and many others are moving. Yesterday was a good day with us, after the morning service nine were baptized, many visiting friends were present from Nixon, Little River, Coverdale, Dawson Settlement, Hillsboro and other places. In the evening the right hand of fellowship was given to the candidates after which a blessed social meeting was enjoyed in which more than sixty persons testified for Christ. The Sunday School was reopened on the first of May and has an attendance of about fifty. A nice new library of 94 volumes has just been purchased and we are glad to report a good staff of humble, faithful workers. Yet there is much to be done, there are still some divisions and hardness between God's people and many others are unsaved, we need the prayers of all for further blessing. This people is without a pastor but they hope God will send one soon. GRO. H. BRAMAN.

Albert County Quarterly Meeting.

This quarterly meeting met June 4 with the 3rd Coverdale church, Nixon Settlement. The delegation from the churches was rather below the average, but the pastors were very much in evidence. Twelve preachers of the gospel were present. Pres. Thorne was in the chair. All the services were well attended, and in the evening the house was packed. The social services were very much enjoyed and largely attended. Rev. C. W. Townsend preached the quarterly sermon and it was a timely discourse; favorable comments were heard on every hand.

The after-meeting was conducted by Rev. F. N. Atkinson and was a powerful meeting. One rose for prayers. In our business meeting the matter of the settlement of a pastor on this field was discussed and the matter was left in the hands of the Secretary to arrange. This church has been greatly blessed by the labors of Bro. G. H. Beaman. Fifteen have been added by baptism and the members greatly revived. Bro. Saunders wishes to resign at Pollet River and that church to be grouped with the 1st and 3rd Coverdale churches, thus making a good compact field. Bro. Beaman is now holding meetings with the First Coverdale church and nine have been baptized and others have been received. The reports from the churches were very encouraging. Rev. I. N. Thorne has baptized fifteen and has eighteen others received for baptism. All the churches seem to be moving forward. 1st Hillsboro is putting two thousand five hundred dollars repairs on their house of worship at Hillsboro, 3rd Hillsboro is building a new house of worship, 2nd Harvey has a new bell. Hopewell has received eleven by baptism. Surrey has received nine by baptism. Quite a number have also been received by letter and experience in the different churches during the quarter.

The people were kindness itself and we all enjoyed our meeting at Nixon. The next quarterly will be held at Waterside with the 2nd Harvey church, in September. The Sunday School Convention in the afternoon and evening of Wednesday was attended by a large number. The reports from the schools showed all the schools running and many of them with an increased enrollment. Addresses were delivered in the evening by Bros. Dawson, Beaman, Dea. J. H. Smith and F. D. Davidson.

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

Notes from Newton.

The seventy-sixth ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES of the Newton Theological Institution began on Sunday, June 2, and continued until the following Thursday. On Sunday morning the President, Rev. N. E. Wood, D. D., preached the baccalaureate sermon in the Baptist meeting-house of Newton Centre. For an hour the President held the close attention of his large audience as he discoursed on the words: "By their fruits ye shall know them." Dr. Wood stands in the front rank of preachers. As soon as all the details of the year's work are completed, the doctor with his wife and youngest son will sail for England, where the leading educational centres will be visited as well as those in the other portions of the British Isles.

TUESDAY EVENING

Dr. D. D. McLaurin, of Detroit, addressed the Y. M. C. A. on "The never-failing force in the Christian Ministry"—"Love

never falleth." It was an intensely stirring address, full of spiritual power, and calculated to appeal to the deepest motives in service for Christ.

Of the addresses delivered during anniversary week I will give an outline of but one, that delivered Wednesday morning by

REV. C. C. HALL, D. D.,

Pres. of Union (Presbyterian) Theological Seminary, New York City. His theme was: "The Bible considered as the answer of Revelation to Man's Desire for Knowledge of God." He spoke of the objections that are raised to our knowledge of God based on logical grounds, on philosophical difficulties and on ethical considerations. In the treatment of the second objection Dr. Hall said, "Forms of personality may suggest God; they cannot define Him." There are three fundamental convictions in man growing out of intuition not observation. These are: (1) that we need to know God; (2) that we are known of God; and (3) that God would have us know Him. There is in man an intuitive sense of capacity to know God. The features of the Bible as a revelation which answer man's desire to know God are (1) Infiniteness; (2) Righteousness, and (3) Holy Love. The address was a masterful one throughout and could not fail to deepen one's true appreciation of the wonderful revelation God has given us in "The Ancient Book."

THE ANNUAL ORATION

before the Alumni Association was delivered Wednesday evening by Rev. A. E. Scoville, of Melrose. The subject was "Prophet and Prescher." It was dealt with in a thorough and helpful manner.

THE GRADUATING EXERCISES

took place Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, in the meeting-house. The class numbers 22. Of these 3 are graduates of Acadia, Revs. Archibald Mason, M. B. Whitman and W. H. McLeod. Mr. McLeod is going to a prominent church in Kansas State, Mr. Whitman to Chester Basin and Mr. Mason is not yet quite decided between two churches here and one in New Brunswick to which he has been called. Messrs. McLeod and Whitman were speakers at the exercises of Thursday morning and well did they maintain the honor of their college Alma Mater.

THE DEGREE OF B. D.

was conferred on two graduates of this year, Mr. A. W. Cleaves, a Colby man, and Mr. M. E. Fish, a graduate of Harvard; on Mr. Jacob David, Brown, '99, Newton 1900; and on Rev. F. McK. White, of Amherst, Mass., U of Michigan, '94, Newton, '97.

A goodly number of visitors were present during the anniversary exercises; but there was one lack which the Acadians particularly regretted, and that was the absence of any representative from our own Acadia, the peer of any college in America.

THE WEATHER

has been much in evidence here this spring. The cold, easterly winds have continued to have a piercing effect until a remarkably late date making vegetation very backward. The only uncomfortably warm days thus far were the 5th and 6th insts. A. F. N.

Newton Centre, 74 Bowen St., June 7th, 1901.

Dedication at Salisbury, N. B.

We dedicated our new house of worship, known as the Father Crandall Memorial, on Sunday, June 2. The day was fine and people came from far and near in order that they might have some share in the setting apart to the worship of Almighty God the house raised as a monument to one who proclaimed to their fathers and grandfathers the gospel of the Son of God. A man who is still honored by those who never heard him, but who are today enjoying the spiritual legacy left to their fathers by this faithful and mighty minister of the New Testament. Rev. D. Hutchinson of the First Baptist church, Moncton, preached the dedication sermon, which was the best heard in Salisbury for many a day. Rev. M. Addison, of the Valley church, Hillsboro, preached a thoughtful sermon in the afternoon. Rev. E. B. McLatchey, of Sakville, preached a good sermon in the evening. The Baptists of the provinces by the sea greatly missed Rev. J. A. Gordon when he left us, and one of the many ways in which he was missed was as a solicitor of funds for the different objects of our denomination. But the

people of Salisbury found out last Lord's day that he has a very clever successor in Rev. M. Addison, who good-naturedly talked to the people on the blessedness of giving, who responded nobly, even many who had given before, to the extent of self-sacrifice. During the day five hundred dollars were raised, bringing down our debt something below seven hundred dollars. Our new house, which cost three thousand dollars, is one of the finest, if not the finest, village or country church building in New Brunswick, and if you think that is putting it too strong come and see for yourself and be convinced.

J. E. TINKER.

Salisbury, June 8, 1901.

Johnny: Papa, if a man wouldn't tell a lie now, like George Washington didn't, would he be a great man like Washington was?

Papa: I don't know, my son. I don't think any of them ever tried.—Detroit Free Press.

Perils of the Deep.

GREAT HARDSHIP AND EXPOSURE ENDURED.

Capt. Adnah Burns, of Dayspring, N. S., Tells an Interesting Story From His Own Experience.

From the Progress, Lunenburg, N. S.

Capt. Adnah Burns, of Dayspring, Lunenburg, Co., N. S., is a prominent representative of a large class of men in Nova Scotia, who, during much of the year, follow the dangerous occupation of deep sea fishing. When not at sea Capt. Burns' avocation is that of a ship-carpenter. He is 43 years of age, and is to-day a healthy vigorous representative of his class. Capt. Burns, however, has not always enjoyed this vigorous health, and while chatting recently with a representative of the Lunenburg Press, he said he believed that but for the timely use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills he would have been a chronic invalid. "From 1895 to 1898," said Capt. Burns, "I was the victim of a complication of troubles. I suppose they had their origin in the hardship and exposure I so frequently had to undergo. My illness took the form of dyspepsia and kidney trouble. The foods which I ate did not agree with me and frequently gave me a feeling of nausea and at other times distressful pains in the stomach. Then I was much troubled with pains in the back due to kidney trouble. Finally I took a severe cold which not only seemed to aggravate these troubles but which seemed to affect my spine as well, and I became partially rigid in the arms and legs. I was forced to quit work, and doctored for a time with little or no benefit. Then I dropped the doctor and began taking other medicines, but with no better result. By this time I was run down very much, had no appetite, and was depressed both in mind and body. While in this condition I chanced to read in a newspaper the testimonial of a cure made by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which in some respects presented symptoms like my own. The straightforward manner in which the story was told gave me new hope and I determined to try these pills. I sent for three boxes. Of course I did not expect that this quantity would cure me, but I thought it would probably decide whether they were suited to my case. I must say they seemed to act like magic, and before the pills were gone there was a decided improvement in my condition. I then got a half dozen boxes more and before they were gone I was back again at work in the shipyard, and enjoying once more the blessing of vigorous health. This was in the spring of 1898, and since that time up to the present I have not been laid up with illness. Occasionally when suffering from the effects of exposure or over work I take a box or two of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they always put me right. Since my own marvellous rescue from premature uselessness and suffering I have recommended these pills to many persons variously afflicted and have yet to hear of the first instance where they have failed to give good results where they were fairly tried."

It is such endorsements as these that give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills their great popularity throughout the world. Neighbors tell each other of the benefits they have derived from the use of these pills and where a fair trial is given the results are rarely disappointing. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills go directly to the root of the trouble, they create new, rich, red blood, stimulate the nerves to healthy action, thus bringing health and strength to all who use them. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid on receipt of 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MARRIAGES.

ACKLAND-NEWSON.—At the home of the bride's parents, May 29, by Rev. Addison F. Browne, Stephen Ackland of Hampshire and Ellen D. Newson, fourth daughter of Benjamin Newson of Kingston.

ELLIS-STOCKFORD.—At Windsor, Carleton county, June 5, by Rev. J. D. Wetmore, George M. Ellis of Peel to Liona B. Stockford.

SNELGROVE-MCDONALD.—At the home of the bride, June 6th, by Pastor R. M. Bynon, Malcolm Snelgrove to Mrs. Mary McDonald, all of Lewisville, N. B.

HURLBY-BEARDSLEY.—At Middleton, May 22nd, by Rev. T. B. Layton, James Wm. Hurlby of Middleton to Annie May Beardsley of Port George.

CALAGHAN-ROGERS.—At the home of the officiating clergyman, June 4th, by Rev. J. P. Stackhouse, Moses Calaghan and Mary Louise Rogers, both of St. John.

HOVEY-HOVEY.—At the Baptist church, Ludlow, June 5, by Pastor M. P. King, Laurence Hovey, of Ludlow, to Mrs. Allie B. Hovey, of the same place.

DEATHS.

CORKUM.—At Dartmouth, June 1st, quite suddenly, George Corkum, aged 82 years. "An old disciple." His wife and children had all preceded him to the heavenly home. A sister only, of near kin, remains to mourn his loss. He was waiting for the summons when it came.

HAYWOOD.—At Moncton, May 31, Aaron Haywood, aged 78 years. His end was peace. His remains were brought home and buried in Prosser Brook burying-ground on Lord's Day, June 2nd. He was the oldest member in 2nd Elgin Baptist church. In his death we sustain a heavy loss.

ELSNOR.—At New Cornwall, June 2nd, Alfred Elsnor, in 55th year of his age. He was a deacon of the church and always took a great interest in the Lord's work. His sickness he bore with Christian fortitude and welcomed the call to the "better land." He leaves a wife, three children and an adopted daughter to mourn their loss.

SABKAN.—At New Tusket, May 30th, Isaac Sabkan, aged 35 years, son of Deacon W. H. Sabkan, the first of thirteen children to cross over to the better land. During four years of sickness he was sustained by the wonderful grace of God and peacefully passed onward, leaving a widow and one little daughter in the old homestead. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. T. Eaton. A large concourse of people followed the remains to the grave.

PROSSER.—At Prosser Brook, Albert county, April 11th, John Prosser aged 66 years, after a year's failing health and six weeks confined to his bed, leaving 5 sons and 2 daughters, Mrs. Perry Barnes of Bangor and Mrs. Hulbert Prosser of Elgin, Albert county, and 4 brothers, 3 sisters and 20 grandchildren to mourn their loss. Brother Prosser was one of the oldest members of 2nd Elgin Baptist church. May God sustain us in our irreplaceable loss. Funeral services conducted by the Pastor.

THOMAS.—Mr. Levi Thomas, age 25 years, departed this life, May 12th, at the home of his brother, Elijah Thomas, Sackville. Mr. Levi Thomas was born at Hammonds Plains, but about 17 years ago he went to Minneapolis where he was converted about 9 years ago and was baptized into the Emmanuel church of that city. He had been here several months visiting his friends but was not well. He died trusting in Christ.

CORNING.—At Peskahagan, Charlotte county, N. B., Daniel Corning, in the 97th year of his age. Mr. Corning was a native of Yarmouth, N. S., and in early life removed to N. B. He married a Miss Patterson of St. George, by whom he had several children. He took a warm interest in church matters and was largely instrumental in having a church organized at his own home. Full of years and respected by all who knew him, he peacefully fell asleep, retaining his faculties to the very last.

GRANT.—At Weymouth, June 1st, Sister Albert Grant, aged 36 years, passed to her reward, leaving a husband and daughter and numerous friends to mourn their loss. Sister Grant was an active member of the church and a valued helper in the Womans' Aid Society, a punctual attendant at the Sunday School, a devoted wife and mother. She will be greatly missed. Her end was peace. Burial services were conducted by Pastor J. T. Eaton.

SIMONSON.—Suddenly, on Sunday, May 19th, at her home in East Boston, Laura, beloved wife of Harry R. Simonson, aged 29 years, leaving a husband and three small children, (one ten days old), and a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn their sad loss. Mrs. Simonson was a daughter of Deacon Stephen H. Jeffery,

formerly of Tusket Baptist church, now of Central Square Baptist church, East Boston. The deceased was baptized by Rev. P. S. McGregor and united with the Tusket Baptist church, May 15th, 1887, and on Jan. 12th, 1896, with her husband, was dismissed to unite with the Central Square Baptist church, East Boston. A dutiful daughter, a faithful wife, a loving mother, an earnest Christian, a favorite with all who knew her.

NELLEY.—At North Kingston, just as the sun went behind the neighboring mountains, the perfected soul of Iuglis Nelley withdrew to eternal habitations. He had lived to the advanced age of eighty-two years. But not alone of years was his life full, it was likewise of good words and good deeds. None are found to regret that life; many bitterly lament its ending. Deceased was twice married. His first wife was Miss Lydia Saunders, a woman of sterling worth. Three children were born of this marriage and survive to mourn the death of their godly father. The wife who affectionately ministered to our brother during his last illness and who now sorrows in lonely widowhood was Miss Julia Eaton, daughter of the late Elisha Eaton of Kingston. Nearly half a century ago Mr. Nelley was baptized and received into the fellowship of the Lower Aylesford church by the late Dr. Tupper. And when, a few years ago, the Kingston church was organized he was found among its charter members remaining in its fellowship, esteemed by all his fellow-members, until called up higher. Connection with the church meant to our brother devotion to her interests. Officially he served her as treasurer for over thirty years, and so diligent and conscientious was he in the performance of his duty that he won the distinction of being the ideal church treasurer. His was a character whose ideals were lofty, whose influence was wholesome and whose doings were exemplary. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Sellar, Methodist minister in the absence of pastor-elect Lewis of the Aylesford-Kingston churches. May the memory of a good life sustain the mourning ones.

Acknowledgment.

The members of the Milton Baptist church and congregation welcomed the return of their pastor with his bride by giving them a formal reception at the home of Mr. N. C. Freeman on the evening of 31st ult. Pastor Sloat and wife wish to express their appreciation of the cordial reception tendered and thank these kind people for the tangible expression of their good will, viz.: A purse of gold sovereigns to Mrs. Sloat and a handsome Morris chair to the pastor.

CONVERSATION.

God's grace often takes hold of a man when he least expects it. A wick-d-yung man went to one of Whitefield's meetings resolved to interrupt it at the most serious point by blowing a trumpet that he carried concealed beneath his clothing. He took his stand in front of the minister, and at no great distance. The concourse that attended became very great, and those who were towards the extremity of the crowd pressed forward in order to hear more distinctly, and caused such a pressure at the place where the trumpeter stood that he found it impossible to raise up his arm which held the trumpet, at the time he intended to blow it. He attempted to extricate himself from the crowd, but found this equally impossible so that he was kept

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900.

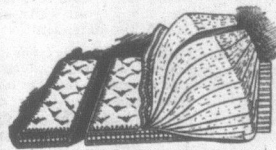
Walter Baker & Co.'s PURE, HIGH GRADE Cocoas and Chocolates.



WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd. ESTABLISHED 1780. DORCHESTER, MASS. BRANCH HOUSE, 12 and 14 St. John St., MONTREAL. TRADE-MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.

Breakfast Cocoa.—Absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup. Premium No. 1 Chocolate.—The best plain chocolate in the market for drinking and also for making cake, icing, ice-cream, etc. German Sweet Chocolate.—Good to eat and good to drink; palatable, nutritious, and healthful.

Ostermoor Patent, Elastic Felt Mattress



is the perfect Mattress of to-day.

Patent Elastic Felt is made from purest selected cotton, specially made into light, airy, fibrous sheets of wonderful elasticity; an unrivalled mattress; filling. The process of interlacing the felt secures absolute uniformity in thickness and softens every square inch, exactly duplicating the other, thus giving a mattress that will never mat or pack.

The Ostermoor Patent Elastic Felt Mattress

is on sale in our Furniture Department at \$16.00 for 4 feet 6 inches wide; 4 feet wide, \$14; 3 feet 6 inches wide, \$12.50; 3 feet wide \$11.00. Send for booklet, "All about the Ostermoor Mattress."

Manchester Robertson & Allison

within hearing of the Gospel as surely as if he had been chained to the spot. In a short time his attention was arrested, and he became so affected, by what the preacher presented to his mind that he was seized with remorse. After the service was over Mr. Whitefield, seeing that he had been deeply moved by his words, went to him and presented to him in a more personal way the claims of Christianity. From that time the trumpeter became an altered man.—Sel.

The summer session of the University of Chicago opens this year June 19. Not only will the regular courses of all departments be given, but there will be a large number of open lectures given by prominent scholars. In connection with the Divinity School lectures will be given by Professor C. R. Gregory, of Leipzig, Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews, of the University of Nebraska, Professor Marcus Dods, of the Free Church College, Edinburgh, as well as by President Harper, and Professors Mathews, Willet, and Votaw, of the University of Chicago. In connection with the Graduate Schools will be given a course of lectures by Professor Maxime Kovalevsky upon "Russian Institutions," inaugurating the series upon the Charles R. Crane foundation. Professor E. B. Fernow, director of the New York State College of Forestry, Cornell University, will give a course of twelve lectures upon "Forestry."

The radical change made in the time of holding the summer quarter this year will meet with general approval. The first term will close July 27 and the second term August 31. By this means teachers will be enabled to attend the entire quarter without interfering with the work of the ensuing year. Clergymen will be enabled also to take a full term's work in their usual vacation.

The aim of the new National church just organized by those interested in the People's church in Chicago, is to preach the gospel in the theatres of every great city in the United States. The idea is to gather into the theatres men and women who are devoted to Christianity, but independent of sectarian dogmas and practices. Thus far the only obstacle to large cash contributions for the work has been the lack of a recognized organization.

A business man of Honolulu visiting in St. Louis says of prosperity there now. There is frequently a scarcity of ships with which to send our products to the Pacific Coast. Since the United States has acquired the Philippines the carrying trade is constantly increasing. The acquisition of the Hawaiian Islands and of the Philippines has been a great thing commercially for the western coast of the United States."

TRUST.

Faith is simple assent to what we are willing to admit as a fact; trust involves a complete committal of ourselves to the truth of that fact even though it seems to put us in peril to do so. A party of visitors at the national mint were told by a workman in the smelting works that if

the hand be dipped in water a ladleful of the molten metal could be poured over the palm without burning it. A gentleman and his wife heard the strange statement. "Perhaps you would like to try it," said the workman. "No, thank you," said the gentleman, shrinking back. "I prefer to take your word for it." Turning to the lady, the workman said, "Would you like to make the experiment, madam?" "Certainly," she replied; and, suiting the action to the word, she removed her glove, turned back her sleeve, and thrust her hand into a bucket of water; and then she calmly held it out while the liquid metal was poured over it. Turning to the gentleman the workman quietly said: "You, sir, it may be, believed; but your wife trusted."

The spring clean up season is in full swing in all parts of the Klondyke camp. Millions of dollars worth of gold dust has washed from the pay dirt taken out by the army of toiling miners through the long, weary months of winter. Within a month \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 more will have been taken out and the washing of the winter dumps will then be finished. The spring clean up of the camp is estimated \$5,000,000 and the summer output at \$10,000,000.

At a meeting to consider Mr. Carnegie's educational plans for Scotland, the principal features were settled. One condition of the trust is that the capital shall at present remain invested in the securities in which Mr. Carnegie placed it. The Scottish press is unanimous in praising the latest developments.

Fast Growing Children,

especially school children, whose brains are much exercised with study and whose strength does not keep pace with their growth, should be given

PUTTNER'S EMULSION.

This preparation contains phosphorus and lime, in palatable form, and just in the best condition to be taken into the system, and supply what brain and nerves require, and to build up the bodily structure; and the codliver oil supplies much needed fat food.

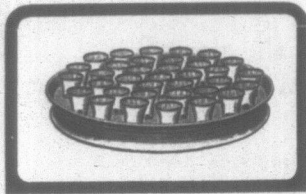
Be sure you get Puttner's, the original and best Emulsion.

Of all druggists and dealers.

NOTICE.

"Christians' Evangelistic Paper and Envelopes" have been in use for some time. Surely every pastor, Christian worker and all Christians should use them in correspondence or at least drop a card for samples. Address: GEO. H. BRAMAN, Albert, Albert County, N. B.

**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 Pro-
vinces:**

- Germain Street, St. John.
- Brussels Street, "
- Leinster Street, "
- Main Street, "
- Carlton (West End), "
- Fairville, "
- Moncton, N. B.
- Sussex, N. B.
- Harvey, N. B.
- Amherst, N. S.
- Farsboro, 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. GATES,
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 So.,
256-258 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
Send all orders to MESSENGER AND
VISITOR, St. John, N. B.

News Summary

Engineers will soon begin work on the Cape Breton railway extension from the Gut of Canso to Louisburg.

The government of Nova Scotia has ordered another calyx drill to be loaned to mining prospectors in the province.

In the Woodbury-Eddy case at Boston the judge directed the jury on Wednesday to enter a verdict for the defendant.

Alfred W. Bentley, a deserter from Fort Ashington, under arrest in Ohio, gives as the reason for the desertion that he loves his wife more than his country.

A. Sonier, charged with stealing \$475 from the International Hotel, Sackville, on Sunday, May 19th, was found not guilty at Dorchester Wednesday.

The contract for the construction of a new steamer to replace the Druid has been awarded to Messrs. Fleming & Ferguson, of Paisley, Scotland, for \$100,960.

The coroner's jury that investigated the death of Harris McLaughlin at Baillie, Charlotte county, returned a verdict of murder at the hands of a party or parties unknown.

The deal between the Yarmouth Steamship Company and the D. A. R. will go into effect on June 15. In the meantime both companies are under \$1,000 bonds to keep the rates up.

A special despatch from Peking dated June 4 says a great conflagration has occurred in the Forbidden City. The Americans and Japanese are barring all access to the quarter involved, and details are not obtainable.

At Fredericton Wednesday morning a stranger entered Earley's grocery store, purchased a fig of tobacco and passing out, mounted Chas. O'Donnell's bicycle and rode off. The bicycle was recovered at Oak Point, but the thief got away.

The Quebec government sale of crown timber lands principally in St. Johns, St. Maurice and Gaspe and Rimouski took place on Tuesday. The sales realized over \$500,000. Many lots were withdrawn, there being no bids at upset prices.

At St. Stephen Wednesday Miss Della Grant, of Canterbury, York county, died at the boarding house of Mrs W. W. Brown. She had run away from home with a married man. Her father reached her bedside before she died, and took the body to Canterbury for interment.

At Sydney Wednesday Tom Moxham, son of Manager A. J. Moxham, of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, was killed. He attempted to board a dumping train and, slipping, fell beneath the wheel. The deceased was 25 years of age and was married but four or five months ago.

Burglar tools, a quantity of nitro-glycerine and \$5,000 were found on Monday under a sidewalk in Mineral Point, Wis. The money recovered is supposed to be a portion of the \$30,000 stolen from the vaults of the First National Bank of Mineral Point, which was looted last week.

The garrison of Jamestown, Cape Colony, which surrendered to Kritzinger's command Sunday, June 3, numbered sixty men in all. His force is estimated to have totalled one thousand men. The British killed twelve and wounded fifteen Boers before they were overpowered by numbers.

At Sackville Wednesday as Roy, son of Blair Wheaton, of Mount View, was riding a bicycle down Black's hill, he was run into by a team driven by Arthur Marks Wheaton was knocked insensible, his collar bone was broken in two places and he received bad cuts and bruises about the head and face.

A house at Arcadia, near Yarmouth, was badly damaged by lightning Monday afternoon. It was occupied by J. Logan Trask, principal of the South End school. The lightning struck the cupola and tore off the plastering and paper from the walls and damaged the base burner. The inmates escaped injury.

The banquet tendered by the London Chamber of Commerce to the delegates of the New York Chamber at Grocers' Hall Wednesday night, was one of the handsomest affairs of the kind ever given in a city famed for lavish hospitality. No effort was spared to honor the American guests. Lord Brassey presided.

The British Museum has purchased for 7350 an elephant's tusk, which is said to be the largest ever known. Weight, 226 1-2 pounds. Length—outside curve, 10 feet two and one-half inches; inside curve, nine feet; base to point in straight line, eight feet two inches. Circumference—at hollow end, 24 inches; at solid, 24 1-2 inches.

Boston Herald: A healthy though hungry tramp enjoys some advantages over a pampered millionaire. J. Pierpont Morgan has had to taboo many of his preferred dishes because of rheumatic and gouty tendencies. At the dinner given to him by Ambassador Porter Mr. Morgan took but fish, two soft-boiled eggs and water. Bah! What a pauper.

**THE Union
Consolidated Oil Co.**

Incorporated Under the laws of the State of West Virginia.

DIRECTORS

- A. J. BROCKETT, Cleveland, Ohio.
- GEO. Z. ZIMMERMAN, Harrisburg, Pa.
- HORACE M. RUSSELL, Los Angeles, Cal.
- W. M. P. McLAUGHLIN, St. John, N. B.
- JAMES D. TAITT, Worcester, Mass.
- H. HOWARD DOUGLAS, New York.
- H. H. GERMAN, New York.
- GEO. F. JACOBY, New York.
- JOHN A. MACPHERSON, New York.

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TRUST CO., 25 Pine St., New York.

16,000 Acres of Oil

Lands were purchased in the Midway District (one of the promising oil fields) of California recently by **The Union Consolidated Oil Company**, and will be immediately developed, and, as large producing wells have recently been struck on adjoining lands, probabilities are that this land alone will be worth more than the entire \$5,000,000 Capital Stock of the Company. The Company have also acquired two large producing propositions with an aggregate of 5,000 barrels per month, insuring large dividends on the stock by May 1st.

Of the 200,000 shares placed on the market over 100,000 have been taken during the past few days. In order to

Secure the May Dividend

subscribe at once. Present PRICE 20 Cents (par value \$1.00) fully paid and non-assessable, advances to 25 cents on 25th inst. The present income from the producing properties of the company is

More than 2 per cent. Monthly

on the entire amount invested in its stock, with most excellent prospects of doubling the production in a short time, and the opening up of several of the valuable non-producing properties acquired. Regular monthly dividends on the stock of **NOT LESS THAN 1 PER CENT.** on its present price will begin in May, to be continued permanently thereafter, and the financial affairs of the Company are in a most satisfactory condition.

Harper's Weekly of March 23rd, 1901, speaking of the California Oil Fields, says:

"In spite of the great inundation of boomers and fortune seekers that swept over this region during the past twelve months, scarcely more than a beginning has been made in tapping the vast oil reservoirs of the State. The present production is at the rate of about 300,000 barrels per month, but this will be tripled before the close of the year. Even within the brief period since the field was opened a number of fortunes have been made, and men who were glad to secure employment at day wages a few months ago have found themselves suddenly transformed into millionaires."

Prospectus of the Company, descriptive pamphlet, entitled "The Oil Industry of the Pacific Coast," subscription blanks, etc., mailed free on application.

Make all Checks, Drafts, and Orders payable to

W. M. P. McLAUGHLIN & Co.,
The McLaughlin Buildings, St. John, N. B.
General Managers Canadian Branch.

DOUGLAS LACEY & CO., Bankers, New York.

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OTHER BRANCHES.

- Cleveland, "The Cuyaboga" Building.
- Boston, "The International Trust Co. Building."
- Philadelphia, "The Betz" Building.
- Chicago, "The Fisher" Building.
- St. Louis, "The Security" Building.
- Kansas City, "The Heist" Building.
- Hartford, Conn., "Hillis Block."
- Cincinnati, Ohio, "Union Trust" Building.
- St. John, N. B., "McLaughlin" Buildings.
- London, W. C., England, Trafalgar, Buildings.
- Montreal, Que., "Temple" Building.

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The Farm.

CARE OF MILCH COWS.

They should have good care from the beginning to the end of the year, and every day of it. Only by so doing can best results be obtained. If a cow be allowed to get very poor for want of proper food or care, she will not recover from it and be worth as much throughout the entire year. In the spring I make from three to four different plantings of fodder corn from one to three weeks apart, chiefly for the benefit of my cows during the summer and fall months. My hogs and horses come in for a share, and rightly fed, they will enjoy it and be greatly benefited thereby.

After ploughing and harrowing the ground very fine, I take a double shovel plough and furrow it out about three feet apart. I then drop or rather string my corn along in the bottom of the furrows, and brush it in with a hoe, covering about one inch deep; it can be done very rapidly if the ground be properly fitted. I keep from two to five cows, and plant from one and a half to two acres of fodder corn about one-half an acre to the planting. My reason for different plantings is for the purpose of having it just right, or in prime condition when ready to feed. If cut too soon or too green, it is not as sweet, stock will soon weary of it, and if left standing too long it becomes too woody and dry and stock will not eat the fodder well.

I always put my cows in the stable for milking the year round. Always grain cows when giving milk, even when in the best of pasture. I feed one-half oats and one-half middlings unless wheat is worth 75 cents a bushel or less; then I have it ground and use it instead of middlings. If at any time during the summer or fall months there be a dry spell to affect the pasture, I have an armful of fodder corn for them. When the first planting is ready to be cut, if not already fed out, I shock it up, but do not bind it in bundles. I then feed out of the shock as I need it until the second planting is ready.

The corn is planted quite near the barn so it will be handy to get and feed. From eight to fourteen tons per acre may be raised, and if rightly managed not ten pounds an acre need be wasted or left by stock when fed. I always calculate to have a good supply of pumpkins and small sized turnips, cabbage leaves, beet tops and apples to feed, changing from one to another, not to take the place of a grain feed, but of the grass they have been accustomed to get in the pasture which they cannot get when the snow comes on. In addition to these pickings, they get their regular grain feed, also what corn fodder and hay they care for. Be sure they have plenty of salt and are salted frequently. The best way to salt cows is to have a small box in the corner of some open shed and just high enough so they can reach it;

IT SLUGS,

Even Harder than a Prize Fighter.

A newspaper man is subject to trials and tribulations the same as ordinary mortals. Coffee "alugs" a great many of them.

D. Beidleman, on the Wilkes Barre Record says regarding his experience with coffee, "A little over two years ago I was on the verge of collapse superinduced by the steady grind of the newspaper office. For week's I did not have a night's sound sleep and the wakeful nights were followed by despondency and a general breaking up of the constitution. I ran down in weight. My family physician insisted that I leave off coffee and take on Postum Food Coffee but I would not hear of it.

One day I was served with a cup of coffee, as I supposed, that had a peculiarly delicious flavor. I relished it, and when drinking the second cup I was told that it was not coffee but Postum Food Coffee. I was dumfounded, and for a time thought I was the subject of a practical joke. However, I became a firm believer in, and a user of Postum from that time, and almost immediately I began to sleep nights and the irritableness disappeared, and in less than three months I was completely well and in seven months my weight increased up to 193 pounds. I can now do the work of two ordinary newspaper men."

There is a great big lot of common sense in leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee.

keep plenty of salt in the box all the time.—(H. A., in Farm and Home.

CUTTING MIDDLEMEN'S TOLL.

The best methods of marketing garden truck and other perishable produce is just now the subject of much discussion between advocates of various plans. One set of farmers believe in the producer building up a retail family trade direct with consumers in cities and towns. Others oppose this, claiming conditions have so changed within the last generation this cannot be done. Both are right in a measure. Yet the general principle holds true that there is a field for "getting together" and cutting out some of the excessive middlemen's tolls. There is too wide a difference between what the producer actually nets and consumer pays for berries or fresh vegetables, poultry, etc.

No general rule can be applied to the situation. Each farmer must study conditions so far as his own business is concerned. In many instances he can work up a profitable trade in selling direct from farm to town resident. An important element in success of this kind is in seeing that quality is all right and that asked prices are not excessive. The town wife is a shrewd buyer, yet other things being equal she favors the fresh, crisp product direct from the country. Where conditions are suited try this business the coming season.—(Farm and Home.

VALUE OF REGULAR MILKING.

The practical value of regularity in milking has long been recognized, but very few dairymen observe it strictly to the letter every day in the season. Some years ago a series of tests showed me that cows milked at regular intervals, although twice within the twenty-four hours, shrank in yield on an average to each animal of half a pound daily, or three and a half pounds during the period of a week. During this time, other cows in the herd milked with the utmost regularity as to hour, morning and night, maintained an even flow without shrinkage. Not caring to render the first number unprofitable, a return to regular milking was made at the end of a week, but even with this it took three weeks' subsequent time before they regained their original yielding status.

On even so-called first class dairy farms this subject is not given the importance that it merits, as, witness how oversleeping in the morning, or prolonging evening labor in the field, are made to infringe upon the milking hour. Bear this in mind: That if you milk cows at all, no other work on the farm that you are called to do is more important than the self-same milking. If you stay an hour late in the field at evening to finish planting a crop of potatoes, while your herd of cows stand at the pasture gate waiting to be milked, what have you gained? The few extra rows of potatoes would grow as readily if planted the next morning, while what you have lost in milk yield may not be regained in many days of renewed vigilance.

On this subject a cow is wiser than some of her masters. Milk her at a certain hour a few days, and, while she carries no watch, animal intelligence guides her unerringly at the self-same hour to the accustomed milking place.—(George E. Newell, in Nebraska Farmer.

"Ah, Mr. Weareighsum," said Miss Gabbeigh, "you make one feel that it is spring all the year round whenever you call."

"Now, that's nice," said Mr. Weareighsum, while the rich redness of his blush crept athwart his countenance.

"Yes, you do," continued the young lady. "You know that spring always gives us that tired feeling."—Baltimore American.

When one said to Carlyle that there was nothing remarkable in the Book of Proverbs, he simply replied, "Make a few."

"You know, Will was just crazy to marry me," said the young bride. "Yes; that's what everybody thinks," replied her jealous rival.



ASIATIC DYES.

The Brainerd & Armstrong embroidery silks, Asiatic dyed, are the most durable because they do not fade.

They will stand more wear and hold their colors better than any other embroidery silk.

400 shades.

In patent tangle-proof holders.

Sold everywhere.



Spring loths Just Opened

Varied enough to suit all comers. Imported and Domestic Woolens for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear.

While prices are low satisfaction is guaranteed.

Ladies' Tailoring a Specialty

J. P. Hogan, TAILOR

Opposite Hotel Dufferin.

BE SURE

 BE SURE and get our BARGAIN prices and terms on our slightly used Karn Pianos and Organs.

 BE SURE and get the aforesaid before buying elsewhere.

 WE MUST SELL our large and increasing stock of slightly used Karn Pianos and Organs to make room for the GOODS WE REPRESENT.

MILLER BROS.

 101, 103 Barrington Street HALIFAX, N. S.

Marriage

 30 cts. Per Dozen, Postpaid.

CERTIFICATES.

 Paterson & Co., St. John, N. B.

Printed in Colors on Heavy Linen Paper

Missouri's convicts earned \$4,000 more than they cost last year.

Michael Malojoske, a track laborer, at Hazelton, Pa., worked for three weeks to figure out how long it would take him, working at his wages of \$1.05 per day to earn the amount of President Schwab's annual salary. On Saturday Malojoske announced that it would require just 3,052 years, 9 months and 5 hours. Then he mysteriously disappeared, and it is believed that he committed suicide.

Sir Louis Davies contradicts the statement that he was an applicant for the position of lord of appeal, to sit on the bench of the judicial committee of the privy council. He said: "I hope that the Hon. Edward Blake, who is eminently fitted for the position, would be induced to accept. His appointment would be one which the Canadian people generally would heartily approve of."

At Ellwood City, Pa., Monday afternoon Coston Burns started for his quarries in a buggy with \$2,100 to pay his hands. He was met in the centre of the town by three men and robbed of the satchel containing the money. A posse was organized and the robbers were sighted about two miles from the scene of the robbery. Two of the highwaymen were captured with \$400, but the third got away with the remaining \$1,700.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

\$20.50 to Buffalo and return.

Tickets on sale until June 30, good for return fifteen days from date of issue and good to stop over at MONTREAL AND WEST THEREOF.

For tourist tickets good to stop over and to return until November 1, also for rates going one way returning another, and information in reference to train services, hotels, etc., write to D. P. A., C. P. R., St. John, N. B.

All ticket Agents issue via. St. John and Canada Pacific Short Line.

 A. J. HEATH, D. P. A., C. P. R., St. John, N. B., or

 W. H. C. MACKAY, Agent C. P. R., St. John.

Flagship Crescent, accompanied by the cruiser Tribune and torpedo boat destroyer Quail, will leave Halifax at the end of the month for a ten days' cruise. The programme is not definitely arranged, but it is likely that the ships will touch at St. John and Charlottetown and may go as far as Bar Harbor.

News Summary

The skull of Mozart, which was bequeathed to the Mozart Museum at Salzburg by the late Prof. Mytil, has disappeared.

Five patients, suffering from a disease suspected to be smallpox, are now confined in the pest house on the city farm of Bangor, Me.

During a severe thunder storm the barn of George Mann, at Pleasant Point, near the Matapedia bridge, was burned to the ground by lightning. Miss Mann was injured.

A drowning accident occurred at East Point, a short distance from Souris, P. E. I. Arthur Arbing and James Beaton, lobster fishing, were upset from their dory and drowned.

At Amherst Thursday Charles H. Bent, agent of the Dominion Savings Bank, was harrowing his garden and was thrown under the harrow. Both legs were badly lacerated. One wound on the thigh required seven stitches.

It is understood, says a Yarmouth despatch, that the Dominion Atlantic Railway will put one of the recently purchased Yarmouth Steamers on the route between St. John and Boston in opposition to the International steamers.

Two men entombed by a fall of rock in the Montgomery section of the Mines at Springhill were rescued Sunday morning after 40 hours, hard work by a large gang of their fellow-laborers. The imprisoned men had suffered a good deal from cold and dampness.

The slight improvement in Mrs. McKinley's health continues and hope begins to be felt that she may recover. The improvement however, is so light as not to change materially the extreme gravity of the case.

United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana has arrived at St. Petersburg, where he will begin an inquiry into Russian industrial and commercial condition. He will continue the work in other Russian cities.

A contingent of non-commissioned officers of the Brighton Engineers of Woodstock will take a short course at Halifax. The men in charge of Lieut. A. C. Carr are Sergt. Major Campbell, Sergt. Tomkins and Corps. Flewelling, Tone and Gigie.

St. Croix Courier: G. W. Ganong, M. P., has invited a party of six young lady relatives to visit with him the Pan-American exhibition at Buffalo this month. They will also spend a day or two at Ottawa, Niagara, Montreal and other places of interest.

The international machinists' convention at Toronto, in order to increase the power to support members while disputes are in progress raised the monthly dues from 30 to 75 cents, the result being the addition of \$20,000 a month to the revenue.

On Monday of last week the farm buildings of Mrs. McShane, a widow, on Broad road, were burned. The fire is supposed to have been communicated from a fire that was carelessly left along-side the railway by some section men. Mrs. McShane had no insurance.

Hon. James Sutherland has charge of the railways and canals department in addition to the post office department. Hon. R. W. Scott is acting minister of justice and minister of agriculture. The marine and fisheries is divided among the ministers. Mr. Sifton looks after the west, Dr. Borden the maritime provinces, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Quebec, and Sir Richard Cartwright, Ontario.

Lord Roberts' despatches.—They are said to be the work of Lieut. Col. H. V. Cowan, R. H. A., an officer with brilliant Afghan service. The Duke of Wellington was once told that he would live in people's memories more for the beautiful style of Wellington's despatches than for the merits of his victories. The Duke replied: "Yes, I didn't think Gurwood had it in him."

Jean Edouard Delpit has left Canada, the scene of his marital troubles, behind him, and has come to the United States for the purpose of obtaining a divorce. He is now in this city and is holding frequent consultations with his lawyer, Allen Caruthers, of No. 231 Broadway. As soon as he can make his arrangements to leave here he will go to Baltimore to engage in business and incidentally to take advantage of the divorce laws of Maryland.—New York Herald.

Note the Solid Progress of Confederation Life Association.

Year	PREMIUM INCOME (NET.)	INTEREST INCOME	TOTAL INCOME (PREMS & INTEREST)	ASSETS	Insurance in Force (Net.)
1878	\$45,902.38	\$3,314.84	\$49,217.22	\$118,738.00	\$1,798,000.00
1878	145,922.67	24,124.38	170,047.05	456,830.39	5,344,249.53
1883	309,376.60	64,006.01	373,382.61	1,149,427.40	11,018,625.00
1888	512,005.46	129,672.17	641,677.63	2,542,041.75	16,616,360.50
1893	796,505.04	185,894.86	982,399.90	4,520,133.04	24,288,690.00
1898	965,626.36	265,571.03	1,231,197.39	6,825,116.81	29,521,189.00
1900	1,063,748.59	329,121.84	1,392,870.43	7,799,983.89	32,172,115.00

Cash Surplus above all liabilities, Government Standard \$505,546.25
 Capital Stock, Paid-up 100,000.00
 Capital Stock, Subscribed, Uncalled 900,000.00
TOTAL SURPLUS SECURITY FOR POLICY HOLDERS \$1,505,546.25
 S. A. McLEOD, Agent at St. John. GEO. W. PARKER, Gen. Agent.



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.

Wanted Everywhere

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

Address to day the

VARIETY MFG CO.

Bridgetown, N. S.



ARE A SURE CURE

FOR

Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Loss of Energy, Brain Fag, Faint and Dizzy Spells, Loss of Memory, Melancholia, Listlessness, After Effects of La Grippe, Palpitation of the Heart, Anæmia, General Debility, and all troubles arising from a run-down system.

They will build you up, make rich red blood and give you vim and energy.

Price, 50c. per box, or three boxes for \$1.25, at druggists, or will be sent on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



Gold dust is now coming into Dawson says a despatch from that city of May 21, at the rate of \$30,000 to \$40,000 a day. After two or three weeks the roads will be dry and it will flow in at a heavier rate. The two banks here are busier than they have been for months buying ore and receiving the dust for storage. The big trading companies are receiving a great deal of dust in payment for goods advanced to miners during the winter. The camp is in a flourishing condition and everywhere good feeling prevails.

Premier Laurier has been invited to accompany the Duke and Duchess of York across the continent. He has accepted.

To Intending Purchasers—

Do you want an ORGAN of Superior workmanship, Beautiful in design, made of the best materials and noted for its purity and richness of tone? If so you want the

"THOMAS"

for that instrument will fill the requirements.

JAMES A. GATES & CO.
 MANUFACTURERS AGENTS.
 Middleton, N. S.

Reflect the Truth as the Planets do the Sun's Light

QUARTERLIES	Price	MONTHLIES	Price
Senior	4 cents	Baptist Superintendent	7 cents
Advanced	2 "	Baptist Teacher	10 "
Intermediate	2 "		
Primary	2 "		
	per copy! per quarter!		per copy! per quarter!

LESSON LEAFLETS

	Price
Bible	1 cent each
Intermediate	1 cent each
Primary	1 cent each
	per copy! per quarter!

Picture Lessons 25 cents per set! per quarter!
 Bible Lesson Pictures 15 cents per quarter!

ILLUSTRATED PAPERS

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

(The above prices are all for clubs of five or more.)
 Good Work (New), in place of "The Colporteur," (monthly) Price, 25 cents per year, in clubs of ten or more, 20 cents per year.

American Baptist Publication Society
 EASTERN HOUSE—256 and 258 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
 Geo. H. Springer, Manager

John Rhodes, an old recluse, who lived in a lonely hut in the southern part of the county of Nashville, Ill., was found dead on Tuesday. There were evidences of foul play and the coroner and a number of citizens made an examination of the cabin, which resulted in the discovery of three big rattle-snakes coiled up in an empty barrel. The snakes were killed and under a bed of leaves where they had been sleeping, an old tobacco roach was found half filled with money. In a barrel two black snakes were found. It is believed that Rhodes made the snakes his companions and that they guarded his money.

At the recent Commers at Bonn in honor of the German crown prince, at which the kaiser was present, an unpleasant incident

arose. The guests thought that the beer mugs were heaped and carried off 650 of them. The "Borussia" corps, which acted as host, instead of setting for the mugs, has asked the guests who carried them away either to return them or to send 25 cents to the proprietor of the restaurant where the Commers was held.

St. Andrews Beacon: If any one of our friends would like to indulge in a snow-balling game in June they can find the necessary snow in a gully at Chamcook lake. An excellent authority as the Judge of Probates says that on Sunday last he saw all of two feet of snow in a piece of woods near the log cabin.

Have you ever used It is worth a trial **RED ROSE TEA**