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The War in the Philippines. Recent news from the Philippines is of a character to strengthen the conviction that the United States has a rather large contract on its hands in that country. During the rainy season, which will continue for some time, the American forces can scarcely undertake to do more than to hold the ground which they had gained. The unhealthiness of the climate has already told severely upon the troops, and will make it impossible to keep American soldiers for any long time in the Philippines without great loss from disease, and the expense of bringing home the troops now there and sending fresh ones to take their places is not a trifling consideration even for the United States. Moreover the stubborn resistance which the Filipinos are offering makes it evident that, if the war is to be brought to an end within any reasonable time, the American forces in the Philippines must be largely augmented. It now appears that the other islands of the group sympathize to a much greater degree than had been generally supposed with Luzon, the principal island and that in which Manila, the chief city is situated. Aguinaldo, the Filipino general, wields a very considerable influence not only in Luzon but in the other islands. Apparently he has little trouble in supplying his troops with arms and ammunition. The Filipinos may not be very capable of self-government, but it is quite plain that their capacity for fighting is not to be despised, and they are making it tolerably plain that if the United States shall administer the affairs of the Philippines it will not be with the free consent of the governed. Under all the circumstances, one cannot wonder that a great many American citizens do not feel any pride in the war in which their country is at present engaged.

The Eastern Question. President Schurman of Cornell University has just returned from the Orient, whither he went some months ago as a member of a Commission, charged by the United States Government with the duty of enquiring into the conditions existing in the Philippines, with a view to informing and advising the Government in reference to its relations with those islands. President Schurman was interviewed of course upon his arrival in San Francisco, and while he did not feel himself at liberty to talk about the Philippines until he had made his report to President McKinley, he was free to speak about interests connected with other oriental countries. He is reported as saying that the great question in the East is not the Philippines but China. He appreciates the importance which Great Britain and Japan attach to this question and the jealousy which is felt at the encroachments of Russia. "It is feared that, now that Russia has taken Manchuria, it will try to encroach gradually on some or all of the eighteen provinces of China, and when it gets them it will do as that country has done hitherto, put a duty on all foreign goods. Englishmen and Japanese feel that America should hold with them in preventing the dismemberment of China. It is felt out there that almost anything is liable to happen in the Orient in the next half dozen years. It is a momentous situation. Englishmen there feel that their own government is not quite so strong at the present time, as it should be, nor as it used to be." Dr. Schurman met the Japanese statesman, the Marquis Ito, and other leading men of that country, and he says that, "Everywhere and at all times with these statesmen it was recognized that the future of China was the one overshadowing question. China, it was agreed, should maintain its independent position, but its doors should be kept open. It means much to England and Japan and not less to America. There is a hope in the Orient among leading men that China itself may become aroused so that it may itself hold its domain intact. But it is not yet sufficiently awakened. That is the sad phase of it. The

Chinese are a patient, industrious people. They can live in any climate, away in the Arctic, or far south in the tropics. They can make money anywhere. Such a race, it is felt, ought to arouse itself in this dilemma, but we shall see. Nobody can tell what will happen."

A Tragic Incident. A tragic event connected with the Dreyfus trial has taken place during the past week. It was the attempted assassination of Maitre Labori, the leading counsel for the defense. While walking from his house to the court room, Maitre Labori was set upon in a secluded spot by two men and received a pistol shot in the back, causing a very serious, if not fatal, wound. The circumstances under which the shooting took place give great color to the suspicion that it was the outcome of a scheme on the part of the Anti-Dreyfusards to defeat the ends of justice. On Saturday General Mercier, the Ex Minister of War, had given his testimony—or rather had delivered his declamation—against Dreyfus in the Court-Martial at Rennes. The friends of Dreyfus expected much from the cross-examination of Mercier by M. Labori who was understood to be able to tear the evidence of the ex-War Minister to shreds, and the advocate was on his way to the Court room for the purpose of this examination of General Mercier, when he was shot down. There was great excitement in the Court room at Rennes when the murderer deed became known, and the effect upon the people of France can hardly be other than to arouse sympathy for the cause of Dreyfus. The immediate result, however, was a partial triumph for General Mercier and the Anti-Dreyfus party, since Maitre Demange who is associated with M. Labori in the defence was unprepared and consequently unable to deal with the statements of Mercier in an effective manner. Madame Labori who was at the side of her husband soon after he was shot down is said to belong to an English family by the name of O'Key. The family came to Nova Scotia a few years ago and have a home near Kentville. If we are correctly informed, Miss O'Key—now Mrs. Woodworth—who was a year or two ago connected with the teaching staff of Acadia Seminary, is a sister of Madame Labori.

What Mercier and Casimir-Perier Say In attempting to explain before the Court-Martial in the Dreyfus case why secret testimony was handed to the judges in the first trial of Dreyfus, General Mercier said in effect that the situation was one which, if the facts had been made public, would have involved war with Germany. The German Ambassador had asked that the Government of France should publish a denial of the truth of statements published by the French press connecting Germany with the charges which had been made against Dreyfus. For four and a half hours, Mercier declared, the then President, M. Casimir-Perier, with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and himself, had waited in the President's study the result of telegraphic communications between the German Ambassador, Count Von Munster, and his Emperor, on which depended peace or war. The situation was so grave Mercier declared, that he, as Minister of War, had given command to General Boisdeffre to remain at the war office with a number of officers ready to give command for the mobilization of the army. Besides, General Mercier declared, the country was at that time quite unprepared for war and would have been at a great disadvantage in a conflict with Germany. "Therefore, as a patriot, I had to take precautions not to do anything to precipitate war. I dared not show the secret documents in open Court." These are certainly very remarkable statements to be made by the French Ex-Minister of War, since in statements purporting to come authoritatively from the German Government, it was long ago denied that Germany had any connection with the Dreyfus-affair, and a similar denial was

authorized by the Government of France. M. Casimir-Perier, former President of France, also gave evidence before the Court. But while he controverted General Mercier's statements at some points, denied that the situation in regard to Germany was so critical as Mercier had represented and accused the latter and other army officers of assuming undue authority, he (M. Casimir-Perier) does not appear to have denied the general correctness of Mercier's statement, that Germany was connected with the affair in such a way as to make publication of certain documents relating to Dreyfus case inconsistent with the policy of maintaining peace with that country. . . . Later dispatches indicate that Maitre Labori's wound is not so serious as was at first feared and it is possible that he may be able to appear in the Court room again during the trial. Maitre Demange was however unsuccessful in an attempt to secure postponement until M. Labori could appear, and the case is progressing.

President Kruger. Probably few men care less for fame than does the president of the little Transvaal republic, who among his own people is familiarly known as "Oom Paul." But this plain old man in his rugged native strength and Dutch obstinacy, supported by men of like spirit but of smaller ability, stands sturdily across the path of what assumes to be advanced civilization in South-Africa, and his name has accordingly become one of the most familiar in the ears of the English-speaking world today. Though assuming in connection with his public functions such a measure of pomp as he judges in keeping with the dignity of his office as chief magistrate, the private life of President Kruger is marked by extreme simplicity. The presidential mansion we are told, is a plain one-storied, thatch-roofed cottage, surrounded by a verandah where, at a very early hour, the president is accustomed to receive his visitors and discuss subjects of interest over cups of coffee. The people of the Transvaal claim the privilege of conversing freely with their president at any time. Of exceedingly vigorous physique and tried personal courage, a man whose natural strength has been developed into strong self-reliance by battling with hardships and whose success has tended to make him obstinate and intolerant of opposition, Present Kruger is, within a limited range of thought and action, a man of great sagacity and strength. His outlook and his sympathies are however too narrow to admit of his being classed among great men. His education has been in no sense of a liberal character. The conditions of his development in a savage world where he fought with wild beasts and wilder men" has not been such a course as could be expected to result in the cultivation of a broadly intelligent and liberal statesmanship. One can sympathize with his sturdy determination to maintain the independence of the Boer republic, while one regrets the narrowness which leaves out of account the larger interest of the South Africa people, as a whole. By those who know him best and are willing to do him justice, President Kruger is recognized as a profoundly religious man, and one who according to his light, truly seeks divine direction. But his views upon religious subjects seem to be scarcely more liberal and enlightened than his political views. He interprets the Scriptures in the most literal manner. Like the noted John Jasper, he rejects modern astronomical science as inconsistent with the teaching of the Bible and holds that to believe in the revolution of the earth is heretical. It is said that he preaches nearly every Sunday. He is fond of Old Testament quotations and often compares his burghers to the chosen people wandering in the desert under the special protection of the Almighty. He is not a reader either of books or of newspapers, but feeds upon the Bible. His thought and speech reflect his familiarity with the Scriptures and this accounts for Scriptural expressions and illustrations in his discussions of political matters. "President Kruger is anything but a hypocrite," says an Englishman who is well acquainted with his character and by no means blind to his faults and deficiencies, "and it is not from cant or hypocrisy that his mind overflows with Bible language."

New England Letter.

BY REV. WILLIAM ASHMORE, D. D.

Two Funerals.

I. The Agnostic. He was a brilliant orator. He had had great crowds to hear him. People willingly paid a dollar to hear him roll off his rhythmical sentences for an hour. His themes were not such as were helpful to public good. He devoted himself to pulling down faith in the Bible and faith in Christianity. He never furnished a substitute. He never built up anybody who was trying to do well. His end came, as it comes to all men—it came suddenly. He was not to be buried, but to be burned—the heathen and not the Christian mode. The New York and Brooklyn papers tell the story.

The crematory, built of yellow brick, on a hill "separate from a cemetery in which there are few handsome monuments to soften the unpleasant prospect." "On one side of the crematory grounds stands a saloon facing towards the road, and just below it is an unpretentious hostelry, with the sign 'Crematory Hotel' figuring on the wall facing the crematory, while the sign 'Mt. Olivet Hotel' catches the eye of him who approaches it from the rear. A beer garden is behind it." "After entering the hall called the Columbarian, which is a place for the storage of urns, as well as a reception room, the body was carried to the incineration room, wrapped in an alum-soaked sheet, and then placed on an iron cradle, which was rolled on wheels to the door of the middle retort." "The iron cradle was covered with rust, and looked as if the ashes of a hundred bodies might be clinging to its rough surface." The furnace was "heated to a temperature of 2,075 degrees." "Two men with long iron poles pushed the cradle, head foremost, into the retort." A dense black smoke at once arose, and continued for about fifteen minutes, which showed how rapidly destruction was taking place.

No services were held over the dead. There is an organ and an organist provided, but it was silent, by request of the family. There were sobs and heart-rending groans; but nobody had a word of hope to offer. Beyond this and the movements and some little noise made by the furnace men who had handled the iron pitchforks, all was still as death itself. No hope, utter black despair, and the seething of the burning fiery furnace, with no unbound form within like unto that of the Son of God.

It had been the intention of the family to remain in the reception hall until the body should be consumed and the cradle drawn out and sufficiently cooled to allow the ashes to be gathered up, which would be in three long mortal hours; but now the plan had to be broken up. There was another body at the door. So the first family had to get out of the way and make room for the second. Besides, the second family wanted the organ to play while their body was burning in another retort. This the first family could not endure; so out they themselves wanted to go. "The only place they had to go to was the beer garden in the rear of the hotel. The hostelry was partly filled with lounging drinkers and consumers of ham and sandwiches, and they might look in vain for a reception room. So they formed a little black-garbed group at the far end of the garden, and there they waited. The sun beat fiercely upon the road outside, and little air was stirring. A ragged fence, the rear of an uninviting hostelry, with a sight of a piece of cemetery beyond; across the way, the grim crematory, with its thin stream of silent visitors, coming and going: these were the details in a sordid picture which obtrusively offended the vision of the delicate women who were waiting." "The view of the village of Fresh Pond was sufficiently unpleasant to make the mourners stay in the beer garden, and there at least they got shade and comparative quiet."

The party reached the crematory at 11:30; the body was consumed by 2 o'clock; at five o'clock they received the ashes in an urn, and went their sorrowful way. And will they ever meet again? Not so far as he knew. And will those ashes ever live again? Not according to his belief. And is there no hope? None that he possessed. "No hope, and without God in the world." "Silence and pathetic dust" the end of it all.

II. The Christian. He was a plain man, not conspicuous in public life; but he had been an active and earnest follower of Christ. For many long years he had been a pillar in his church and a burning and a shining light in the community. People of all denominations and of no denomination honored him for his upright and faithful Christian character. His illness was long, but he endured it with great resignation and with bright hopefulness. When the end came he was full of serene joy. He bade all his family and his weeping friends to be cheerful. "We shall meet again. We shall all meet again, and that before long; we shall meet at Jesus' feet, and shall never part again. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of life. My work is done. I have finished my course. I have kept the faith. Be each one of you also faithful unto death." A sweet good-by, "God be with you till we meet again," and then he closed his eyes and was gone.

The funeral took place from the family residence. The house could not contain the half of those who came,

and they had to go to the church, and soon that was filled. The pastor announced a favorite hymn of the departed brother, "How firm a foundation." Then he read the portion of 1 Cor. xv. which bore on the resurrection. His text was John vi. 40, "And this is the will of him that sent me, that every one that seeth the Son and believeth on him may have everlasting life, and I will raise him up again at the last day." As the preacher went on to tell of the blessedness of those who die in the Lord, and of the certainty of the resurrection unto life eternal, the whole audience was tranquilized with radiant joy. The people followed in procession to the grave. They closed up round the open place of burial. With low sweet voices they united in singing, "I know he liveth, my Redeemer." Again, in a few tender words, did the pastor speak of the resurrection and of our gathering together unto him. They lowered the coffin gently to its place. Many flowers were dropped in upon the lid. After the custom, friends and visitors dropped each a handful of earth into the grave, and then drew back, leaving the sexton and one other free to fill up quietly and decorously. Then once more they sang, "My Jesus, as thou wilt." Some went away then, but others lingered in tenderness around the sacred spot till the sexton had rounded over the top and placed on it a layer of sod, to be ready for the coming shower, while one loving hand had already provided a rose to be planted at the head. "Death is swallowed up in victory." "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?" "Behold he cometh and every eye shall see him." "I will come again and receive you unto myself."

Let me not die as the godless dieth. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."—Journal and Messenger.

Four Visits: Four Types

BY J. W. WEDDILL, D. D.

The pulpit needs the pastorate. You get help for the sacred desk from the sacred door-step, and a knowledge of human nature that makes the Sabbath utterance count. Have you ever been out in the good old apostolic fashion, two by two? It richly pays a pastor occasionally to take his deacon with him in a partial round of the parish, or seeking out particular cases that need attention. The visit is given an added significance; lips are open on innermost things that otherwise would be dumb.

Four homes were entered in one such itinerary of pastor and deacon—sympathetic spirits—and four hearts approached. And now out of it all as we look back there emerge four types of character with whom we oft have to deal in the Christian life. Of course, it is to be seen, that these are all in the department of gospel therapeutics; these are all sick calls. But, alas, what parish without its patients and its hospital!

1. Non-membership. "Sister A, you and your husband profess to have given your hearts to the Lord. Why have you not connected yourself with his people?" "Well, we have thought about it and talked about it a good deal, but there are so many people in the church that ought not to be there and so many things are said to us about the church, that we scarcely know what to do." "Sister, do you believe that the Lord loves the church; in spite of the weaknesses and faults still loves it?" "Yes, indeed." "And do you believe that he loves you?" "Oh, yes." "Now do you think it would make him to love the church less if you joined it? Or do you think he would love you less? Settle the question there on your own personal relations to Christ and his church." Then prayer and a kind good-bye.

2. Non-fellowship. "Sister B, you were an active member once, before moving to this place. Indeed your letter has been sent to us. Why have you not come to the Lord's supper and received the hand of fellowship?" "I don't know. I don't seem to have the interest and ambition I once had; and somehow I don't exactly feel at home yet." "No, and to tell the truth, when will you ever feel at home till you get back where you belong among God's people, and how will you ever get your heart warm again save by coming close up to the fire and enjoying the communion of the saints." "It may be so." "It is so. Next Lord's day at communion, test it and see."

3. Non-Confession. "Mr. C, why are you not a Christian?"—it is best to come directly to the point. "Well, I haven't anything against being a Christian, but I don't care to be one myself until I can live right up to it." "That is right; we want that sort of Christians in the church; but in the meantime, how can you expect to live up to it and yet stay outside of it?" "But all God asks of us is that we do the best that we know how." "No, there you are mistaken. It is not our best but God's best, and it takes two to live that kind of a life." "And yet cannot a man honor God by being true to himself?" "True to himself and God's record of himself. For how can a man be honest with himself and leave out of account God's commands God's ways of fulfilling these commands. No man liveth unto himself alone." "But how is a man going to do all that?" "He cannot by himself, but God has provided a way. No man who thinks or strives religiously is fair to God or to

himself who leaves the divine conditions out of the account. He that will do his will shall know of the doctrine."

4. Non-belief. "Mr. D, we have come to ask you a straight and simple question. Why are you not a Christian? Others of your family belong with us. Why not you?" "Well, I'm trying to live a right life." "And have you succeeded?" "Oh, I suppose as well as the most of people." "But is that all God asks? What do you mean by living 'a right life'?" "To live honestly and justly with all men." "Yes, that at least God requires, but suppose you fail in any wise." "Well, we do the best we can." "But does that make it all right? Does that fill the divine requirement? The trouble, Mr. D, with you as it is with many others, is that you are trying to have the morality of the Old Testament without the grace of the New. That is too large an undertaking for you or for any man. God never intended that we should be put to such odds. Take Christ."

There we leave it, breathing a silent prayer. We can do no better. And, after all, it is the way God works through, humble witnesses. Some time in the silent hours the Spirit will call up the word spoken. Leave it then with the Spirit, and the Word, and prayer. Christ will have his own.—Standard.

Art Thou Rock?

BY CHARLES R. JEFFERSON, D. D.

To those who know best the problems of our cities it is becoming increasingly apparent that if the cities of our republic are to be one and held for Christ we must have a higher type of church member than the average Christian now in the field. And from this it must be not inferred that the average city Christian is a heathen man or a publican. Those who know him best know that he is a social, warm-hearted, honest, sensible man. The worst thing that can be said about him is that he is not strong enough to stand the strain of city life. He is not wicked, but limp. The city, like a giant, moulds him to its will. It pushes the newspaper under his eyes on Sunday morning, and he is not strong enough of will to turn his eyes away. A friend drops in to see him Sunday evening, and he remains away from evening worship. There is a dinner on prayer-meeting evening, and his seat is vacant at the prayer-meeting.

The most sacred covenant any man on earth can make is that which a Christian makes with Christ's church, when he identifies himself with it, and yet people of spotless social reputation and a high sense of honor will trample on their church covenant without a twinge of compunction. They do not do it maliciously, but from weakness and lack of thought. They are caught in the swirl of city life and carried hither and thither by the swift-flowing currents, and before they are aware of it their church life is reduced to a precarious and desultory attendance on divine worship on bright Sunday mornings. Right there lies the secret of the failure of Christianity to master our cities. Church members with numerous and beautiful exceptions are not made of the stuff of which heroes are made. They abhor crucifixion. There is a painful lack of the grit which made the Partians invincible.

We have fallen on easy times. Life is luxurious. Ours is an age of cushions and rose water. But there is arduous work to do. The trumpet has sounded, calling us to battle. Our cities are so many battle-fields on which resolute and flint-willed men must wrestle in terrific struggle with the forces of the devil. We have a Gospel equal to the world's needs. All we lack is men. Never will Christianity subdue our American cities until there is brought into the field an army of Christians of firmer texture and sterner temper than that possessed by the cohorts now engaged. Some plead for endowments, and others advocate a change of methods, but what we want is men. It is significant that the one thing which Christ first looked for in the men on whose shoulders he wished to roll the world was something which he designated as rock. As soon as a man whose temperament had in it ingredients capable of being fused into granite came under his eye, he gave him a new name—"Rock." Later on, when the tides of the world were flowing away from Jesus, this man with the new name stood erect and declared that notwithstanding all learned men were saying one thing, and all the people another, he still was convinced that Jesus was the Messiah, the Son of the living God. It was then that the Lord declared that he would build his church on rock. It is the only rock which can withstand the assaults of the empire of death.

Our cities are crying for rock-Christians. Of gentle Christians and affable Christians and kind-hearted Christians we have abundance. The church-to-day lacks the one quality for which the Lord looks and waits. City Christians should stand like rock amid the seas which surge and roar, and beneath whose billows with alarming frequency honored churches disappear. Like rock they should stand around the Lord's day, beating back the social and industrial forces which are rolling in like a flood. Nothing but rock will save New York and Chicago, Boston and San Francisco from the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah. The only Christians who can save our cities from their sins are Christians who have the heroic temper and the undaunted will of Him whom we love to call Rock of Ages.—Independent.

"Covered with His Feathers."

BY REV. FREDERICK T. SNELL.

One of the most trying times in the history of our beloved Fatherland may be said to have been that period that marked the close of the Russian War and the commencement of the Mutiny in India. With industry paralyzed, bread one shilling a four pound loaf, reducing thousands all over the country to a state of semi-starvation, there was added yet another horror to the already over-burdened nation in a terrible visitation of Asiatic Cholera.

Just about this time there came from the county of Cornwall to London a young carpenter, bringing with him a wife and five young children, the oldest only about seven or eight years, the youngest an infant in arms.

The first few days in the Metropolis were spent in the home of a friend, then employment having been found, housekeeping was commenced on their own account in three rooms that had been rented in a large tenement house. The apartments had been taken by our hero in the early morning, while on his way to work. He had either not noticed, or if noticed, was ignorant of the meaning, a large black flag hanging suspended above the roadway, at the further end of the street, this was put there by the local authorities to warn people from travelling that way, for wherever that flag was hung meant "Cholera here!" When our hero returned from work that night he hastily gathered his trunks and other things together, and accompanied by wife and children took possession of their rooms—in other words literally walked into a death trap.

His Irish landlady welcomed the family, but herself seemed nervous and ill at ease, and she explained that that morning the upstairs lodger, Patrick Maloney had left home for Blackwell, there to embark on an emigrant ship timed to go out with the tide that evening, bound for Australia.

A few hours after this a message came to the heart-broken wife, summoning her to the side of her husband who had been stricken down with cholera shortly after his arrival at the Docks.

Tired after a hard day's work the man fell into a sound sleep only to be awakened from the same about 10 o'clock that night by a child's voice saying between her sobs:

"Oh please do come up stairs, Mamma has gone to Papa and Anne is so ill, and I don't know what to do."

Hastily dressing himself the man hurried up-stairs, where he found one of the children dying of cholera, and the rest looking sick and frightened.

He at once aroused the landlady who refused to do as much as enter the room—then he summoned a physician who said, "Nothing could be done for her, she was beyond human help," he would acquaint the Local Authorities, who would doubtless remove them all to the hospital in the morning—and with that he left.

Going down stairs to his wife he explained the terrible situation, said he—"I can't leave them to die like dogs. I expect my remaining there will mean that you and myself and my children will all be taken—but if it must be, it must be—better to die, Mary, than to live in after years with the knowledge that I left those poor children, to fight the battle of death alone. "Do you go to bed, pray to the Almighty for protection," and back to his post he went.

One o'clock and the child died. Four o'clock came and yet another of the children passed away. Six o'clock and the woman returned with the news that her husband was dead before she arrived at the Docks. By eight o'clock two more passed away and before ten o'clock that night the other two were taken, but the man bravely stood by his post laid out the dead for burial, for no one now would come near the house, and then at midnight after a ceaseless vigil of twentyfour hours, during which he had scarcely broken his fast or slept—he knelt beside this poor woman to implore the help and blessing of God upon her, who, the night before had husband and six children to call her own, but who now stood alone in the world bereft of all.

But how wondrously true in its application to the hero of the story are the words of the ninety first Psalm, for neither he, his wife, or their children suffered during the cholera visitation. God had covered them with His feathers and though the pestilence had come up into this man's dwelling yet had the Lord delivered them from the "snare of the fowler," and although the hero of this true story never imagined for a moment that he had done anything worthy of commendation, yet after events proved that the Lord thought otherwise, for before this man had been in the metropolis five years he had by the blessing of God risen from journeyman carpenter to be one of London's largest contractors.

Thy Will be Done.

How often as we travel along the journey of life, meeting with the trials and disappointments, we who are Christians try to say "Thy will be done". We say it feeling that we must. Christ has taught us this, there-

fore we must follow his example. But how many can say with the Psalmist, "I delight to do Thy will, Oh my God?" It is quite easy for our lips to frame the words but it seems hard to go about with a cheerful countenance in the midst of trials and afflictions. Christ said to his disciples—"In the world ye shall have tribulations; but be of good cheer I have overcome the world." And again—"Take my yoke upon you and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly of heart; and ye shall find rest unto your souls; for my yoke is easy and my burden is light. Here we learn if we would be meek and lowly followers of Jesus we must wear the yoke, and we have also the assurance that is easily borne. God's word is full of precious promises for those who are called to pass through the furnace. In fact it is one of the surest evidences that we are His children. Every branch which beareth fruit He purgeth it, that it may bring forth more fruit. So then these light afflictions are only blessings in disguise, that are daily drawing us nearer to Him; nor will this work of refining be complete until Christ's own image be stamped upon our brow; and the world will take knowledge of us that we have been with Jesus. To the young Christian I would say; do not expect to get through life without meeting with disappointments for they will be many. We must first "bear the cross" if we would "wear the crown." No loyal soldier sits idly down hoping the sound of battle may never reach his ears; but rather he longs for the time to come when he may fight valiantly for his king and country. We have enlisted as soldiers of Jesus Christ; and he has provided an armour for us. Set us wear it and go forth conquering in His name. Every battle gained makes us stronger. Let us closely follow our captain if it should lead us to Calvary's summit and say with him "Thy will be done." MAGGIE BOYER. Woodstock, N. B.

The Faith of Saint Ahaz.

BY LEONARD WOOLSEY BACON, D. D.

The most unappreciated saint is this King Ahaz at Jerusalem. We nowhere find him spoken of as a "Father of believers;" there is no verse in the eleventh chapter to the Hebrews beginning, "by faith Ahaz;" neither are we anywhere assured that "Ahaz believed God and it was counted to him for righteousness." In fact, he is distinctly rated as no saint at all, but quite the opposite. He did not that which was right in the sight of the Lord, but "walked in the ways of the kings of Israel;" and "in the time of his distress did he trespass yet more against the Lord: this is that King Ahaz." This is the figure that he makes in history—a feeble, hesitating character, whiffing in the wind, the Scripture witnessing that he had not that faith without which it is impossible to please God.

And yet does it not seem as if the faith of Ahaz was worthy of some kinder judgment? The respectable church-members in the days of Christ and of Paul claimed that they must have a sign, and a sign from heaven; and they were sharply rebuked for it. The godly Hezekiah, son and successor of Ahaz, when the divine promise came to him that he should be raised up from his sickness, asked, "What is the sign that the Lord will heal me?" and received a gracious token in return. But here is Ahaz, who not only does not clamor for a sign when he does not need it, not only does not seek for one when he is in reasonable doubt, but actually does not want one, and will not accept one when it is offered to him. He does not want any proof. Such delightful promises as these of Isaiah, that the allied enemies who are just ready to pounce upon him will be swept out of his way, are good enough to believe without evidence. Beautiful spirit of faith! Well may the prophet be delighted, and exclaim, O Ahaz, great is thy faith!

But the prophet is not delighted at all; he is disgusted. Is it not enough, he asks, to have made the world sick and tired of you long ago, but now you must tire out the patience of God. You might have had a sign to illuminate and confirm your trust.

The person who holds a certain belief simply because it is agreeable, is a fool. Ahaz was such an one. When his poor whiffing soul was shaking like the leaves of the wood at the news of a confederacy, there came to him a man whom he had not been in the habit of treating with any great respect to tell him not to be afraid, for the confederacy would be defeated. "Delightful!" says Ahaz. "I believe that." "But don't you want some evidence of what I say—some proof that I am authorized to say it?" "Oh, no; I do not want proof for this news; this is good enough to believe without; I am going to believe this whether it is true or not." A large percentage of our people are ready today to believe any sanguine swaggerer that will make splendid predictions of a steady run of victories in our new war, and a short and triumphant conflict at small cost of life and treasure; and the man who studies the facts and probabilities with care and gives a faithful estimate of them, will pass for a pessimist and no patriot.

We are just such fools in spiritual matters. None of us

who has been parted from a near friend by death has failed to feel how dear and happy it would be to be assured of communication between the departed and us who remain behind. How many there are to say, "Let us go right on and believe it, it is so pleasant, and not pay much attention to lack of proof or evidence of fraud." The same spirit shows itself often in relation to the most sacred teaching of the Gospel; and whenever it appears, the Gospel is not honored thereby, but discredited. There is comfort unspeakable to bereaved hearts in the hope of resurrection and eternal life. But when men say to us as sometimes they do, Go to, let us cling to this hope because it is so beautiful—then we are invited to practice the faith of Ahaz. "This prospect of a world of rest and joy and reunion, with the blessed dead, even were it an illusion, would be an illusion worth cherishing; think of Paul lifted up by this hope high above the power of earthly things to disturb his peace." Have we not heard this sort of argument even from good men? Hear how Paul himself scorns and scouts such hopes as this: "If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we Christians are the most pitiable of men." He does not envy the lunatic his "illusions of grandeur."

Our Saviour's invitation to faith is a reasonable one. "Believe in God; believe also in me." It was addressed to those who had some acquaintance with him and with his Father, and might know whether it was safe to trust. It is addressed to us. From such opportunities as we have had for knowing God in his written Word, and in his providence, and in the face of Jesus Christ, does he seem like one to be trusted? Is he faithful and true? Is he full of tender love and compassion? As we look into "those deep pathetic eyes that closed in death to save us," do we find any ground for doubt or misgiving in committing ourselves to his sure mercies?—Evangelist.

The Test of Friendship.

He who has reached that place from which he can find it possible to say to us lovingly and without dogmatism that we are wrong, and without irritation or argument calmly discuss the pros and cons of a doubtful step, has come very near a right to be called "a perfect man;" and he who has attained that beatific condition in which this advice and suggestion are welcome and listened to with rational and grateful respect has to fear nothing from the attacks of evil spirit incarnate or immaterial. If ever we find a sure test of the depth and strength of the bond of friendship, this surely should be its basis: "Can I bear that my friend should tell me I was wrong?" Yet what could be a more natural and vital outcome of strong and loving regard than the suggestion of coming danger to those who are threatened? Let two friends pass through this experience together and remain unruffled, and they need never fear other rupture of their uniting love.

Especially do women lack the gift of bearing what they are only too ready to call "interference." That they are over-indulgent to their children, or mistaken in their discipline or regimen; that they even fail to have chosen the most becoming dress for their daughter or the best school for their son makes them not unhappy, but angry and indignant. The merest intimation that some change might benefit the development of a child, or that he has a fault, will often obliterate the remembrance of years of steadfast kindness, and end a friendship of great value.

Although when we talk of this peculiar expression of human nature it sounds exaggerated and in a way incredible, it is of such easy proof and so daily in evidence that there is no gainsaying it. What we desire of our friends is that they should always agree with us, constantly approve and admire us, and let us adhere to our worst follies without the remonstrance.—Watchman.

The Funk & Wagnalls Company announce: "The Funk & Wagnalls Standard Encyclopedia" which will be a companion work to "The Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary." The same general principles that have made "The Standard Dictionary" so satisfactory will be followed in the making of this Encyclopedia, each class of subjects will be in charge of a recognized expert specialist—in all over two hundred expert scholars will be engaged in the preparation of the work; all treatment of terms will be condensed to the last degree consistent with completeness and clearness; and every available device will be used to make the work easy of consultation. The aim will be to make it accurate, simple, complete, to cover "things" as completely and satisfactorily as "The Standard Dictionary" covers "words," so that the two works will supplement each other and both together make a most complete and convenient library for reference.

In searching for truth, as in working to achieve anything else, people must have a "method." By this is meant some definite way of going to work—the determination of certain starting points and concluding points—a terminus a quo and a terminus ad quem and a code of recognized principles in accordance with which investigation shall be carried on—a modus operandi.—Wm Ashmore.

Messenger and Visitor

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The Convention.

This year it is to Fredericton that the tribes of the Maritime Baptists go up to their Convention. The Capital with its elm-lined streets earning for it the name of the Forest City of the Maritimes, its fine public buildings, its handsome residences, its noble river, its pleasant park and other charms is always an attractive place for the summer visitor. And the delegates who have time to make the trip from St. John by boat have a long rich feast of beauty before they arrive at their destination.

The present is the fifth meeting of the Convention in Fredericton. It first met there in 1848 when it was only two years old. On that occasion Rev. Theodore S. Harding presided, as he did also at the two preceding and three subsequent annual sessions. Revs. I. E. Bill and Samuel Elder were the secretaries and Rev. Edward D. Very preached the Convention sermon. The Convention did not meet in Fredericton again until 1870, when Dr. D. McN. Parker presided and Dr. Backus was the preacher. Eight years later, 1878, the Convention again met in Fredericton, the late Dr. S. W. deBlois presiding and Dr. Day preaching the sermon. The last meeting of the Convention in the Capital previous to the present was in 1889.

There have been great changes and in some respects at least much progress during the half century that has passed since that first meeting of the Convention in Fredericton. The delegates who in 1848 toiled up to the Convention over long distances by stage coach or private conveyance perhaps scarcely anticipated a day when it would be possible for one to take an early tea in St. John and to reach Fredericton in time for an evening meeting, or when one might breakfast in Halifax or Charlottetown and sup in Fredericton. The changes which have occurred since 1848 in respect to the facilities of travel, the communication of intelligence and thought all over the world and in respect to countless other things by which our lives are influenced is indeed marvellous. In our denominational life too there have been growth and progress since those early formation days of our history as a people. There has been increase in numbers and enlargement of work. It would however be too much, we fear, to affirm that there has been a corresponding deepening of the spiritual life and strengthening of the bonds of fellowship in the denomination.

The Baptist church of Fredericton was organized in 1814 and has been somewhat prominently connected with the history of our denomination in the province. Here for many years the N. B. Seminary was located, here the late Dr. Spurden whose name is revered by many labored long in the interests of religious education and here also a number of men whose names are honored among us—some of them now gone to their reward—have labored and left valuable legacies to those who are now reaping the results of their faithful services. The present house of worship, a handsome and substantial stone structure, was erected in 1882 at a cost of \$20,000. The church has lately met with a serious loss in the death of Deacon James G. McNally, a brother deservedly held in high esteem for his Christian character and his unobtrusive, faithful service in the church.

The sessions of the Convention proper did not begin until Saturday, but delegates who were to attend the meetings of the B. Y. P. U. began to arrive on Wednesday. Others came on Thursday to be in readiness for the meetings of the Institute on Friday, so that by Thursday evening quite a number of visitors were on hand. Pastor Freeman, with Mr. Creed and a well organized band of efficient helpers, were most attentive to the visitors and the delegates were quickly made to feel that they were in the hands of their friends.

The B. Y. P. U. meetings which began on Wednesday evening continued through Thursday. A report of the proceedings of these meetings up to Thursday afternoon will be found in our B. Y. P. U. page. The company of pilgrims with whom this scribe went up to the feast reached their destination in time to be present at a part of the Thursday evening meeting. The principal features of this meeting were two excellent addresses—the first by Rev. P. G. Mode, the recently settled pastor of the First church, Yarmouth, who was heard with much interest as he discussed the subject, "Divine Owner-

ship—Human Stewardship,"—the second by Dr. Keirstead was upon "Literature as an Aid to the Disciple," a masterly effort, and heard with the deepest appreciation. Of this meeting some more extended account will probably be given in our B. Y. P. U. columns next week.

THE INSTITUTE.

Friday was Institute day. The management departed somewhat from the ordinary custom this year by introducing more of the strictly religious and devotional into its programme. At the morning session, after the election of officers for the year, a sermon was preached by Rev. H. F. Adams of Truro. The text was John 17:22-23, and the discourse was an effective exposition of the great truths contained in the passage. The preacher spoke 1st of Christ's Ideal for his church; 2nd, Christ's method of perfecting his church; 3rd, The Divinely chosen method of showing to the world the authority of Christ. After the sermon the members of the Institute were invited to participate freely in the meeting, and it was evident from the tone of the prayers and remarks that the preacher had spoken to the minds and hearts of his audience. The remainder of the morning was occupied by Rev. B. P. Ward of Boston, in a Bible reading on the subject "Himself for us." Mr. Ward was heard with deep interest.

The programme for the afternoon contained two papers both dealing with Dr. W. N. Clarke's "Outlines of Theology." The first was by Rev. S. B. Kempton, D. D., a review of the book; the second by President Trotter, a critique of the same. Both of these papers were highly instructive and valuable. Dr. Kempton presented a general view of the teachings of the book and expressed a very high opinion of it both in a library point of view and for the discussions of truth which it contained, although in some points he dissented from the views of the author.

Mr. Trotter also highly praised Dr. Clarke's book in style, method and substance it was a work of great attractiveness and power. He was not however in accord with some of the teaching of the book and proceeded to criticize Dr. Clarke's position particularly respecting the doctrine of the Scriptures; his theory of revelation; and his views as to the effect of Christ's sufferings. Notwithstanding the points in which he felt it necessary to dissent from the teachings of the book, Dr. Trotter recognized in it so much that is valuable and excellent that his advice to young ministers would be, "Read the book, read it all. It will bless you. But for the largest blessing, read it with your eyes wide open."

Participation in the discussion then became general. Dr. Saunders declares that nothing was to be feared from the reading and discussion of the books of men whose views we might not be able fully to endorse. He held that in some points, notably in respect to his doctrine of the resurrection Dr. Clarke had ignored the plain teaching of the New Testament.

Dr. Crandall, of Chicago, being present was invited to express his views. He spoke in high terms of the papers, as to both their substance and spirit and highly praised Dr. Clarke's book. No book of theology he had ever read had so quickened his spiritual life and awakened the desire to be a better man. Others who took part briefly in the discussion were Revs. J. D. Freeman, J. Webb, J. Hughes, B. J. Ward, J. B. Morgan, A. Cohoon and Dr. Keirstead. The latter gave an inspiring address in which he expressed dissent from much that was in Dr. Clarke's book. At the same time he had felt the book and kindred works to be helpful, and declared that its underlying philosophy was something which the present generation of thinkers and preachers could not ignore.

On Friday evening Rev. Mr. Ward gave another Bible reading, and this was followed by a sermon by Rev. G. O. Gates, D. D., upon "The Servant of Jehovah," the discourse, which was based upon Isa. 49th chapter, was very highly appreciated.

THE CONVENTION.

The Convention opened Saturday morning at ten o'clock. In the absence of the president, Rev. J. C. Spurr, of Pownal, P. E. I., the chair was taken by vice-president, C. E. Knapp, Esq. The hymn "There is a fountain filled with blood" was sung. The 84th psalm was read by Rev. E. M. Keirstead, D. D., and prayer was offered by Rev. J. A. Gordon.

After the enrolment of delegates a number of visiting brethren and sisters were invited to seats in the Convention, including Rev. S. W. Cummings of Chester, Pa., Revs. Dr. McLeod, F. C. Hartley and John Coviler of Fredericton, B. W. Ward of Boston, Miss Eva dePrater of India, Rev. Herbert E. Wise of Norwich, Conn. The printed programme was by vote adopted by the Convention for the guidance of the business of the Convention. The nominating committee was appointed as follows: E. D. Ring, Esq., Rev. B. N. Nobles, Rev. C. W. Townsend, Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Rev. E. J. Grant, A. H. Jones and A. E. Wall, Esqs.

On the nomination of Rev. Dr. Saunders of Halifax the Hon. H. R. Emmerson was elected president of the Convention with what was evidently the unanimous and very hearty vote of the Convention. Mr. Emmerson was welcomed in the chair by vice-president Knapp and briefly thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him.

On the recommendation of the nominating committee vice-presidents were elected as follows: Rev. H. F. Adams of Truro for Nova Scotia, Rev. E. J. Grant of Summerside, for P. E. Island. Secretary H. C. Creed, Assistant Secretaries, H. E. Colpitts and R. H. Phillips, Treasurer, J. W. Spurden, of Fredericton. The Convention also appointed, as committee on estimates, B. H. Eaton, Esq., Halifax, Rev. W. Camp, Sussex, Rev. E. A. McPhee, Kingsboro, P. E. I. The report of committee on the Year Book was presented by B. H. Eaton, Esq. The report showed that 3000 copies of the Year Book had been printed at a cost of nearly \$400, the account being squared by proportional contributions from the Boards of Missions and Education, the B. Y. P. Union and something from advertisements. In reply to enquiries respecting the delay of the appearance of the Year Book last year, Mr. Eaton said there were reasons for it which it was perhaps not worth the Convention's time to hear, but there was no doubt but that the Year Book would appear in good time this year. In this connection, Rev. J. W. Manning moved for a committee to take into consideration the matter of publishing the Year Book with special reference to the plan on which the expense incurred in publishing the Year Book. The motion was adopted.

The report of the Foreign Mission Board having been presented and distributed in printed form, was tabled for consideration at the afternoon session.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The main business of the afternoon session was the reading and consideration of the report of the F. M. Board. The report was considered clause by clause. The opening paragraphs of the report strongly emphasized the importance of the mission work and the obligations resting upon the Lord's people to promote it to the extreme extent of their ability.

The second clause of the report referring to missionaries on furlough was as follows: There has been on furlough during the year, Rev. Geo. and Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. R. Sanford, Mrs. W. V. Higgins, and Miss A. C. Gray.

The Rev. H. and Mrs. Archibald had also received permission to take a furlough next spring; but it was found that his health was giving way so rapidly that his physicians ordered him out of the country immediately. He could not live there. Restored health was possible only in a more bracing climate. These faithful missionaries have laid down their work with great reluctance and with a great pain in their hearts. It is to be hoped that the illness is not so serious but that medical skill and rest may succeed by the blessing of God in not only checking its progress, but in a complete restoration to health and strength. To this end your Board most earnestly asks the prayers of all God's children. In connection with this clause at the request of the President prayer was offered by Rev. J. W. Bancroft for our missionaries in broken health. In the clause referring to Reinforcements the report, while showing the great need of increased forces on the field, deplored the Board's inability under existing financial conditions to reinforce the mission. In connection with this clause a stirring address was made by Rev. Dr. Gates of the F. M. Board, urging the importance and duty of sending to the Foreign field the brethren and sisters who are ready and waiting to go. The clause was also discussed freely by a number of the delegates and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved that the clause be referred back to the Board for amendment and that we ask the F. M. Board to send to the foreign field the missionaries named in this clause and that we, delegates of this Convention, go back to our constituency trusting in the God of Missions, pledging ourselves to do our best to secure the necessary funds to enable the Board to do this.

The resolution was adopted by a standing vote.

The next clause, having reference to the examinations of the younger missionaries in the language showed that they are making satisfactory progress in their work of preparation to proclaim the gospel to the Telugus. This was adopted. The report calls attention to the World's Missionary Conference to be held in New York next year, signaling the closing year of the century, but what will doubtless be the greatest missionary gathering the world has yet seen. Here is the opportunity of a lifetime for some of us. It now remains for our pastors and churches to give it the widest possible publication, and to insure its far-reaching spiritual influence by keeping it before the minds of the people and by remembering it in prayer.

The next clause headed the

FORWARD MOVEMENT

was as follows:

We believe that the day of our opportunity has come. It has not passed. The close of the 19th century ought to be marked by a great rally to the standard of the cross and the last command of Jesus Christ. Especially should this be so among Baptists. They led the hosts at the beginning of the century. It would be simply disgraceful to fail or falter at its close.

The year 1900 will mark an epoch in our denominational history. It is to be fittingly observed. This is as it should be. But the year 1900 will round out 25 years of our work among the Telugus of India; and in the

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opinion of your Board this event should be celebrated by a forward movement in the interest of our mission. This convention should not adjourn without committing itself to the work of raising within the next two years at least \$25,000—for foreign missions. We owe it ourselves to do this much. It might well be twice that sum. Let us remember that when our fathers founded this Convention the two great objects to which attention was given were Education and Foreign Missions. You have tried to do your duty to the former; the latter claims a share in the help so generously bestowed upon her twin sister. We only ask \$25,000, but our hearts would overflow with grateful joy if this amount were doubled.

This clause on the Forward Movement called forth remarks favorable to the proposed effort from Rev. H. F. Adams, Dr. Keirstead, Dr. Trotter, Rev. F. M. Young, and a resolution was adopted referring the suggestion contained in the clause to a special committee to confer with the Board as to the practicability of carrying out the suggestion.

In connection with the clause on finances a statement was made to the Convention by Mrs. John March that there was a matter relating to the finances in dispute between the Board and herself. On motion of Rev. J. A. Gordon a committee consisting of Hon. A. F. Randolph, Dr. Keirstead and the president of the Convention to consider and report upon this matter was appointed.

The clause on finances is as follows:

FINANCES.

The receipts of the year on current account have been \$15,648.85. These have been made up from the following sources:—Contributions from the churches. Special donations by individuals and Sunday Schools, Mission bands and Legacies, and most of all from the W. B. M. U. —to whose generous aid so much is due for the present condition of our work. It will be noted that quite a large sum is sent direct to the treasurer of the Board, and has been very gratefully received. The total expenditures have been \$15,306.40; thus leaving a balance in favor of the Board on the year's business of \$342.45. But the deficit of last year, which amounted to \$2,731.57 makes the present deficit \$2,389.12. This amount received from the Bradshaw Trusts (I and II) was \$1,728.25, of which \$763.00 was from Trust No. I, and \$965.25 from Trust No. II. There has been no division of the income from these trusts this year because the expenses incurred in connection with repairs on properties which had to be taken over by your Board were so extensive that when the bills are paid there will be a deficit of \$716.09. It will also be observed that there is a shrinkage of \$950 in the securities belonging to the Bradshaw Trusts. The property in which this shrinkage occurs was held for \$2,900, the amount of the mortgage thereon and was sold for \$1,950.

LEGACIES.

There have been received from this source \$1,155 of which amount \$800 was from the late Mrs. Susan Fulton of Bass River, \$25 from the late Mrs. James B. McNutt of Onslow, \$200 from the late William Rhodes of Aylesford, and \$100 from the late James Anderson of St. George, \$30 from the late Mrs. Cynthia Dodge of Wilmot. In addition to the above legacies, your Board has received during the year through the generosity of James E. Masters, Esq., of Canning a conveyance from him of his leasehold lot on the South Wharf in the city of St. John, consisting of a water lot with brick building thereon upon the following conditions: that they pay to Mr. Masters during his lifetime the annual sum of \$248 in quarterly payments beginning with May 1st, 1899, and to his executors a sum of \$120 and at his decease, the property or the proceeds of the sale thereof to be equally divided among the three Boards of the Convention, viz., Home Missions, Acadia University and Foreign Missions. The property is subject to a mortgage of \$1,000 and is valued at upwards of \$4,000. It is estimated that the income from rents will pay the annuity, interest on the mortgage, taxes, repairs, premiums, of insurance, etc, so that the property will, on the death of Mr. Masters come to the three Boards with no other encumbrances than the principal of the mortgage. The Board expresses its high appreciation of this valuable gift.

A summary of the reports from the various mission stations shows that the number of churches in the field is 7, with a membership of 314. There was added to the churches last year 59, of whom 39 were by baptism, against 103 the preceding year. There are 48 native helpers, of whom 18 are preachers and 17 are Bible women, 8 are Colporteurs.

There are nine outstations.

Tekkali has become a district Mission field with a missionary in charge. A hospital for women and children has been established in Chicacole, with the promise of great usefulness. There never was a time in the history of our mission when the work in India seemed to be in a better condition for reaping an abundant harvest than now. The new departure in the employment of native helpers and locating them in the midst of the people for whom they labor instead of segregating them on mission compounds was the custom—the large helpfulness of the brothers and sisters on this mission field—and this in spite of the dread of curtailment, all give heart and hope to your Board as to the ultimate

victory that is sure to come if we only prove faithful and give to this work its proper place in our hearts and our contributions.

In connection with the presentation of the Financial Statement of the Board. A criticism was offered by Rev. W. E. McIntyre in respect to the charge of \$200 for managing the Bradshaw Trust funds. He considered that the moral effort of making such a charge would be bad. If people understood that their benefactions would be subject to a discount for management, it would tend to restrain benevolence. At this stage of the meeting a number of visitors, some of whom had been invited to seats in the morning session, were invited to the platform, to receive and respond to the welcome of the President. Rev. Dr. McLeod of Fredericton, Editor of the Religious Intelligencer responded in an eloquent and ringing speech. He welcomed the Convention to the city in the name of the ministers of Fredericton—many of whom were absent from home. He also presented the greeting and the love of the Free Baptist body, and when Mr. McLeod declared his conviction that the two bodies should become the United Baptists, the ringing applause showed that the sentiment found an eager response in the Convention—Other visitors who responded in fitting words to the welcome of the President were Rev. H. E. Wise of Norwich, Conn., Rev. J. Coulter of Fredericton, Rev. B. Ward of Boston, and Rev. S. W. Cummings of Chester, Pa.

SATURDAY EVENING.

The public foreign missionary meeting of Saturday evening was one of deep and sustained interest. It was indeed a meeting that will become historic, and people will look back to it as one of the notable occasions in the history of the foreign missionary enterprise in connection with the denomination in these Provinces.

The meeting was opened by the singing of the hymn: "Jesus shall reign." The Scriptures were read by Rev. F. H. Beals and prayer was offered by Rev. J. E. Tiner.

The first speaker of the evening was Rev. C. W. Townsend of Hillsboro, who delivered an eloquent and impressive address. He spoke of the condition of things at the close of the 18th century, and of the men of that day who were distinguished for their labors in the gospel. It was then that the modern missionary movement was beginning to be felt. The century now closing has been illustrious in missionary effort. Great results have been reaped through the prayers and efforts of Christ's people on behalf of the heathen world. And how shall we face the new century which is at hand. Surely with no thought of retrenchment or slacking effort, but with a stronger purpose and fuller consecration to the work. Other Christian peoples are raising large sums of money for the promotion of the Lord's work at this time, and should not we do likewise? Was it too much to expect that Maritime Baptists should raise \$100,000 for a forward movement in foreign mission work by the beginning of the new century? We want to give to the point of sacrifice. Then we shall see our work crowned with success. Mr. Townsend went on to present a number of reasons for a forward movement in Missions.

1. Christ commands it. It is his marching orders. The command is "forward." 2. The world needs it. The moral degradation and lost condition of the heathen world appeal most powerfully to our Christian sympathies. 3. The preservation of the denomination in vigorous health and strength demands it. 4. It is demanded by faithfulness to the traditions of the past. Our fathers have left us a precious inheritance for the improvement of which we are accountable.

The second address of the evening was by Rev. Geo. Churchill, returned missionary. Mr. Churchill said his thoughts led him back to the first Convention which he ever attended, that held in Windsor, 26 years ago. Then he was about to enter upon missionary work. Now he looked forward with hope of returning to India again. He knew now what the conditions were, there was for him no romance in mission work in India, there was much indeed that was unattractive—even repulsive, but it was the great desire of his heart to return and labor among the Telugus. If it was asked what had been accomplished in a quarter of a century of mission work in India, it could be answered that the nucleus of a native Christian community has been formed, and there is a comparatively small, but effective missionary force. Foundation work has been done. It requires much time even to prepare the soil for the sowing of the seed of truth in heathen India. But the outlook is full of hope and the question is, will the Christians here at home sustain the missionaries and convince the heathen that the love of Christ is constraining them to send the gospel to India?

The next address was by Miss Helena Blackadar whose application to be sent as a missionary to India has been accepted by the Board. Miss Blackadar spoke tenderly of her conversion, her early Christian experience, her desire to go to the foreign field and her work as a teacher among the colored people of the South, a work in which she felt a deep interest. But she had felt that it was her duty if possible to go to India. She knew that it was the desire of the Board that she should go, but the Board could not send her unless the necessary funds were provided and she pleaded earnestly that the people would make it possible for her to go. Rev. J. W. Manning Secretary-Treasurer of the F. M. Board, said that he would not himself make a speech, but would introduce Miss Eva de Prazer of India who could address the meeting. Miss de Prazer, Mr. Manning explained, represented

in herself some of the results of the work of our missionaries in India. Miss de Prazer is of a mixed blood, her father being an Englishman and her mother a native of East Indian stock. Miss de Prazer was converted under Mr. Sanford's preaching and was baptized by him. She is a young lady of superior intelligence and good education. She is engaged in medical and hospital work in Bimilipatam and finds opportunity to minister to the spiritual as well as to the physical needs of the people. She is in this country with the purpose of acquainting herself more fully with hospital work.

Miss de Prazer said it had been a long cherished purpose with her to visit this country that she might see the people who had been instrumental in sending the gospel to her native land. She spoke of her conversion 16 years ago. The sense of sin was so strong upon her that she almost lost her reason, and it was only after weeks of terrible darkness that the light broke upon her soul and she was enabled to rejoice in the truth. She was here to thank the people not only for herself but on behalf of the people of India for what they were doing for the Telugus. Miss de Prazer spoke in the highest terms of the missionaries, both as to their work and from their characters—happily so different from that of many white men who go to India, and she spoke in most affectionate terms of Mr. Sanford whom she regards as her spiritual father. People here, Miss de Prazer said, might be disappointed that there were not larger apparent results from the work of the mission. But there were results and if people of this land could understand the terribly degraded moral condition of the people there, they would understand how great a miracle it is to save a soul in India.

Rev. J. A. Gordon speaking of retrenchment or abandonment of the work as an alternative of going forward, said that if Baptists were not going forward in the Foreign Mission work, they must get a new Christ and a new Bible. Mr. Gordon then proceeded to make an appeal for money and subscriptions to place the Board in a position to send out the missionaries who are ready to go and as is generally the case with Mr. Gordon, his appeal met with a most gratifying response. Pledges on behalf of individuals, churches, B. Y. P. U. Unions, &c., came in rapidly until \$1500 had been subscribed.

Then Secretary Manning came forward and made the very gratifying announcement that since coming to the Convention a letter had been placed in his hands from an old and tried friend of the cause, containing a cheque for \$3,000 for the Foreign Mission work. The name of the donor, Mr. Manning announced, was Deacon J. W. Bars of Wolfville and the announcement was received with great applause. But another announcement and another gratifying surprise were to follow. Secretary Cohoon of the Home Mission Board came forward and stated that Mr. Bars had made a similar donation of \$3,000 to the funds of the Home Mission Board. It is stated that Mr. Bars had placed in his will bequests of \$3,000 each to Foreign and Home Missions, but that he had decided, with the full concurrence of his family, to become his own executor in these matters, and accordingly changed the bequests to donations. It was ordered that a message be sent conveying to Mr. Bars the Convention's grateful acknowledgement of his magnificent gifts.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

The Convention has been blessed with fine weather, but Saturday and Sunday have been very warm. The Free Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist pulpits of the city and Gibson and many Baptist pulpits in the surrounding country were supplied on Sunday by ministers in attendance upon the Association.

The Convention sermon was preached at eleven o'clock by Rev. W. H. Robinson, of Antigonish, before a large congregation. The subject of his discourse was the High-Priesthood of Christ, the text was Hebrews 3:1. As this excellent discourse will probably be published in a later issue of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, it is unnecessary to attempt any abstract of it here.

The first part of the afternoon was occupied with a Sunday School service, in connection with which an excellent address was delivered by Mr. W. C. Cross, of St. John.

The later part of the afternoon was devoted to a meeting in the interests of the North West mission work. Prayer was offered by Rev. T. A. Blackadar.

The president expressed regret that there had been a disappointment in respect to the coming of Rev. A. J. Vining, Superintendent of Missions in the North West, who had been expected to be present and take an important part in the services of the afternoon, but he was glad to say that speakers had been secured for the occasion, who, he felt sure, would be heard with great interest. Mr. Emerson proceeded to speak briefly of the great part which the North West was destined to play in the Dominion, politically and otherwise, and the importance which therefore attached to the promoting the North West mission cause.

The report on the subject was presented by Rev. J. A. Gordon. It expressed the conviction that no department of our denominational work is more vitally connected with our future national and denominational welfare and consequently none more desirous of intelligent and prayerful consideration and generous support. It emphasized the importance of strong support of this work in reference to the welfare of those who shall settle in that part of the Dominion, the welfare of the country and the future financial and moral strength of the denomination in Canada. The report expressed gratification at the measure of support given to the mission this year and asked for a more generous measure of support for the future.

Mr. Gordon moved the adoption of the report and supported the motion in a vigorous speech. He was followed by Rev. Ira Smith, of St. John, who made an eloquent and forceful plea, on behalf of the Northwest work. This was Mr. Smith's first address before the Convention, and he was heard with great interest. Mr. Smith was followed by Rev. H. E. Wise of Norwich, Conn., who had some experience in mission work in the Northwest and who was able to speak of that which he had seen and known. Rev. F. M. Young of Bridgetown spoke briefly and closed the meeting with prayer.

At the evening service, Rev. Ira Smith preached to a full house an earnest and very impressive sermon from 1 Tim. 1:15. This was followed by an evangelistic service led by Rev. Dr. Gates assisted by Rev. S. W. Cummings, in which many took part.

* * The Story Page. * *

Why the Mills Were Started.

BY REV. JOHN H. WHITSON.

It was said that Amasa Stone had a heart as flinty as his name. Certainly the people of Damariscara had never witnessed any exhibition of great generosity on his part. Damariscara was a New England cotton mill town. It was not a large town, but its two cotton mills, employing five or six hundred men, women, and children, produced such excellent muslin that its name was known more widely than that of many a more pretentious place. The blue stamp, "Damariscara Mills," on a piece of muslin, was everywhere accepted as a guarantee of the quality of the goods.

But the mills were now shut down, for how long no one could say. The cotton mill industry of New England was in a depressed condition. Hence the mills were idle and the mill hands out of work.

"Of course I oughtn't to expect people to make bricks without straw," Amasa Stone grumbled, as he took a turn about his office that bright June evening. "I don't expect it, but I've got to protect myself. It's a dead loss to run the mills now—will be for several months, and the people are hard pressed, but I must collect my rents. I can't be expected to keep a horde of folks in my houses free of charge. That's asking entirely too much. Those that can't pay will have to go out and let others come in that will pay. I don't see any other way to do."

He took another turn about the room. He was a tall man, rather stern, and with deep gray eyes. His hair and beard were beginning to whiten, but he was still erect and sturdy. He seemed to be, as he was, a man of strength and purpose; a man of sufficient force to become an instrument of great good or of great evil.

Amasa's Stone's self-communing and the arguments he used showed that his heart was not entirely flint. One with a heart so hard does not seek to justify himself.

After a little he put on his hat and went out into the street. The lights were twinkling in the houses, the stars were shining, the air was sweet and cool. In the valley below was the tenement district, where lived the operatives, almost within the shadows of the tall smokestacks that towered above the mills.

"If Thorndyke hasn't the money to-night I shan't wait on him any longer," was his thought, as he turned in the direction of the tenements. "That family from Androscoquin will take the house, and what's more, they'll pay the rent. Of course I'm sorry for Thorndyke, but that's no reason I should support him. There'll be no call for him to suffer, even if he does go out of the house."

The selectmen of the town, aided by charitable people, had opened a soup house for such as were in actual need and then there was the poor-farm for those who had no shelter. Being one of the heaviest tax-payers, Stone felt that it was largely his money that the selectman were using and with which the county paid the expenses of the poor-farm. He told himself that, though Jake Thorndyke was a good weaver and had always met his bills when he had work, he was no more entitled to sympathy than others who had been forced to accept such charity.

"I don't want to turn him out, but if I make an exception in his case I'll have to in others, and where will it end?" Stone reflected. "I really hope he received that money he was expecting from his sister in the West, though I don't suppose he has."

He buttoned his coat about him as he walked on in that beautiful June evening, as if he had buttoned further argument out of his heart.

The Thorndyke cottage was tiny, but it had a home-like, cozy look. It had not been built for a tenement, but for a home, by a poor man, who had been forced to give it up. Thorndyke's wife was dead these two years now, but he still tried to keep the house as she would like it, and to keep in the yard and in the windows the flowers she had loved.

One of the windows was open, and a canary—Mrs. Thorndyke's canary—cheered by the lisp, was trilling joyously, as Amasa Stone passed up the narrow, flower-bordered walk.

"For a man in Thorndyke's circumstances, that's what I call extravagance," he thought, further hardening his heart. "Why does he keep that bird? And the time he spends fooling with these flowers might bring him money, if he'd use it in work in other people's yards or gardens!"

He stopped. A child's voice had reached him, the voice of Edith Thorndyke. Stone had often seen her and admired her. She was Jake Thorndyke's only child, sweet-faced and grave-eyed—not pretty, but attractive simply because she seemed such a modest, earnest little body.

Through the open window he now saw the child, in white night-robe, kneeling beside her bed. Near her Thorndyke sat on a chair.

"You haven't read any verses tonight, papa," Stone heard her say, and saw her lift her head. "I was 'bout to forget it."

She half arose, and Thorndyke, as if reproved, shifted uneasily and put out his hand for the Bible on the stand close by.

Amasa Stone could not have told why he did it, but he moved a step nearer and stood still.

"Let not your heart be troubled," read Thorndyke. "Ye believe in God, believe also in me. In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you."

Though a good weaver, Thorndyke was not a good reader. He read stumbingly and without inflection, but the air of the man was sincerity itself.

"Now kiss me again, papa!" said the child, lifting her face toward him; and Thorndyke, putting down the book, rose heavily from the chair and kissed her, then stood beside her as she said her prayer—"Now I lay me down to sleep," and ended with the petition, "Dear Jesus, bless papa, bless everybody. Amen."

It was only a child repeating words that had been taught her, without perhaps fully comprehending all that the words meant, but it touched Amasa Stone as nothing had touched him in years. He had said that prayer, without the final sentence, however, at his mother's knee, when he was a little boy.

Tears were in the eyes of Amasa Stone, whose heart many men believed to be as hard as flint.

He did not move until the child was in bed, with the covers tucked lovingly about her by her father's toil worn hands.

Then Amasa Stone felt in his pockets, with fingers that trembled. When they came out, they held a pencil, a little pad of paper, and a ten-dollar bill. He scribbled a few words on a sheet of the paper, pinned it to the bill, and, stepping softly to the window, dropped the bill to the floor, where it was found in the morning. On the sheet of paper was written:

"Mr. Amasa Stone's present to Miss Edith Thorndyke, who prays that Jesus may bless everybody."

At the meeting of the stockholders the next day Mr. Stone astonished the other members of the association by rising in his place and saying:

"I have come to the conclusion that we are making a mistake by not running our mills, even if the times are hard and no money to be made at present, and I have reached this conclusion by being seriously led to reflect on the condition of the mill hands. Therefore, I move you, Mr. President, that the mills be started next Monday, for the benefit of the town, if we gain no benefit ourselves. No doubt there will be loss, but I'm sure none of us will be made much poorer because of that."

The motion was promptly seconded by Judge Hillyer, who had advocated this policy from the first; and then Amasa Stone supported his own motion in a speech which was so convincing that it carried the day.

"I was influenced by a little child," said Stone, speaking of it long afterward; "a little child that led me to see my true relations to my fellowmen, and later my true relations to God."—Happy Homes.

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The Parson's Barrel.

BY REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER, D. D.

"Well, parson," said Deacon Goodgold to his pastor, "that last Sunday morning's sermon was number one prime; may I ask you which end of the barrel that came out of? Your barrel is like the widder's in Scripture; it never seems to give out."

"I am glad that my sermon suited you," replied the genial dominie, "for I got part of that at your house, part came from Neighbor B——'s, and part from Mrs. C——, in whose sick-room I spent an hour, and one hint in it came from your boy Frank, who rode by my house on 'old gray,' without any saddle or bridle. I picked up some of the best things in that discourse during an afternoon spent in pastoral visiting."

Parson Honeywell was a shrewd man, and a faithful, godly pastor. He had not a great many books; and his family increased faster than his library. His Bible he had at his fingers' ends; it was his one great unexhausted store-house of heavenly knowledge. But he also had a book of human knowledge second only to God's Word. In the forenoon he studied his Bible, and in the afternoon he sallied out with horse and buggy and studied his people. He rode with his eyes open, finding illustrations—like his Divine Master—from the birds of the air, the flowers of the field and the sower or ploughman by the wayside. His mind was on his sermon all the week. If he saw a farmer letting his team "blow" under a roadside tree, he halted, and had a chat with him. He observed the farmer's style of thought, gave him a few words of golden counsel and drove on, leaving the farmer something to think of and something to love his pastor for also. If he saw a boy on his way from

school, he took the lad into his buggy and asked him some questions, which set the youngster to studying his Bible when he got home. Parson Honeywell caught his congregation when they were young.

Deacon Goodgold was curious to know more about the way in which his minister had gathered up that last Sunday's sermons. "Well," replied the parson, "I was studying on the subject of trusting God in times of trial. First I went to the fountain head, for my Bible never runs dry. I studied my text thoroughly, comparing Scripture with Scripture; I prayed over it for a half-hour of prayer is worth two hours of study, in getting light on the things of God. After I had put my heads and doctrinal points on paper, I sallied out to find my practical observations among our congregation. I rode down to your house, and your wife told me her difficulties about the doctrine of assurance of faith. From there I went over to your neighbor B——'s house; he is terribly cut down since he failed in business. He told me that with the breaking down of his son's health, and his own breaking down in the store, he could hardly hold his head up, and he had begun to feel awfully rebellious towards his heavenly Father. I gave him a word or two of cheer, and noted down just what his difficulties were. From his store I went to see poor Mrs. C——, who is dying slowly by consumption. She showed me a favorite flower that she had put into her window sill to catch the sunshine, and said that her flower had been a daily sermon to her about keeping her soul in the sunshine of her Saviour's countenance. Her talk braced me up, and gave me a good hint. Then I called on widow M——, who always needs a word of sympathy. Before I came away she told me that her daughter Mary could not exactly understand what it was to trust Christ, and was finding no peace, although she had been under deep conviction of sin for several weeks. I had her daughter called in, and I drew from her all her points of difficulty; I read to her such texts of Scripture as applied to her case, prayed with her, and then started for home. Your boy rode by my house on the old horse, who went along without any bridle, and stopped when he got to the bars that lead to the pasture.

"Before I went to bed, I worked in all the material that I had gathered during the afternoon; and I studied out the solution to the difficulties of your wife and of your neighbor B——, and of the troubled daughter of M——, and I wove the answers to such doubts and difficulties into my sermon. The cheerful experiences of good Mrs. C—— in her sick chamber helped me mightily, for faith in action is worth several pounds of it in theory.

I went to my pulpit last Sunday pretty sure that my sermon would help three or four persons there, and if it would fit their cases, I judged that it would fit thirty or forty more cases. For human nature is pretty much alike, and sometimes, when I preach a discourse that comes home close to my own heart's wants, I take it for granted that it will come to plenty of other hearts in the congregation."

"Yes, parson," said the deacon, "your sermons cut a pretty broad swath. I often feel 'thou art the man' when you hit some of my besettin' sins. I have often been wantin' to ask you why your sermon barrel has never giv' out, as poor Parson Scanty's barrel did before you came here. He always giv' us about the same sermon, and as I set away back by the door, it got to be mighty thin by the time it got to my pew."

Parson Honeywell turned pleasantly to the deacon and said, "I will tell you what the famous old Dr. Bellamy once said to a young minister who asked him how he should always have material for his sermons. The shrewd old doctor said, 'Young man, fill up the cask, fill up the cask, and then if you tap it anywhere, you will get a full stream, but if you put in very little, it will dribble, dribble, dribble, and you may tap and get precious little after all.' I always get my people to help me fill up my cask. Good afternoon, deacon."

* * * * *

One Way.

I have always been sensitive to cruelty to animals; therefore, one day some years ago, when I heard the unmistakable sickening thud of blows, and a furious voice, I ran to the door. I knew what I should see—two horses with quivering nostrils and frightened eyes and straining wet flanks, a loaded wagon fast in the mire, and a man with a cruel whip lashing the horses in vain.

There they were, all three, and on the sidewalk, either side of the muddy road, the usual half-dozen advisers. Advisers and man had lost their tempers.

"Don't beat those horses," shrieked a woman, "or I'll call the police!"

"Say, you'll never get out without unloading or another pair of horses!" This from a man, between puffs of his cigar.

An undistinguishable chorus of pity and indignation made a loud ground for these louder remarks; and even

through my own anger I had a preception that the man was getting a drubbing as well as the horses. Not a word said he, except to his horses. But he heard and he felt, and he grew more furious every moment. One of the poor beasts tugged with every muscle at each shout; the other had, apparently, abandoned the effort in despair, and gave no sign beyond a tremor of his limbs when the lash fell.

I felt a sting of pity and anger at the sight, and then I saw my brother coming down the street. "Now," I thought, "it will be all right. Nat will thrash him if he doesn't stop!"

He came, he took in all the scene in one quick glance, and then, to my intense astonishment, instead of the stern reproof, and a threat to give him a thrashing with his own whip, Nat shouted, in a positively friendly tone: "Want a little help?"

The man nearly dropped his whip; he stared sullenly, but with a new expression at the speaker. In a minute Nat had turned up the rims of his new light trousers, had found two boards, and somehow got all the men on the sidewalk behind them prying the wagon out of the hole, and without another blow the horses had pulled it safely over the bad place and were on firm ground again.

"Another time you get into the mud," said Nat cheerily, "don't whip the horses; get the fellows on the sidewalk behind your wagon to help you!"

"Well, I'm very much obliged to you," said the man. "I guess I got madder than I needed to."

"That was quicker than sending for the police, or even beating the man, don't you think, Sis?" said Nat as he came into the yard.

Nat has forgotten all about the episode, but I have not. Many a time have I rescued a beaten animal from the whip, not by reproaching, but by helping the harassed man who was beating, because, in most cases, he did not know anything else that he could do.

Once, after a teamster and I, on a country road, had together pried a wagon out of the mud, I said: "Now, you'll remember next time, won't you, that a stick on the wheel is better than a whip on the horse's back?" and we both smiled, while he answered, "Yes, lady, I will; but I guess I'd have gone on licking the mules if you'd a scolded me instead of lending a hand!"

So, I suppose the moral is that it is better to lend a hand than to scold, and that a kind act may have a longer life than its doer's memory.—Octave Thanet, in the Journal and Messenger.

The Baby's Discovery.

She was a tiny baby girl just beginning to walk, and still liable to fall if the rugs were wrinkled or there were any uneven places where little feet went down. She always laughed when she fell, for she was so plump that she rolled like an egg. A pair of bright blue eyes would glimmer and shine through the tangle of hair that fell over them when she fell, telling you it was such a joke to fall. Indeed sometimes she made it a game, and would let herself fall many times. One day a big bundle came when baby was asleep. She did not know how delighted everybody was with that bundle. It was a big tiger rug; the glass eyes looked out, quite fiercely, and the teeth were the best evidence of what the tiger would do if only he were not a rug. His paws with all the tail to be seen, were stretched out, and even his tail was full of the story of how it had lashed when Mr Tiger was at home in the jungle. Never had he been handled so freely as when he was dragged from place to place to discover where he would look best. At last he was stretched in front of Baby's papa's favorite couch. There Baby found him. Everybody had gone to the piazza when baby woke up. She went from room to room and at last into the room where papa's books are kept. There was this head with its shining eyes and fierce teeth. Baby stood still and then said, "Go away." Papa heard that and came upstairs. He looked in the door, but Baby did not see him. "Go 'way," said Baby again. He waited. "Good Dog," said Baby smiling, as she toddled forward and kneeling in front of the tiger patted his head. Now baby was puzzled. She looked earnestly at the tiger, and then walked on its beautiful furry back. Sitting down close behind the head, she stretched out two fat legs and two plump feet in red shoes either side of the tiger's head, saying, "Get up!" After that Baby's favorite place for going to sleep was on the tiger's back. Baby makes the tiger her play-fellow and it requires the closest watching to keep her from trying to feed the tiger. She has succeeded in giving him a drink and has even offered him her rubber doll.—Outlook.

God's providential care over the work of his hands, the beasts and the birds, and even insensate nature, should teach his children, who are bound to him by other, more tender and more enduring ties, to trust him for all the emergencies of life. They may well believe that with proper care, prudence and industry their real wants will be supplied. It is worse than unwise to consume one's spirit by anxious wearing eye, about to-morrow's wants. This would accomplish nothing.—E. T. Hiscox.

The Young People

EDITOR, J. B. MORGAN.

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

Prayer Meeting Topic.

B. Y. P. U. Topic.—Conquest Meeting: Leaders and Triumphs in Cuba.

Alternate Topic: Green Pastures: The Christian's Pleasures, Psalm 23: 1-6.

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday, August 28.—Luke 16: 1-17: 19 The ungrateful nine-tenths (17: 17). Compare Jer. 3: 21.

Tuesday, August 29.—Luke 17: 20-18: 14, (15-34). The self-centred Pharisee (vs 11). Compare Rev. 3: 17.

Wednesday, August 30.—Luke (18: 35-43); 19: 1-28, (29-20: 18). Earnest seeker rewarded (vs. 4 5) Compare Luke 5: 12, 13.

Thursday, August 31.—Luke (20: 19-47); (21: 1-36); 21: 37-22: 38. Trying to sell his Lord (22: 3, 4). Compare Matt. 26: 14-16.

Friday, September 1.—Luke 22: (39-65), 66-23: 49. "This is the King of the Jews" (vs. 38). Compare Luke 23: 3

Saturday, September 2.—Luke (23: 50-24: 12); 24: 13-53 Tarry for power from on high (vs. 49). Compare Acts 1: 8.

Among the Societies.

KENTVILLE, B. Y. P. U.

On July 31st the above Union held a missionary meeting in the church. The subject chosen was Japan and the whole evening was spent in discussing this mission field. Mr. A. E. Dunlop gave a very interesting paper on the geography and history of Japan and Mr. H. G. Harris gave an address on the religious and missionary outlook. Mrs. M. P. Freeman of Billtown was present and took a leading part in the programme. She had several young ladies dressed in Japanese costume and in answer to various questions they told much about the country. The church was decorated with Japanese lanterns, flags and other curios. There were several recitations, a reading by Mrs. J. R. Webster and special music by the quartette. The collection of \$9.06 is to be used for sending out our missionaries this fall.

Baptist Young People's Union.

The first session of the 8th Annual Convention of the Maritime Baptist Young Peoples' Union opened August 16th, at 7.30 o'clock by a devotional service of half an hour, led by Rev. J. B. Morgan, of Aylesford, N. S.

After the opening devotional exercises Dr. F. W. Barbour delivered an appropriate address of welcome, extending to all the visitors a hearty greeting and cordial welcome to the city, to the houses of the people and to the church, and said that all anticipated not only a pleasant but a profitable time from the Convention.

The welcome address was responded to by Rev. G. A. Lawson, of Isaac's Harbor, who spoke briefly but forcefully.

A message of greeting was read by Mr. Lawson from Dr. E. E. Chivers, of Chicago, the general secretary of the B. Y. P. U.'s throughout America.

Rev. J. B. Morgan next gave a review of the proceedings of the great B. Y. P. U. world's Convention held recently at Richmond, Va., and to which Mr. Morgan was one of the delegates from the Maritime provinces. He spoke fluently and eloquently of that great gathering and held the closest attention of his hearers.

The address of the Rev. Ira Smith, the talented pastor of the Leinster St. church, was much enjoyed. His subject "God's demands upon young workers" was most helpful. He said the claims of God were undeniable and personal. What is most needed now is more and better trained men. That capacity and knowledge constitute responsibility. The Rev. Mr. Smith made a pleasing impression on the Convention on this his first appearance before them and will be gladly welcomed to the ranks of B. Y. P. U. workers.

THE QUIET HOUR

At six o'clock Thursday morning a "Quiet Hour" service was held in the vestry of the church led by Rev. Ernest Quick. After a short service of song Mr. Quick read the 53rd chapter of Isaiah and Rev. D. H. Simpson led in prayer. The theme of the meeting was "Waiting on God." The leader in his opening remarks expressed the hope that this might be the index meeting of the whole Convention and it was indeed. The prayers burned with fervor and earnestness for a closer walk with the Christ. This service proved a very fitting preparation for the day's business. Emphasis was laid on the fact that if we were right with God the business

would run smoothly. The Holy Spirit was present to bless and those gathered in that quiet hour felt His presence.

At 9 o'clock a devotional service of half an hour's duration was held, conducted by Rev. A. H. Lavers, of St. George, and at 9.30 o'clock President F. W. Emmerson took the chair and opened the first business session. The minutes were read by Secretary Rev. G. A. Lawson, after which a credential committee, Rev. J. B. Morgan, chairman, was appointed.

The following were appointed a nominating committee: H. C. Henderson, Fredericton, chairman; H. I. Brittain, Fredericton; A. A. Chipman, St. John; Rev. B. N. Nobles, Kentville; Rev. F. M. Young, Bridgetown; Rev. R. Osgood Morse, Guysborough.

In introducing the subject of a separate Convention for the B. Y. P. U. Rev. J. B. Morgan, took occasion to set himself right regarding some remarks made by himself in this column a few weeks ago. The point in question was the question of entertainment. In the remarks made by Mr. Morgan nothing was intended which might in any way offend the good people of the entertaining church. What he referred to was the fact of some pastors and office bearers of churches being in hostility to the Union, so would not make the delegates, one or both even, who were in sympathy with B. Y. P. U. work and so wholly incompetent to represent the Union. Of course such Unions would be naturally weak and would not be in a position to entertain their delegate at their own expense. These of course were just the Unions which the Convention sought to reach and so the present entertainment arrangement would be unfair.

The convention question was discussed at considerable length and by a large number of delegates. Some advocated that for the B. Y. P. U. to meet in separate convention would promote a larger gathering and a more helpful one; and others argued that the work of the Union and of the church is best promoted by having the young people's convention a part of the church convention. When the question was put to vote it was almost unanimously agreed to continue as at present and have the B. Y. P. U. gathering as a part of the Convention.

The question of the associate member and his relation to the Union was brought up by a delegate asking if it was permissible for an associate member to hold office in the Union. One gentleman stated that the Corresponding secretary of their Union was an associate member; others said that they had in their Unions associate members serving upon the various committees. It seemed to be the general opinion that every endeavor should be made to induce the associate members to take an interest and a part in the work of the societies. The morning session closed with singing and prayer, to meet again at 2.30 p. m.

The afternoon session was opened with a devotional service led by Rev. Neill Herman. Then President Emmerson again in the chair, the business of hearing reports of Association Secretaries was taken up, but two were ready to report. That of the Nova Scotia Western was read by Rev. E. Quack and that of New Brunswick Western was prepared by F. W. Porter and read by Rev. J. B. Morgan. The report of the nominating committee was then presented by H. C. Henderson. The report was as follows and unanimously adopted:

President, Rev. G. A. Lawson, Isaac's Harbor; 1st vice president, Rev. W. Camp, Sussex; 2nd vice president, John Gordon, Charlottetown; Sec. Treas., W. C. Cross, St. John; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Chipman, St. John; Transportation Leaders, Rev. J. B. Morgan, Aylesford, N. S.; I. J. Yeo, Charlottetown; G. Fred McNally, Fredericton; Auditor, Rev. A. A. Shaw, Windsor; Junior Superintendent, Rev. W. F. Parker, Yarmouth; Editor, Rev. R. Osgood Morse, Guysborough; Associated secretaries, P. E. I., Rev. R. H. Jenkins, Charlottetown; N. B. Eastern, C. S. Bulmer, Salisbury; N. B. Western, Dr. F. W. Barbour, Fredericton; N. B. Southern, Fred A. Dykeman, St. John; N. S. Eastern, Rev. H. G. Estabrooks, New Glasgow; N. S. Western, Rev. E. Quick, Yarmouth; Nova Scotia Central, Miss Nora Gates, Kingston. A committee consisting of Rev. A. H. Lavers and Josiah Webb was appointed to have charge of resolutions to be presented at the session of Friday morning. After the adoption of the report of the nominating committee, Judge Emmerson, the retiring president, welcomed Rev. G. A. Lawson to the chair. Then a very cordial vote of thanks to Judge Emmerson for the able manner in which he had filled the President's chair for the year just closed was moved by Rev. C. W. Townsend and seconded by Rev. Josiah Webb. This was carried unanimously. Judge Emmerson made a fitting reply. Meeting adjourned to meet at 7.30.

G. FRED. McNALLY.

The Grand Trunk Railway directors announce a dividend for the first half-year of one per cent, on the first preferred stock, at the rate of two per cent. per annum, carrying forward £2,000.

Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR AUGUST.

For our Conventions that a great blessing may be received and wisdom given to guide in all the affairs and such plans be made as shall glorify God and extend His kingdom in the earth.

3rd Annual Maritime Convention of the W. B. M. U. convened at St. Martins August 16, 17, 1899.

On arrival of train Tuesday evening 9 o'clock, between 50 and 60 delegates were met by the ladies' reception committee and escorted to the church where they were most cordially received. After enrolling names, receiving badges, and their home locations, were invited to a most bountiful and appetizing supper which the kind ladies of St. Martins had provided for them, the excellence of which we would like to expatiate upon.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

O that I might portray to all who read the picturesque beauty of that little town of St. Martins as we first looked upon it in the light of day. With its bright sunshine dancing upon the broad stretch of water, its crescent beach, invigorating air and grassy slopes. Its neatly kept dwellings, and handsome residences. All nature was aglow in her most gorgeous attire. The executive meeting programmed for Tuesday evening was postponed till 8.30 in the morning, followed by half hour devotional service, led by Mrs. A. T. Dykeman, Fairville, St. John: 10 o'clock president in the chair, after singing and prayer president's address then declared Convention open to business.

Provincial secretaries reports called for which showed in three provinces 247 paying Mission Aid Societies and 83 Mission Bands, 19 of these were new organizations in Nova Scotia, in New Brunswick 56, in P. E. Island 2. Much regret was felt and expressed concerning societies which had fallen into a trance. The wish was universally expressed that they might speedily be aroused to former activity.

Secretary's report showing quarterly meetings held regularly, 4 public meetings held during year. Crusade day observed by only 12 societies. President urged the great necessity for general attention to the day the same to be made known through the missionary column in MESSENGER AND VISITOR so that each society might know how each society had been benefited by the observance of Crusade day. I was thought that the MESSENGER AND VISITOR column and Tidings were the best circulating medium for missionary news to our societies.

BUREAU LITERATURE.

Miss Wood, Amherst, reports 1084 leaflets distributed, of which 422 were free. Mite boxes sent out 678, maps 12, 3 of which were free. Books 57, receipts for year 129 47; expenditures \$18 60. Special attention called to this department for enlarged patronage and support. Mission Hospital at Chicacole for women and children through the untiring effort and energy of Mrs Archibald has been brought to a successful issue and was opened in June with Miss Hufton as lady apothecary. Missionaries from the Home land 19—eleven at present on the field, two en route home, six home on furlough, now ready to return.

Treasurer's report gave the following: Balance on hand Aug. 1st, 1899, \$2513.09; received from Nova Scotia Aid Societies \$4390.22; New Brunswick, \$2181.76; P. E. Island, \$570.72. Nova Scotia Mission Bands, \$705.49; Sunday schools, \$177.38; Young Peoples Societies, \$1.50; Junior Unions, \$31.30. New Brunswick Mission Bands received, \$294.86; Sunday Schools \$70.88; Junior Union, \$1.45; P. E. Island Mission Bands, received, \$124.82; Sunday Schools, \$6; Donations, \$99.34; Tidings, \$47.86; Annual reports, \$21.94; Collections, Annual Meetings, \$22.82; Collections Association, \$20.15.

EXPENDITURES.

To Foreign Board Treasurer \$8,200: \$18.09, to Home Missions, including Grande Ligne, Northwest Indian work and Maritime Provinces. Bureau Literature \$5; for printing Tidings, Annual Reports and Mission Band certificates, \$91.76. Expressage, postage, \$9.05; provincial secretaries travelling expenses, for N. B., N. S., P. E. I., \$54.32; postage drafts, discounts, \$18.35. After close discussion all these reports were adopted, meeting adjourned for dinner in vestry below. In the afternoon a devotional meeting led by Mrs. Churchill,

many taking part, after which business was resumed. Minutes of previous meeting read and on motion adopted. Mrs A W Fownes brought greetings from St. Martins, responded to by Mrs Golding of St. John. The subject of enlarging Tidings was discussed, decided to so enlarge and improve the little paper to give space for Mission Bands matter and Miss Archibald's missionary letters.

Election of officers by ballot was next taken up resulting as follows: Mrs J W Manning, President; Mrs P R Foster, Yarmouth, N. S., 1st Vice President; Mrs Price, P. E. Island; Mrs McIntyre, Chipman N. B., appointed but on declining it was left to Board to appoint. Treasurer for Aid Societies, Mrs Mary Smith, Amherst; Treasurer for Mission Bands, Mrs A W Fownes, St. Martins; Recording Secretary, Mrs H L Everett, St. John; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs C T Baker, Fairville; Provincial Secretaries, Miss A E Johnson, N. S.; Mrs M S Cox, N. B.; Mrs J. E. Spurr, P. E. I.

Executive committee 1st division, Mrs Cowan, Miss Longmaid, Mrs J H Harding, Mrs A Smith, Mrs J F Masters.

2nd division, Mrs J E Hopper, Mrs J C Christie, Mrs Wm. Allwood, Mrs W E Hall, Mrs N C Scott, Mrs A T Dykeman.

3rd division, Mrs G G Santerson, Miss Jessie Currie, Mrs Phillips, Miss Emma Hume.

4th division, Mrs G O Gates, Mrs Alfred Seely, Mrs Simms, Mrs E M Sipprell, Mrs M C Higgins.

Editor of Tidings, Miss Bessie Harding, Amherst, N. S.; Secretary Bureau Literature, Miss Margaret Wood, Amherst; Editress MESSENGER AND VISITOR column, Mrs J W Manning, assisted by Mrs J N Golding; Maritime Correspondent to Missionary Link, Miss A E Johnston, Dartmouth, N. S.; Board of Home Missions, Mrs Allison Smith, Mrs W E Hall, Miss Hume, Mrs W E Bates; County Secretaries, Miss Clark, Mrs J B Robinson, Mrs C H Horseman, Mrs C W Pearce, Mrs Miller, Mrs J W Brown, Mrs P R Foster, Mrs Gunn, Mrs S. Harrington, Mrs Charles Christie, Mrs J L Hatfield, Mrs Nalder.

Mrs. Price, P. E. Island vice president, on retirement of Mrs McIntyre left the Board to appoint vice president for New Brunswick. Treasurer for Aid Societies, Mrs. Mary Smith, Amherst, N. S.; Treasurer for Mission Bands, Mrs A. W. Fownes, St. Martins; Recording Secretary, Mrs H. L. Everett; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs C. T. Baker. The annual report when printed will give the other changes as space will not permit here. On motion adjourned for tea in vestry. In the evening after devotional exercises stirring addresses were made by Mrs. W. V. Higgins, returned missionary, who spoke on the personal unwillingness to enter into God's plan for us, followed by Miss H. H. Wright, missionary, who told of the reading room in Binlipam and the hospital in Chicacole and their experience before it was opened. After music by the choir Mr. Smith, returned missionary from Africa, addressed the meeting on the needs of the work and the unwillingness of Christians to practice self-denial in order to bring about God's plan for Christianizing the heathen. At this juncture the train arrived with the Nova Scotia delegates on board, the Prince Rupert having failed to connect with train the night previous. They were accompanied by Miss DePrizer a native of India and medical missionary in Vizianagapatam. She was most heartily received and spoke to us relating her experience, conversion and desire to see those in this land who were interesting themselves in her country's behalf. Meeting adjourned. Thursday morning after devotional exercises led by Miss Logan, minutes of previous meetings read and on motion adopted, unfinished business attended to, the usual votes of thanks had previously been extended for hospitality, railways, press, etc. Mrs. Mellick brought greetings from the North West presenting their needs. It was resolved in consideration thereof that every member and visitor of our Societies be asked to contribute ten cents each toward the support of the Galicians and Dukhobor missionary in the North West in addition to the amount subscribed by the Home Mission Board. Adjourned for dinner. Thursday afternoon after the usual routine a most excellent address by Mrs. Cox was given, followed by a paper on The Model Society by Miss Flora Clarke read by Mrs. Gross. This most excellent and practically suggestive paper was well received and will be published in the Missionary Link. A very instructive children's meeting conducted by Mrs. Churchill and Mrs. N. C. Scott was one of the most pleasing features of the day. The children occupied the choir and centre pews singing so sweetly and answering questions proposed. Mrs. Churchill gave a map exercise, a quartette in Telegu composed of Mrs. Churchill, Miss DePrizer, Miss Wright and Mrs. Higgins was of great interest as was a conversation by Miss Wright and Miss DePrizer in Telegu. Meeting adjourned all feeling the afternoon had been pleasantly and profitably spent. In the evening addresses were made by Mrs. Churchill on "Bobill past and present" telling of their first experiences compared with the present. Miss Blackadar, missionary elect, made a most pathetic appeal relating her convictions and desires to engage in Foreign work. Miss DePrizer again interested us with a description of her hospital work after which the meeting adjourned. These evening meetings were made doubly interesting by the beautiful music rendered by the choir under the able management of Mr. Emery Titus so well and favorably known to many. Friday morning delegates had breakfast in the church as the hour previous to departure for home was to be dedicated to a memorial service. The meeting was most impressive. Thus ended another delightful Convention of the W. B. M. U. This hurried report is due to lack of time.

Returning from Captivity.

"That the word of the Lord by the mouth of Jeremiah might be accomplished" (v. 1). I saw in the papers that some believe that those cruel rocks on which the noble steamship the City of Paris stranded, are rocks magnetic, and that their attraction pulled the vast iron vessel out of her course, and caught her in their jagged jaws. But there is no power which can pull aside one of God's promises. What word God says shall never come to wreck. Believe, then, the word, the promises of God. Embark on them, and you need have no fear you shall not reach the harbor toward which their prows are set.

"The Lord stirred up the spirit of Cyrus king of Persia." Though Cyrus was the mightiest monarch of his time, and one of the mightiest of all history, he was not beyond, but was beneath, the control of God. Give large place in your thought to this truth of God's control. It is the nurse of courage, calmness, hope.

"Made a proclamation throughout all his kingdom, and put it also in writing." Learn from Cyrus a thorough-going obedience. Both by voices of couriers and by authoritative written edict, and to the farthest rim of his vast kingdoms, Cyrus announced the doing of that which Jehovah had commanded him. He did not hesitate. He did not rest in half-measures. He did his whole duty. I have known many persons whose spirit God had stirred toward the duty of becoming Christians, who would only make tardy and partial confession of the fact. They would not bravely tell themselves forth as Christian to the utmost edge of their acquaintance, business, pleasures. Cyrus can teach them better. Would they learn from him!

"All the kingdoms of the earth hath the Lord, the God of heaven, given me; and he hath charged me to build him an house in Jerusalem" (v. 2). Here is gratitude and therefore service. Cyrus had had an amazing success. In war and skill and statesmanship he had done his best, and so had mounted to the proudest throne. But he had been but secondary cause. The primal cause was God,—the kingdoms God had given him. Therefore, grateful to God he would be true to the charge God laid on him; he would build him the house in Jerusalem. Your prosperity is not spoiling you if recognize God as the giver of it, and are therefore gratefully and instantly ready to serve God. If however your prosperity makes God a blur, it will inevitably become your blight.

"Whosoever there is among you of all his people, his God be with him, and let him go up to Jerusalem. . . . And whosoever is left, in any place where he sojourneth, let the men of his place help him with silver, and with gold, and with goods," etc. (vs. 3, 4). How easy Cyrus made it for the returning captives to serve Jehovah! How He took every possible obstacle out of their way and charged all those with whom they might be dwelling variously to help them on. Are you seeking to make it easy for those whom you love or touch to serve God? Do you try to so arrange things that as few hindrances as possible shall confront them? That employee of yours,—do you see to it that he or she gets chance at Sunday, can go to church? Are you careful that your example suggests toward God's service rather than from it? A professing Christian once said to me, "My daughters are regular at church, but I confess I am not as much there as I should be." What right has any father to make God's service for his children something against his own example?

"And all they that were round about them strengthened their hands, etc" (v. 6). When we are determined to serve God, as these returning captives were, we may count on the fact that somehow and somewhere we shall surely find helpers. Elijah found his Elisha, Paul found his Timothy. I knew a gentleman, who when he was a young man and a stranger in the great city, determined to serve God. What companions he had, the fellows with whom he boarded, were of the wild and roistering sort, and sneered and laughed at him. But though it seemed lonely enough at first, he held to his purpose. Very soon friends worth having began to gather round him. He was steadily helped into a noble and prosperous life. Those who choose evil find helpers, too, in plenty, but they help down instead of up.

"Also Cyrus the king brought forth the vessels of the house of the Lord, which Nebuchadnezzar had brought forth out of Jerusalem, . . . and numbered them unto Sheshbazzar, the Prince of Judah" (vs. 7, 8). Cyrus would himself do what he told others to do. These were great and precious trophies, but Cyrus would not withhold them from Jehovah. With the rest, Cyrus also would be a giver. Here is the secret of true leadership. Do yourself what you would have others do. Do not say Go; say Come.

*Illustrative Applications on Ezra 1:1-11 by Dr. Wayland Hoyt, in the N. Y. Times.

**IS YOUR
HAIR
TURNING
GRAY?**

What does your mirror say? Does it tell you of some little streaks of gray? Are you pleased? Do your friends of the same age show this loss of power also?

Just remember that gray hair never becomes darker without help, while dark hair rapidly becomes gray when once the change begins.

**Ayer's
Hair
Vigor**

will bring back to your hair the color of youth. It never fails. It is just as sure as that heat melts snow, or that water quenches fire.

It cleanses the scalp also and prevents the formation of dandruff. It feeds and nourishes the bulbs of the hair making them produce a luxuriant growth. It stops the hair from falling out and gives a fine soft finish to the hair as well.

We have a book on the Hair and Scalp which you may obtain free upon request.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expect from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER,
Lowell, Mass.

Masters Made Slaves.

One thing which led me to make up my mind never to touch liquor was the ruin which I saw it bring to some of the finest minds with which I have ever come in contact. I have seen, even in my few years of professional life, some of the smartest literary men dethroned from splendid positions, owing to nothing else but their indulgence in wine. I have known men with salaries of thousands of dollars a year come to beggary from drink.

Only recently there applied to me for any position I could offer him, one of the most brilliant editorial writers in the newspaper profession—a man who two years ago easily commanded one hundred dollars for a single editorial in his special field. That man became so unreliable from drink that editors are now afraid of his articles, and, although he can to-day write as forcible editorials as at any time during his life, he sits in a cellar in one of our cities writing newspaper wrappers for one dollar a thousand. That is the only instance of several I could recite. I do not hold my friend up as a "terrible example." He is but one of the type of men who convinced me, and may convince others, that a clear mind and liquor do not go together.

I know it is said when one brings up such an instance as this: "Oh! well, that man drank to excess. One glass will not hurt any one." How do these people know that it will not? One drop of kerosene has been known to throw into flame an almost hopeless fire, and one glass of liquor may fan into flame a smouldering spark hidden away where we never thought it existed. The spark may be there, and it may not be. Why take the risk? Liquor will never do a healthy boy or young man the least particle of good; it may do him harm. A man who will wittingly tempt a young man who he knows has a principle against liquor is a man for whom a halter is too good.

Then, as I looked round and came to know more of people and things, I found the always unanswerable argument in favor of a young man's abstinence; that is, that the most successful men in America

to-day are those who never lift a wine-glass to their lips. Becoming interested in this fact, I had the curiosity to inquire personally into it; I found that of twenty-eight of the leading business men in the country whose names I selected at random, twenty-two never touch a drop of wine. I made up my mind that there was some reason for this. If liquor brought safe pleasures, why did these men abstain from it? If, as some say it is a stimulant to a busy man, why do not these men, directing the largest business interests in this country, resort to it? And when I saw that these were the men whose opinions in great business matters were accepted by the leading concerns of the world, I concluded that their judgment in the use of liquor would satisfy me. If their judgment in business matters could command the respect and attention of the leaders of trade on both sides of the sea, their decision as to the use of liquor was not apt to be wrong.—Edward W. Bok.

Major Lawrie and the Spider.

Major Lawrie is the hero of an interesting superstition. Before Albara he discovered in the ventilator of his helmet an enormous spider, which came out in the evening, and, having had his supper on flies returned to his hiding-place. Perhaps remembering the story of Bruce and the spider, the major left his new friend unmolested, and went into the Albara fight with him. Men were killed all around, but Major Lawrie escaped without a scratch. At Omdurman he commanded a battery, and again was unscathed. Meanwhile the spider slumbered in the helmet, waiting for this ridiculous human commotion to cease, that he might come out and kill flies for supper. When the hurly-burly was over Major Lawrie packed the various articles to be sent home, and among them the helmet and the spider. Too late he remembered that he had sent his little friend on a long voyage without any larder. In great tribulation he hastened to London, opened the helmet box expecting to find a corpse, and was rejoiced to see him alive, and even vigorous. Stranger still, on the way to England he (we beg pardon—she) had produced two young spiders!—Public Opinion.

Notices.

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

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

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

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

The sixth Annual session of the New Brunswick Baptist Convention will be held with the second Cambridge church, Narrows, Queens County, beginning on Friday, September 8th and 10th a. m.



Watches Given Away.

In order to introduce our goods, consisting of Soap and Stationery, we will give away, for a short time, Watches, Desks, Bicycles, Bracelets, Autoharps and many other useful premiums. Send stamp for illustrated circular.

Address:

H. L. Coombs & Co.,
257 City Road, St. John, N. B.

This Watch given away for selling 20 boxes of Soap or Paper.

The Provincial Sunday School Convention will also hold its session on the day previous, opening at 10 o'clock, in the same place. The churches and schools are requested to appoint delegates to each body. Travelling arrangements will be announced later.

W. E. MCINTYRE, Sec'y.

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

HAVELOCK COY, Recording Secretary.

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

W. E. MCINTYRE, Sec'y.

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

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

Sunday School Convention.

The Digby County S. S. Association will meet in annual convention at Plympton, August 29th at 10.30 a. m. A full programme has been prepared and a good meeting is expected. Collection at each session for County work.

C. F. SABRAN, County Sec.
New Tusket, Aug. 17th.

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

Hantsport, N. S. G. R. WHITE, Sec.

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

I. W. ELLIOT, Sec'y.

ACADIA COLLEGE

WOLFVILLE, N. S.

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

THE COURSE is arranged on sound educational principles, providing at the beginning two years of prescribed work, and at the end two years of work largely elective. The electives offer a wide range of literary and scientific studies. Independence of thought and research is stimulated and encouraged.

THE ATTITUDE of the College is at the same time avowedly Christian. Character is emphasized as the highest product of a sound education. The life is wholesome and the safeguards the best.

THE FACULTY includes Ten able and efficient men, each a specialist in his department.

The number of students is increasing; the work is marked by vigor and progressiveness.

Expenses very reasonable.

For Calendar and other information, apply to

T. TROTTER,
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**THE MOST ECONOMICAL WAY
TO HARVEST GRAIN...**

Is to cut and bind it into sheaves at one operation by the aid of a **Frost and Wood No. 2 Light Steel Binder.**

The New Frost & Wood Binder No. 2 is the lowest, lightest, strongest, most durable, most powerful Binder ever made as well as the most comfortable and convenient Binder to operate. It will do good work under every condition of ground and crop where a Binder can be used, while its light draft and compactness especially adapt it to the requirements of Maritime Province Farmers.

Fuller information can be had by application to any Frost and Wood Agent or to

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Saint John, N. B.

The Home

A Talk About Shirt Waists.

BY M. FRANCES RANKIN.

"It is so discouraging to have ones dainty shirt waists come from the laundry faded," remarked one friend to another.

"I have learned to 'do up' my own," her hearer replied. "And since I care for them myself," she continued, "I have no trouble in this respect, providing I buy warranted colors. In the first place I provide sufficient change, and thereby do not wear them until they are over-soiled. I prepare a warm suds, not hot, of some pure soap which I have tested. The more soiled parts, as the cuffs and collar-band, I rub with soap. Then I rinse thoroughly in four or five waters. Soft water is best always.

"I set the color in salt water, or, a more sure way is to purchase five cents worth of sugar of lead. Put this in one pint of rain water. To one pail of water add one half teaspoonful of this solution. Another important fact, worthy of note, is that a bright day, when there is considerable air stirring, is much better than a quiet, hot day. Remove from the line as soon as dry. Hot sun will not only fade, but burn them. Now they are ready for starching. Never dip them into hot starch; wait until the starch is comfortably warm to the hands. Hot starch fades, however good the fabrics. The starch should be quite thin. A too stiff waist is very uncomfortable for wear and ugly to look at. Dry again, and before ironing dip the collar-band and cuffs into cold starch.

"Oh, I know it takes time; but I have the satisfaction of retaining the original color beauty of my waists, as well as the credit of always looking 'chic'."—New York Observer.

Gowns for Young Girls.

For girls from fourteen to sixteen the flowered organdies are the daintiest and most attractive things that can be worn. These need not of necessity be very expensive, for there is a wonderful range of designs in the cheaper materials. It is best not to make them in too elaborate a fashion, although they do require considerable lace and ribbon. A very attractive little frock just finished is of a pink organdie flowered with a deeper pink. It is made up over a lawn skirt, the skirt of the frock itself being gored and trimmed with bands of insertion and one ruffle edged with narrow lace. The body of the waist is full at the back, but the fulness is drawn down under the belt. In front it is full, the fulness shirred in on the shoulders and is trimmed with insertion and on either side of the insertion is a little edge of the same lace. This little edging on either side of the insertion gives a much softer look than when the ordinary extreme is used. The sleeves are small, but have some fulness at the top, and are strapped with bands of the insertion, with the little edging on either side, the whole way from the shoulder to the wrist.—Harper's Bazar.

A Word to Girls.

Girls in the country sometimes grow tired of the quiet routine of farm work and long for the excitements and attractions of city life. But life in the city is not the public holiday it seems to the girls, on their occasional visits to town. Believe me when I tell you that working girls in the city have an infinitely more monotonous existence than the country girls ever dreamed of. You get up early and work hard, it is true, but the parties you attend that enliven your winter give you social recreation and change, while there is always the keenest enjoyment for those who know how to read Mother Nature's book.

Think of spending every working day in a dingy office, writing and figuring constantly, with but a half day's vacation in three years, as one girl I know of has done! Think of spending all the hot dusty summer days at a sewing-machine in a factory, with the ceaseless clatter of hundreds of other machines all about you! Think of walking two miles to work, standing behind a counter all day, forced to smile and smile, though you feel as a villain ought to feel, and again walking home at night! All these things thousands of girls in big cities do.

One girl I know stands and irons ready-made shirt-waists all day, week in and week out. What is the variety of her life? How would you like to exchange your duties with her. Do you not think it would be a welcome relief to them to milk in the cool of the morning, churn, bake, and sweep before the hottest part of the day, peel the potatoes for dinner out under

the shade of a tree, and after dinner is over sit out in the cool and shady yard, or rest in the hammock, or take a canter on the pony; or in the fall go to the woods in search of nuts, and at night lie down and breathe in the sweet-scented air of the country instead of amid sewer smells and effluvia of dirty alleys?

How would you like to pay out of your scant earnings for every specked apple or withered peach you ate? Why if you live in the city, you would pay for fruit that you would not pick up from the ground now. How would you like the ever-present possibility of losing your place and having your income cut off for a time, with no money to pay the expenses that accumulate so fast? Think of these things before you give up the quiet and peaceful life of the country with the certainty of a comfortable home, even if you do not have ice cream and oysters every day. To make the best of what you have is better than to rush into evils that you know not of.—Metropolitan and Rural Home.

Summer Salads.

Meat salads of every kind are more digestible as well as more delightful than cold meat in any other form. Delicate meats such as are found in their best condition in summer, are more suitable for salads than the coarser beef or mutton of the winter market. Chicken and veal are superior salad meats; so are salmon and lobster superior kinds of salad fish. Almost any good salad meat makes an appetizing sandwich if spread very delicately on wafer-like slices of bread and butter.

Almost all the young vegetables of summer may be served on salads, and by varying the mixture of meat and the various kinds of vegetables used an endless variety may be produced. We often see strange herbs and strange mixtures recommended, which suggest originality but do not suggest anything else. The maker of salads who would excel in her art is warned against all such eccentricities. In this matter it should be the motto of the cook to hold fast to that which is good and avoid divers doctrines. There is nothing gained by attempting to make salad from

Each tender stalk.

Whatever Earth, all-bearing Mother, yields.

though the theory sounds attractive in the worlds of a great poet. The fancy that all herbs that are not noxious are good and wholesome for food is one of the oldest absurdities which men wise in other matters have advocated. The salad which Milton describes Eve as preparing for her angelic guest could not have been a success had she used such a numberless array of strange herbs as she is described as using. The number of herbs outside of the regular array of the kitchen garden which are valuable for salads is very limited. In the last half century comparatively few new vegetables and new herbs have been added to those used by the cook. Men have wisely confined their efforts to improving those plants we already have in use in cooking.

THE PAINT HABIT.

Rightly Pursued it Helps to Make Home Beautiful.

The paint habit inside the home will bring big results in brightness, beauty and economy if it is indulged wisely. That is if the painter gets the best paint and the right paint for the purpose. Otherwise the results may be anything but pleasing. One paint-making house has the reputation of preparing ready-mixed paints of different kinds that give entire satisfaction to housekeepers. These are the Sherwin-Williams Paints.

To make old furniture appear like new, for fine work on shelving, pottery or wicker work. The Sherwin-Williams Enamel Paint gives the best effects. For covering floors the Sherwin-Williams Special Floor Paint gives a hard, glossy finish that floor painters so often strive for and fail to get. It is made to walk on, and its surface is as hard as metal. The cleanliness of such a floor appeals strongly to every homekeeper.

Then, for painting the little things about the house, the same makers prepare the Sherwin-Williams Family Paint put up in small cans ready for use; and for painting the bath-tub there is the Sherwin-Williams Bath Enamel. Sample color cards of any or all of these, as well as of the house paint, creosote paint, etc., can be had by sending a postal card request to the Sherwin-Williams Company, 21 St. Antoine Street, Montreal.

Are You Bilious THEN TRY Parsons' Pills

and get relief, and you will never use any other medicine to cure Sick Headache and Bowel complaints. They expell all impurities from the blood. Best Liver Pills Made to cure biliousness is what physicians say of PARSONS' PILLS. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail, post-paid for 25 cents. Full particulars sent free. L. B. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass.

CAMPERS

Should take with them a supply of Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry.



Those who intend going camping this summer should take with them Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Getting wet, catching cold, drinking water that is not always pure, or eating food that disagrees, may bring on an attack of Colic, Cramps and Diarrhoea. Prompt treatment with Dr. Fowler's Strawberry in such cases relieves the pain, checks the diarrhoea and prevents serious consequences. Don't take chances of spoiling a whole summer's outing through neglect of putting a bottle of this great diarrhoea doctor in with your supplies. But see that it's the genuine Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, as most of the imitations are highly dangerous.

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FREE... 156... Agents wanted for our superior...

Whiston & Frazee's Commercial College

will be re opened, in all departments, and with a full teaching staff, on Monday, August 14th, 95 Barrington Street Halifax. We are not able to supply the demand for young men who are Stenographers and Typewriters.

WHISTON & FRAZEE.

Agents Wanted

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

FARM FOR SALE

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

JOHN KILLAM, North Kingston, N. S.

CANADIAN TEACHERS WANTED

More vacancies than Teachers. Positions guaranteed. Placed 263 Canadian teachers in U. S. last term.

UNION TEACHERS' AGENCIES, Washington, D. C.

Raspberry Shrub.—Four quarts of red raspberries to one quart vinegar; let stand four days, then strain. To each pint of juice add one pound of sugar. Boil twenty minutes. Bottle and keep in a dry, cool place.

One Dose Hood's Pills. Tells the story. When your head aches, and you feel bilious, constipated, and out of tune, with your stomach sour and no appetite, just buy a package of Hood's Pills. And take a dose, from 1 to 4 pills. You will be surprised at how easily they will do their work, cure your headache and biliousness, rouse the liver and make you feel happy again. 25 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers.

Seven years Afflicted with a FEVER SORE!

Permanently Cured by Gates' Nerve Ointment

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

NERVE OINTMENT

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

That Pale Face

may be a sign that your blood is poor in quality and deficient in quantity.

Puttner's Emulsion produces pure, rich blood, and restores vigor and strength, and bloom to the cheek.

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

Two Stratford Ladies

Tell How Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills Make Weak People Strong.

Mrs. ELIZABETH BARTON, Britannia St., says: "I speak a good word for Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills with pleasure. They proved to me a most excellent remedy for nervousness, nervous debility and exhaustion, and I can heartily recommend them."

Mrs. POLAND, Brunswick Street, says: "My husband suffered greatly with nervousness, complicated by heart troubles. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have cured him, and he now is well and strong."

LAXA-LIVER PILLS. Take one at night before retiring. Twice work while you sleep without a grip or gripe, curing Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation and Dyspepsia, and make you feel better in the morning.

THE NEWTON Theological Institution NEWTON CENTRE, MASS. A Full Course of Instruction. An Attractive and Healthful Location. A Large and Well-Equipped Library. The interior of Farwell Hall, wholly rebuilt in best modern style. Students' rooms heated and furnished. Tuition free. Next year begins Wednesday, Sept. 6. Entrance examination at 9 a. m. in Colby Hall. For further information address ALVAN HOVEY.

The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON

Abridged from Peloubets' Notes.

Third Quarter.

REBUILDING THE TEMPLE.

Lesson X.—Sept. 3. Ezra 3: 10 to 4: 5. Read Ezra 3 and 4. Commit Verses 10-11.

GOLDEN TEXT.

The temple of God is holy, which temple ye are, I Cor. 3: 17.

EXPLANATORY.

THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE TEMPLE LAID.—Vs. 10-13.

10. THE BUILDERS, i. e., Jeshua and Zerubbabel, who were at the head of affairs. (See Ezra 3: 2.) PRIESTS IN THEIR APPAREL. The elegant and beautiful official robes, used by the priests in their celebrations, especially the blue and scarlet and purple robes, with gold and gems (See Ex. 31: 10, 39: 27.) WITH TRUMPETS. Not for music; but, like our church-bells, for summoning assemblies and joyful announcements. THE SONS OF ASAPH. One of the great choir leaders of David's time. These were his descendants or their successors in this choir, as those in training in the schools of the prophets were called sons of the prophets. CYMBALS. These were musical instruments very much like those which are in use among us under the same name. AFTER THE ORDINANCE (order) OF DAVID. (See I Chron. 15: 16-21.) David first organized choirs and music for the temple services.

11. SANG TOGETHER BY COURSE, R. V. one to another, responsively. "The verb very probably means that the chant of praise was responded to with a great burst of chorus, vocal and instrumental, the substance of which was some well-known sacred refrain. (Compare Ex. 15: 20, 21.) HE IS GOOD, etc. These words first appear as the doxology at the close of the Psalm written by David and sung at the bringing of the ark to Jerusalem (I Chron. 16: 34.) They are found substantially in Psa. 106, 107, 118.

12. ANCIENT MEN, THAT HAD SEEN THE FIRST HOUSE, which was destroyed B. C. 586, fifty-one years before. They must have been sixty or seventy years old. WREPT WITH A LOUD VOICE. The weeping was not because the new temple was smaller than the first, for it was at least one third larger in every dimension (comp. Ezra 6: 3; I Kings 6: 2); but (1) the feelings of youth, in view of the old temple, were transferred to old age, and thus the past was greatly magnified. (2) In magnificence of structure and adornment it promised little in comparison (Hag. 2: 3; Zech. 4: 10). The returning captives had but too little to spend upon it, in comparison with the wealth of Solomon in his glory. (3) The ark of the covenant, the sacred fire on the altar, the Urim and Thummim, were absent. (4) All the associations that gathered around the old temple were wanting in the new. MANY SHOUTED... FOR JOY. The younger were joyful that they had any temple. They looked forward to a temple and a nation infinitely better than their captive state, though not so glorious as in ancient times; and yet even this temple and nation were to have glories and prosperity that former times knew not. So says Haggai (2: 7, 9), who was commissioned to comfort them by the assurance that the deficiency of this temple in exterior glory should be abundantly compensated by the coming of the Messiah, whose presence should give to the second house a glory greater than that which the first house could boast. Thus the young men were not wrong in their joy.

OPPOSITION AND DELAY.—Vs. 1-5.

1. THE ADVERSARIES OF JUDAH. The mixed race of the Samaritans. Those opposed in race, in religion, and in purpose. They did not call themselves adversaries, but were so in reality.

2. LET US BUILD WITH YOU. Let us join in your work, and hence in the use and direction of the temple. FOR WE SEEK YOUR GOD... AND WE DO SACRIFICE UNTO HIM. But they did it in a different way, partially in connection with other things which would destroy the perfection and power of the Jewish worship. "Let us understand what that religion was which the colonists asserted to be identical with the religion of the returned exiles. They said they worshiped the God of the Jews, but it was after the manner of the Northern Kingdom... a worship that had been associated with the Steer at Bethel... They combined their old idolatrous religion with that of the newly adopted indigenous divinity of Palestine. They feared the Lord, and served their own gods' (2 Kings 17: 33.) ASSUR, R. V., Assyria. WHICH BROUGHT US UP. Three times Assyrian kings, after the destruction of Samaria, replaced the captives by colonists from the East, Babylonia, Hamath, Susiana, and

Persia. (See 2 Kings 17: 24; Ancient Monarchies, Vol. II., p. 415.)

3. YE HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH US. For the reasons given above.

4. WEAKENED THEIR HANDS. The refusal of the Jews to unite with the Samaritans made them bitter enemies, and they did everything in their power to stop the progress of the temple building. (1) As in Nehemiah's time (Neh. 4: 1-12), by sneers, slanders, and threatening attacks. (2) By writing slanderous letters to the government and hiring (v. 5) COUNSELLORS AGAINST THEM. Probably in Babylonia. This continued ALL THE DAYS OF CYRUS, who died in 529, UNTIL THE REIGN OF DARIUS, who began to reign B. C. 522, and it took two years more to get the desired permission; so that for about fifteen years nothing was done on the temple.

Two views of the course pursued by Zerubbabel have been taken.

First. Many have regarded it as a great mistake, a piece of narrow-minded, bigoted folly, which made enemies of those who should have been friends, and kindled hatred and jealousy, and lowered the moral tone and cooled the zeal of the new colony. Such seems to be Geikie's view.

On the other hand, Rawlinson calls it "an heroic refusal to accept the material aid of a rich and powerful people at the risk of imperiling religious purity." "Thus was a great peril averted." "They saved a nation, for the time at any rate, from the danger of having their religion corrupted and adulterated by intermixture with a form of belief and practise which was altogether of an inferior type, and to a considerable extent tainted with heathenism."

THE TEMPLE COMPLETED.—Early in the reign of Darius Hystaspes the Jews obtained permission to build the temple. The prophets, Haggai and Zechariah, urged the people forward. The new movement began B. C. 520, and in four years, just seventy years after the destruction of Solomon's temple, 516, the new temple was completed and dedicated, B. C. 516.

* * *

Secret of Good Cheese Making.

The secret of good cheese making is heat to stimulate rennet action and lactic ferment. Properly understood it gives flavor and character to the cheese. Too much ferment makes cheese short and flaky; insufficient gives it a bad flavor. Home cheese is similar, excepting richer and softer. It will not keep so long on account of an excess of moisture. Cheese ought to contain about one-third butter, one-third casein and one-third moisture. These properly blended make a cheese pleasant and nourishing. The main features of proper manufacture are rennet action, heat, lactic ferment and salt. The rennet coagulates the milk, expels moisture and cures and breaks down casein, and holds the butter fat.

Under the present system there are lost 3 to 5 pounds of butter fat in every 1,000 pounds of milk. It is carried away in the whey. The loss annually in Wisconsin is estimated at \$1,000,000. A maker must however begin with good milk and reject all other. The factory and surroundings must be neat and clean. A competent maker must produce the same cheese from different grades of milk. This will depend largely upon rennet action. The same amount ought to be used daily, except in case of great acidity.

The temperature of setting should be from 80 to 90 degrees. If the rennet action is not so rapid, but milder, the curd being smoother, less butter fat is lost in cutting. After cutting keep it stirred for five minutes, and raise temperature to 96 degrees. Then draw off all surplus whey. Acid action should be started in a soft curd. The firmness of the curd must be determined afterward by its specific gravity and by chewing a bit. If it cracks like chewed gum it is at a right stage. After all the whey is drawn off it ought to be thoroughly stirred and covered with curd blankets and kept at 98 to 100 degrees for two hours. In order to retain butter fat the temperature ought to be dropped to 85 degrees before stirring in the salt. The grinding of the curd ought to be coarse, say an inch and three-quarters of an inch. —(American Agriculturist.

Try.

For nervous headache, bathing the back of the neck in hot water.

For sick and nervous headache, rubbing peppermint oil on the temples.

For burns, lime water and sweet oil.

For the beginning of a "runaround," pricking and painting it with iodine.

For an incipient boil, muristed tincture of iron.

For rheumatism, oil of wintergreen, internally and externally.

To remove freckles, mix one ounce of lemon juice, a quarter of a drachm of powdered borax, half a drachm of pulverized sugar, and let it stand in glass for a few days; then apply it and let it dry on the skin. Or apply with a linen cloth two tablespoonful of grated horse-radish mixed with a teaspoonful of sour milk. If a girl freckle she should keep this lotion and use it frequently, being careful not to allow it to touch her eyes.—July Ladies' Home Journal.

A vast difference exists in the flavor of eggs. Hens fed on clear, sound grain, and kept on a clean grass run, give much finer product than fowls that have access to stable and manure heaps and all kinds of filthy food. Hens feeding on fish and onions flavor their eggs accordingly, just as cows eating onions or cabbage or drinking offensive water impart a bad taste to the milk and butter. The richer the food the higher the color of the eggs. Wheat and corn give eggs the best color.

Keep a little package of absorbent cotton in one of the sideboard drawers. If oil, milk or cream is spilled on a wollen dress or coat, a bit of the cotton instantly applied will remove all traces of the stain.



"Raised on it"

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

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

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

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

Youthful Recklessness.

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

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

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

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

Mrs. G. Grisman, 29 Adelaide St., London, Ont., says:

"My daughter, now 23 years old, has had weak kidneys since infancy, and her health as a consequence has always been poor. Two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills have removed every symptom of kidney trouble, and restored her to perfect health. I am truly thankful for the great benefit they have conferred upon her."

Not Speaking

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

WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER

THAT'S WHAT WE'RE HERE FOR!

Messenger and Visitor

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

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

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

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

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

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

Summer Colds are noted for hanging on. They weaken your throat and lungs, and lead to serious trouble. Don't trifle with them. Take Scott's Emulsion at once. It soothes, heals, and cures.

CANCER And Tumors cured to stay. Write Dept. 13, Mason Manufacturing Co., 577 Sherbourne Street, Toronto Ontario.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. BELLS HAVE FURNISHED BELL'S PATENT RUBBER BELLS, G. MENNELY & CO., WEST TROY, N. Y.

MONT. McDONALD BARRISTER, Etc. Princess St. St. John

WANTED A live agent in every district to introduce THE RED CROSS, by CLARA BARTON. A thrilling account of the work of relief in the suffering in war, pestilence, fire, flood and famine. A valuable premium FREE with each book. A rare chance for energetic agents. Outfit only Fifty Cents. Territory on application. For particulars apply to N. B. ROGERS, Springhill, N. S., Box 6.

Acadia Seminary WOLFVILLE, N. S.,

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

From the Churches.

Denominational Funds.

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

Weymouth, N.S.—I am supplying the Weymouth Baptist church in connection with my field on St. Mary's Bay.

JAMES A. PORTER.

Calderonia, Albert County.—It was our happy privilege on Sabbath morning, August 13th to lead into the baptismal waters two young disciples.

S. W. KRIRSTEAD.

Dawson Settlement, Aug. 14th.

BRIDGE, P. E. I. We had a very interesting Roll-Call service on Sunday the 6th inst. The attendance was large; and the members, in responding to their names as called by the pastor, quoted appropriate passages of Scripture or verses of hymns.

W. H. WARREN.

August 18th.

Received for Forward Movement.

- J E Price, \$10; Nathaniel Bezanson, \$1; Rupert Millett, \$1; Miss H A Church \$5; E C Smith, \$4; Abner Webber, \$3; Hiram Hennigar, \$1; Mrs Hiram Hennigar, \$1; Miss B A Hennigar, \$2; Alvin Isnor \$2.34; Anthony Webber, \$50; St. Clair Rafuse, \$1; David Young, \$1; Nathaniel Baker, \$1; Ernest Covey, \$1; Benjamin Heisler \$0.50; A S Fillmore, \$100; Mrs Wm. McMillan \$1.50; Alvin Haley, \$7.50; Leland Haley, \$5; Mrs Alice H Davis, \$2; Chas R Hoben, \$5; W E Bremner, \$5; J Watson Videto, \$10; H H Crosby, \$105; W H Doty, \$5; H A Cook, \$1; Mrs A A Foshay, \$2; J F Herbin, \$12.50; Mrs Huntington \$10.

W. E. HALL.

Halifax, August 16th.

Shelburne Co. Baptist Quarterly Meeting.

Shelburne Co. Baptist Quarterly Meeting, met in regular session, with Port Clyde Baptist Church, on Aug. 1st and 2nd. First session opened on Tuesday morning at 10 15 a. m. with a devotional and prayer service led by Rev. Joseph Murray.

Confession Meeting. I wish to endorse the article of Pastor Beals which recently appeared in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. In it we have the best solution of the conference meeting that I have read.

Conference Meeting.

I wish to endorse the article of Pastor Beals which recently appeared in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. In it we have the best solution of the conference meeting that I have read.

C. P. WILSON.

Sign Your Name.

Permit me to offer a word of exhortation in behalf of myself, and many others, in regard to writers who merely sign the initials of their names instead of their full name.

C. P. WILSON.

Denominational Funds.

- From July 25th to end of Convention year. Dartmouth church, \$13; St. Margaret's Bay 1st, \$8.72; Dayspring, \$5; Indian Harbor, \$5.60; 3rd Yarmouth S. S., \$9.50; Hampton church, \$2; Mrs. W. H. Sibley, Lower Stewiacke, \$1; Newport church, Avondale Branch, \$8.17; 1st Hammonds Plains church, \$9; Lucasville church, \$2.50; S. C. Freeman, \$1.50; I. W. Barsa Esq., Wolfville, \$50; Windsor Plains church, \$3; St. Mary's Bay church, \$10; New Germany, \$21.26; Foster Settlement, \$5.93; Halfway River, \$4.50; Mrs. E. G. Lewis, West Brook, \$1.25; P. Enter, 25c.; Upper Stewiacke church, \$15.60; Sydney church, \$17; Liverpool church, \$14.22; Brookline, \$4.60; Springfield church, \$25; New Canada, \$5; Middlefield, \$5.50; North Brookfield, \$10.50; 1st Sable River, \$5; Lewis Head, \$5.10; Milton, Yarmouth, \$6.20; Mill Village, \$8; Milton, Queens, \$14.83; "Friend" Wolfville, \$1.50; Kempt, Hants Co., \$17.63; Mrs. Theresa B. Lyon, Falmouth, \$1; Parrsboro, \$5; Lower Economy, \$20; Port Hillford, \$13; Port Hawkesbury, \$8.75; Chester, \$12.25; Basin, \$11.80; West Shore, 80c.; North Temple, \$19; Ohio, \$2.10; Mrs. Charles R. Grant, Weymouth, \$2; Kingston, \$2.50; do. special, \$5; Rawdon, \$5.84; Mission Band, \$4.50; Rev. J. W. Bancroft, Springhill, \$2; Manchester, \$8.25; Canso, \$43.40; do. special, \$8.05; do. S. S. for sup. Native Preacher, \$40; Samuel Sprowl, Litchfield, \$1; Frank L. Cann, Parker's Cove, \$1; Pleasant River; Brookfield church, \$14; Granville Ferry, \$15; Temple, Yarmouth, \$82.50; 1st Hillsboro, \$24.38; do. S. S., \$4.47; do. B. Y. P. U., \$5.50; Wilnot Mountain, \$4; W. A. Kinney and family, Liverpool, \$1; Tabernacle church, Halifax, \$21.26; Manchester, \$23; Lower Falmouth, \$6; North Sydney, \$26.26; Chester, \$1.25; Hantsport, \$9.06; Middleton, \$64.30; West Yarmouth, \$50; Arcadia church and S. S., \$20.30; Christian workers, Little River, \$9.50; Chebogue church, \$7.50; do. S. S., \$5; do. special, \$11.80; Greenfield church, \$10; Fictaux, \$13.30; Torbrook, \$8.70; Mahone and North West church, \$13.67; New Cornwall, \$7.55; Round Hill section, \$1; Smith's Cove, \$10; Digby, \$8.15; Dalhousie West, \$8; Bridgetown, \$14.77; do. special, \$45; Prince Albert, \$0.87; Melvern, \$19.90;

Personal.

Rev. W. B. Bradshaw writes that he has removed from Hutchinson to Hiawatha, Kansas, going among old friends. His nephew, Rev. A. C. Archibald, son of Rev. E. N. Archibald of Lunenburg, becomes pastor at Hutchinson and has already entered upon his work.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE Makes the food more delicious and wholesome ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Kingston, \$9.50; Pereaux, \$2; Bay View, \$13.79; do. S. S., \$6.21; West End, \$10; N. B. church, Halifax, \$47.38; Dartmouth, \$107; 1st church, Halifax, \$51.27; do. S. S., \$25; do. special, \$15; Miss Marshall Saunders, \$21; Lunenburg, \$19.35; New Minas, \$8.40; Canaan, \$4.02; Blue Mountain, \$4.63; So. Alton, \$1.50; Windsor, \$125.48; do. special, \$59.48; Maitland and Noel, \$5; Brookfield, Col. Co., \$14; Musquodabuit, \$2.97; Lower Stewiacke, \$2.25; Wood's Harbor, \$4.12; Pubnico, \$3.10; Barrington, \$14.50; Westport, \$4; Inglesville section, \$2.31; Lower Granville, \$16; Rev. J. O. Vince, \$1; Smith's Cove, \$3; Goldboro church, \$23.19; Aylesford, \$29.21; do. special, \$28.45; Digby, \$10; Crow Harbor, \$10; East Jeddore, \$3; Prince St., Truro, \$80; Amherst Shore, \$3; Linden, \$10; Centreville, \$5; Tidnish, \$3. Total \$1923.43. Add \$108.49, reported by Rev. E. Bosworth for Grande Ligne and \$176.97 by Rev. J. W. Manning, \$2208.89. Before reported \$7739.16. Total \$9948.05. A. COHOON, Treas., D. F. Wolfville, N. S., Aug. 2.

A. GILMOUR Custom Tailoring An establishment where quality is the first consideration; where prices are based on a fair and reasonable advance above the cost of manufacture.

WANTED—Agents to sell our superior quality of Silverware. Profits to agents guaranteed to exceed those of any reliable competitor. Write for particulars. Eclipse Silverware Company, Box 451. Toronto. Mention this paper.

Cowan's Hygienic Cocoa. Is Healthy and Delicious. THE COWAN CO. Toronto.

Request for Tenders. The Baptist Book and Tract Society having decided to close their business invite tenders for their stock in trade, book debts, shop furniture, lease of premises (No. 120 Granville St., Halifax), good will, etc., tenders to be sent on or before 3 o'clock p. m. of Friday, 25th August inst., to A. L. Wood, Esq., who will furnish all necessary information and inspection. B. H. EATON, President. Halifax, August 17th.

No Other Man in New Brunswick can claim the honor of starting so many young men on successful careers as the principal of the St. John Business College. Almcst every clerical position here, worth having, is held by his graduates.—Daily Telegraph. Catalogues containing terms, courses of study, etc., mailed to any address. NOW IS THE TIME TO ENTER. S. Kerr & Son

MARRIAGES.

SHAW-SOMMERVILLE.—At the residence of the bride's father, Capt. W. W. Somerville, Hatfield's Point, N. B. Aug. 9th, by S. D. Ervine, Pastor Aldrich C. Shaw of Dundas, Kings County, P. E. I., to Gertrude W. Somerville.

MILTON-CROSSMAN.—At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. John Crossman, of Dawson Settlement, August 12th, by Rev. S. W. Keirstead, George W. Milton, to Ressie M. Crossman, both of the parish of Hillsboro, Albert County.

HANSELPACKER-GORLAND.—At the Union Hotel, Elgin, N. B., August 15th, by Rev. F. D. Davidson, Isaac N. Hansel-packer, of Moncton, N. B., and Flora, second daughter of Stephen Garland, Esq.

FRASER-MUNRO.—At the Baptist parsonage, New Glasgow, August 15th, by Rev. H. G. Estabrook, Daniel Fraser, of Trenton, to Martha Munro, of Abercrombie, Pictou County.

CORKUM-COLWELL.—At Springhill, August 10th, by Rev. J. W. Bancroft, Eli Corkum and Maud Colwell.

HILLS-BOUTLIER.—At the residence of the bride's parents, St. Margaret's Bay, on the 16th inst, by Rev. A. E. Ingram, Fred A. Hills, of Halifax, and Hattie B., daughter of Amos J. Boutlier.

PICKLE-PENDERGRASS.—At Midland, on July 27th, by Rev. Geo. F. Currie, J. Ramsey Pickle of Central Norton, to Maggie A. Pendergrass of Midland.

DEATHS.

PATRIQUIN.—At Westchester, N. S., July 31st. Leonard Patriquin, in his 26th year. Funeral sermon preached by Pastor J. Clark.

COOLAN.—At Fox Point, Lunenburg County, N. S., July 29th, of diphtheria, Mable W., only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Coolan, aged seven years, seven months and seven days. May the Great Comforter sustain the bereaved parents in their severe affliction.

TANNER.—At Greenville, Cumberland County, N. S., August 10th, Cecilia, wife of A. F. Tanner, aged 72 years. Pastor J. Clark preached from a specially selected text, Psalm 17: 15, to a large company of relatives and friends. Sister Tanner was diligent in her household duties to the last. She was a dear lover of God's word and is now forever at rest.

EARLE.—At Long Point, Kings County, N. B., Aug. 11th of consumption, Orman A. Earle, aged 34 years, leaving in Boston a wife, 2 children and 1 sister, and here at and near his old home, a father and three brothers to mourn. Deceased was a member of the Matapan Baptist Church, located at Matapan, Mass. His end was peace.

KINNEY.—August 8th at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Read, Bridgetown, N. S.; Mrs. Mary Kinney, relict of the late James B. Kinney of Yarmouth, peacefully fell asleep in Jesus, aged 74 years. Her remains were buried from the home of her son, Arthur Kinney, in Salem, Yarmouth, August 11th. Two sons and a daughter mourn the loss of an affectionate and exemplary mother.

MUNN.—At her home, Bothwell, Lot 47, P. E. I., on July 21st, Mary Munn quietly fell asleep in Jesus, in the 76th year of her age. By her death the East Point church loses another of its oldest members. Thus one by one the links connecting us with the past are being severed. Nearly 59 years ago our sister confessed Christ and was baptized into the fellowship of the East Point Baptist church by the late Father Shaw. For many years she taught in the Sabbath School, and many now grown to mature years can remember her words of instruction and exhortation, so that she "being dead, yet speaketh." Pastor McPhee conducted the funeral service, speaking from Matthew 25: 34. To the brother and sister remaining we tender sincere sympathy.

STEVENS.—At Salem, Albert County, N. B., May 11th, Florence, the beloved wife of J. I. Steeves. Our sister was bap-

tized at Fredericton, May 13th, 1885, by the Rev. F. D. Crawley. For several years she was a member of the 1st Hillsboro church and was one of the most devoted workers in connection with its out-station at Salem. She was actively interested in the Women's Missionary Aid Society. As a Sunday School teacher she displayed much tact and ability and was held in affectionate esteem by her class. Her early departure was greatly deplored by the entire community. This notice was delayed through lack of information concerning her baptism, which has but now come to hand. It is over three months since she passed from our midst and the lapse of time only makes her loss more keenly felt. May God raise up others to fill the gaps in our ranks, and may His rich comfort be vouchsafed to those that mourn.

JEFFERSON.—Death has again been depleting the ranks of our membership, and this time one of the veterans has fallen. Great and painful was the surprise in all the community when, on the morning of August 3rd, the news was circulated that William Jefferson of North West Arm, North Sydney, had passed away. It came like a bolt from a cloudless sky. If any man might seem to have a long lease of life it was Mr. Jefferson, as he left his home that morning for the hay-field, but in less than an hour his lifeless form was borne back to his home. Death was instantaneous, and resulted doubtless, from heart-failure. Mr. Jefferson was for many years a deacon of the Baptist Church of North Sydney, and filled a large place in the hearts of all the brethren, and of all his acquaintances. He was a man of few words; but his life testified more eloquently than words to the saving and keeping power of Jesus Christ. He is greatly missed in the church and community. The deceased leaves a wife, three sons, and three daughters, to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and father. These we commend to the consolation of Him who has permitted them so suddenly to enter the dark cloud of sorrow.

PAYSON.—At his home in Westport, August 4th, Captain J. D. Payson, aged 58 years. Capt. Payson was ill nearly a year and everything possible was done to prolong his life, but the enemy death conquered. In the days of his youth he united with the Westport Baptist church and was baptized by Rev. Mr. Miller. At times in his life he was very active in church work but he did not know what blessed assurance was until he came down to his death-bed. The writer was intimately acquainted with him in health as well as in sickness. It was a great pleasure to talk with him after he became conscious of the divine pulsation of the life of Jesus. His great desire to make peace with all men, even those who had ill-treated him, proved the genuineness of his experience. Captain Payson was a servant of the public. For thirteen years he had been Captain of the Insular Steamship Company's boats, as well as President of the Company, and owner of the Central House of which Mrs. Payson is the proprietress. He was very much interested in everything that would advance the interest of the community, and will be very much missed. May God bless his widow and son.

DITMARS.—At Deep Brook, Annapolis County, N. S., August 10th, John Ditmars, aged 91 years and five months, passed onward. He lived his entire life on the farm where he was born, now owned and occupied by Captain William Spurr the husband of his only surviving daughter, a most estimable woman, who with her intelligent and devoted family made the last years of the aged pilgrim's life bright with the sunshine of love and kindness. He was twice married and both wives had preceded him to the better land. He leaves two children, grandchildren and great grandchildren to mourn their loss. He was reared in the faith of the Episcopal church but became a liberal and spiritual for its communion, he therefore gave his sympathies to other denominations, showing a preference for those who were the most sincere, earnest, honest and spiritual

Furniture.

The newest designs are always to be found in the large stock of Household Furniture maintained in our warehouse.

We make it a point to sell only such goods as are strongly and thoroughly made and that will give the greatest satisfaction, and also at prices which will be found to give the best value possible.

In Bedroom Suits of three pieces, Dining Tables and Sideboards at a low price we are showing exceptionally good values, and it will pay to write for our photos of these goods.

Write us for anything desired in Furniture and we will furnish photographs and prices.

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COME AGAIN . . .



We expect a return visit from all our patients for other work. We aim to give such service as will warrant them in coming.

Painless dentistry—moderate charges—warranted work—tells about our service. You can learn all about painless dentistry—the famous Hale method—our success—and about our moderate charges on your first visit. But to tell what we really mean by warranted work—you must come again—and again—as our patients do—and find us here to make anything right when at fault.

Boston Dental Parlors, 527, Main St., DR. J. D. MAHER, Prop ST. JOHN, N. B.

RIDING SADDLES!

We have a Large Assortment of Gents' Riding Saddles, Ladies' Side Saddles, Whips, Sponges, Chamois, Carriage and Travelling Rugs, which we offer at the Lowest Bottom Prices. Also we offer at cost, the balance of our

BICYCLES

Consisting of "Garden City" and "Perfects." All New and in perfect order and Fully Guaranteed.

H. HORTON & SON 11 MARKET SQUARE

in Christian life. He was remarkably vigorous and exhibited a strength physical and mental not often enjoyed by one of his years. He has been well known in the home and congregation for five years by the writer and admired for his many qualities and many virtues. He will be much missed in the community where he was so long and favorably known, but we are all glad that when the last sickness came which was short and severe he could in view of his departure say, "It is well," "God is good," "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

For breaking up a cold, twelve drops of camphor in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, taken by the teaspoonful each half hour. —American Journal of Health.

HORTON ACADEMY, WOLFVILLE, N. S.

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

Advertisement for Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa. Includes an illustration of a woman in a long dress and apron holding a tray. Text: "A PERFECT FOOD—as Wholesome as it is Delicious." "Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa." "The firm of Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., of Dorchester, Mass., put up one of the few really pure cocoas, and physicians are quite safe in specifying their brand." "—Dominion Medical Monthly." "A copy of Miss Parloa's 'Choice Receipts' will be mailed free upon application." "WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD. ESTABLISHED 1780. Branch House, 6 Hospital St., Montreal."

ADWAY'S READY RELIEF

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 effects a permanent cure.

A CURE FOR ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS, DYSENTRY, DIARRHOEA, Cholera Morbus.

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

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

Malaria in its Various forms Cured and Prevented.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by Radway's Pills, so quickly as Radway's Ready Relief. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Radway's Pills

Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purges, regulates, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, 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, digest of food, fullness or weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flashes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system of all the above-named disorders. Price 25 cents a box. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Send to DR. RADWAY & CO. 7 St. Helen St., Montreal, Can., for book of advice.

A refreshing drink is made of one pint of granulated sugar, one pint of water; let it dissolve on the stove; beat the white of one egg and cook with the above. When cold, add one ounce tartaric acid. Flavor to taste. Then bottle. Put two table-spoonsful of this in a glass and stir in a little water.

Current Lemonade.—Wash thoroughly a small quantity of fresh, ripe currants, wash till the juice is extracted, strain and sweeten to the taste. Pour a pint of the juice in a pitcher, add the juice of one lemon, and fill with cold water; ice may be added if desired. Raspberries, blackberries and a fine quality of sweet grapes may be treated by the same formula.

The English have a method of making lemonade, which secures a delightful drink. It is made by slicing the lemons into a pitcher, carefully removing the seeds, allowing a heaping tablespoonful of sugar to each lemon, and pouring boiling water over the whole. When quite cool, strain and drink thoroughly cold. This makes a healthful drink.

Fruit syrups may be prepared from berries or fresh, juicy fruits, as in the following manner: Wash the fruit thoroughly and allow it to remain in a covered earthen jar for a day and night. Strain off the juice, measure it, and allow half a pound of sugar to each pint. Boil slowly for half an hour. Bottle and cork securely, and keep in a cool dry place. This syrup affords an excellent drink, and also makes a most delicious sauce for summer desserts.

News Summary

The Czar has issued an order declaring Ta Lien Wan a free port for the merchant ships of all nations.

Dr. Ami, of the geological staff, leaves Ottawa for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia this week to make further observations upon the carboniferous formations.

The Glasgow Tramway Company has accepted the tender of E. P. Allis & Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., for the engines to supply electric power at £114,544.

Frosts during the past week in some parts of Vermont have done considerable damage to the corn crop, in some places acres of growing crop being badly damaged.

The trustees of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, have elected Rev. David Stanton Tappan, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Portsmouth, to succeed Dr. Thompson as president of the university.

Three miners, direct from Atlin, B. C., tell of a fabulously rich find of free milling ore in the Big Horn country and say assays of the rock show it to run from two thousand to twelve thousand dollars to the ton.

The board of directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has declared a dividend of two per cent, on the preference stock and two per cent on the common stock for the half year ending June 30.

Major General Sir W. F. Butler, commander of the British troops in South Africa, has been recalled, and Sir Frederick Walker has been appointed to replace him.

Frank Fossett, who was recently appointed cashier of the Freehold Loan and Savings Co., Toronto, was on Tuesday arrested for embezzlement, being short \$4,330. He confessed. He speculated in New York stocks.

Work is progressing favorably at the St. Stephen nickel mines. The ore found at the deeper levels is apparently richer than promised by the surface indications, and is thought to bear copper, silver and cobalt in considerable quantities. New specimens are being forwarded to London for analysis.

The annual congress and festival of the Co-operative Society of Great Britain opened at the Crystal Palace, London, Monday. The principal feature was the delivery of the presidential address of George C. Lorimer, L. L. D., of Boston Mass., who has the honor of being the first American chosen president of that society.


Hon. Donald Farquharson, premier of Prince Edward Island, is in Ottawa, arranging with the minister of marine for the establishment of a direct steamship service between Charlottetown and Liverpool. The contract provides for a fortnightly sailing from the island by a steamship of about 4,000 tons, the service to commence about the 6th of September. The subsidy voted by Parliament last session for this service was \$7,000.

Lord and Lady Minto will arrive in Halifax on Monday, 21st inst., and will remain for five days. The General, Admiral and Lieut. Governor will entertain the vice-regal party at dinner, and a reception will be held in the province building. A concert will be given in the Public Gardens on the evening of the 24th. The Governor General and Lady Minto on leaving Halifax will proceed to Quebec, where they will make a short stay, after which Lady Minto will leave on a visit to England.

John Laming of St Stephen has patented a fire-escape by which a man may safely descend from a window to the ground beneath, controlling his rate of speed by easy means or bringing up in safety a few inches from the ground if he loses control of the machine. When ready for use, it folds into small space beside the window to which it is attached. Mr Laming will show his invention in New York, and arrange for putting it on the market.

Friends and relatives of Mrs Amy Blizard, probably the oldest resident of New Brunswick, gathered at her home, McDonald's point, Tuesday evening to celebrate her 70th birthday. Mrs Blizard, even at this remarkable age, is in the full possession of all her faculties, and is said to be much brighter than at any time for the last three or four years. Altogether about one hundred guests were present, and among the party were seven children, five grandchildren and five great grandchildren of the aged lady. About seventy sat down to a splendid repast served on the lawn in front of Mrs Blizard's home, and during evening solos were rendered by Miss Ethel Sprague and John Salmon. Twenty-four of the party remained all night at the house and at six o'clock in the morning Mrs Blizard, despite the weight of her 70 years, was up and dressed to bid good bye to her guests for another year. Before leaving her children made her a present of a well filled purse.—Sun.

No Mystery



The Sherwin-Williams Paints are not patent paints, nor chemical paints, but pure white lead and zinc and oil and drier and color and nothing else. These make honest paints that cover most and best, and wear longest.

There is a reason why these are the best paints. This reason is not a secret nor a mystery. It is because by hard study, hard work and patient improvement for thirty years we have made the best paints that can be made—

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

The prejudice which many sensible people have against ready-mixed paints is due to the number of inferior mixtures sold in cans. No one doubts to-day that paint can be made with the latest scientific appliances better than can be mixed from the raw materials by hand-work and guess-work. The moral is plain. Buy ready-mixed paints in which you have absolute confidence. The paints with the best reputation, The Sherwin-Williams Paints. Send for booklets "Paint Points," Free.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., PAINT & COLOR MAKERS,
Canadian Dept., 21 St. Antoine St., Montreal

For Sale by F. A. Young, 736 Main street, north

The importance of providing good literature for the children in Christian homes can not be too strongly emphasized. It is impossible to measure the power of an evil book, and bad books are increasing to an alarming extent. The only way to protect the children and save them is to put into their possession wholesome literature. The following story is told of Joseph Cook, of Boston, in the Christian Advocate: "One day, when he was ten years of age, a friend talked to him about the character of his reading, and found that his appetite was omnivorous, and that he was reading everything—good, bad and indifferent—which came in his way. He went immediately to his father, and advised him to set the lad up with a library of his own. The father did so, and Joseph Cook tells us that this was the pivot on which his destiny turned. Go thou and do likewise! Try the expulsive power of a new affection. There is great need of the exercise of tact and wisdom upon the part of parents and guardians of the youth to expel bad books from the home by the introduction of good ones. Often prohibition and denunciation will defeat the object sought for. The positive method of providing that which is better and nobler for the children yields the most satisfactory results.

The Transvaal Volksraad has amended the Grondwet (constitution of the South African republic), compelling persons who are not burghers to co-operate with them in the defence of the national territory and the suppression of rebellion. General Joubert, vice-president of the republic and commander-in-chief of the civil forces, denies that the burghers are loading their rifles and preparing for war. Despite General Joubert's denial it is said that the government made large purchases of rifles last Saturday. It is reported that a former officer of the British army is now recruiting among the volunteers at Cape Town with the object of forming an irregular corps for the protection of Bechuanaland. The Standard and Digger's News of Johannesburg, said on Monday. "The Boers are convinced that there is nothing for it now but the arbitration of arms." All sorts of warlike rumors are in circulation. It is understood that the field cornets have received orders to supply all unarmed burghers with rifles gratuitously and to substitute Mensor for Martini-Henri wherever the latter are still in use.

Recently interesting experiments were conducted with the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company's latest engine of the new design. On the return journey from Liverpool to Southport the average speed was eighty miles an hour. The engine, pulling five of the heaviest coaches, left Exchange Station at 2 15 p. m. and passed the seventeenth milepost at three and three quarter minutes past three (12 3/4 minutes). But when taken into consideration the time occupied in getting up speed, and the slows round the Bankhall and Waterloo curves, approximately the highest average speed attained would be close on a hundred miles an hour. Such a velocity is both startling and admirable.

The financial arrangements for the extension of the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway to Gaspe are now completed and the construction work will be proceeded with at once. Work will be started twenty miles up the York river from Gaspe Basin and in about the same distance between Paspébiac and Port Daniel. The intervening fifty miles will be in and running down the peninsula midway between the shores of the St. Lawrence and Baie des Chaleurs. Ninety miles of the contract have already been awarded.

In these days of extravagance keep down the accursed spirit of grasping. By all means live within your means. You do not need all the coal in Pennsylvania to heat your little oven. Most of my readers may have as large possessions now as they can give good account of at the Day of Judgment. Godliness with contentment is great wealth. A millionaire once said to me. "I never got any real happiness out of my money until I began to do good with it." Be useful if you want to be cheerful. Always be lighting somebody's torch, and that will shed its brightness on your own pathway too.—T. L. Cuyler.

If one should give me a dish of sand, and tell me there were particles of iron in it, I might look for them with my eyes and search for them with my clumsy fingers, and be unable to detect them; but let me take a magnet and sweep through it and how would it draw to itself the most invisible particles, by the mere power of attraction? The unthankful heart, like my finger in the sand discovers no mercies; but let the thankful heart sweep through the day, as the magnet finds the iron, so it will find in every hour some heavenly blessings; only the iron in God's sand is gold.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

A Fortune in Manners.

"His manner is worth a hundred thousand dollars to him!" That is what one of the chief men of the nation lately said about a boy. "It won't not be worth so much to one who meant to be a farmer, or who had no opportunities; but to a young college student with ambition, it is worth at least a hundred thousand." The boy was a distant relative of the man, and had been brought up by careful parents in a far-off city. Among other things he had been taught to be friendly, and to think of other persons before himself. Therefore soon acquired a cheery, helpful and affable manner that won for him an entrance into the esteem and confidence of all who knew him. His attractive address, and quiet consideration, made friends for him on every hand. A score of new courtesies every day unconsciously called attention to his value. That is why the shrewd man of the world ventured the foregoing opinion.—Selected.

"How nice this cake is! Would you be willing to give me your recipe for it?" asked a visitor at the tea table of old Phoebe Taft. "Why, certainly. It's as easy as nothing to make it. I just take as much flour as I think I'll need, and quite a little dab o' butter, and a pinch or two o' creamy-tartar, an' sev'ral eggs if they're plenty, an' less if they ain't, an' mebbe a mite o' salt, an' stir 'em until I git tired, an' bake it in an average oven until I think it's done. That's all there is to it."—Harper's Bazar.

A little boy who had been blowing bubbles all the morning, tiring of play, and suddenly growing serious, said, "Read me that story about heaven, it it's so glorious." "I will," said the mother, but first tell me, did you take the soap "out of the water?" "Oh, yeh; I'm pretty sure I did." The mother read the description of the beautiful city, the streets of gold the gates of pearl. He listened with delight, but when she came to the words, "No one can enter there who loveth or maketh a lie," bounding up, he said, "I gueth I'll go and thee about that thoap!"—Northwestern Monthly.

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The Farm.

August Floriculture.

This is the month for the planting of bulbs for the next spring's blossoming and for transplanting peonies.

Our method is to remove all the earth from the beds the depth of the spade, beginning a little distance from the edge, that bulbs and roots may not be injured, for they have a way of throwing up leaves and flower stalks which does not always indicate their exact location.

The beds are then filled with rich garden soil, as undecomposed manure in contact with bulbs destroy them.

Each variety should be by itself, if blossoms for cutting are desired.

For several years a large bed of sweet scented double red tulips near the border of the lawn has been perfect in its season, but this spring soon after the bulbs formed the leaves died, until nearly all the plants were destroyed: digging down to ascertain the cause, we found many tunnels and no bulbs; some animal had eaten them.

In making new beds this month for bulbs we shall make the underground edge rodent proof by means of stones, bricks or boards; then place the bulbs from four to six inches below the surface, then the thoroughly pulverized soil shall be filled in; the top should be slightly rounded, so that water may not stand on the beds, for the action of frost seems to cause the turf to rise or the earth to sink and if level at the time of starting a sink holding water will certainly result.

By properly arranging the beds artistic results may be obtained. The different shadings of hyacinths—the blues, the reds, and the white—a circular bed of tulips arranged from the deep maroon through the reds to white; the yellows and white, or the white alone, may contrast with a nearby bed of scillas, or bell hyacinths.

We grow narcissus and love them for their long continued bloom; the lily of the valley attracts cut worms, but we have abundance of bloom since we learned that boards set lengthwise under the ground to define the edges of the bed was a sure protection.

Vines are grown to perfection in a rocky covering top and sides, and grows better each year if undisturbed.

Lilium auratum, album, precox rosacea and many other varieties give better satisfaction if transplanted this month.

Crocuses are best set in turf; make holes with a spud in the lawn, put a crocus in each hole, and next spring you will be delighted with the purple and gold effects in a deep green.

In removing peonies take care not to break the roots; one gardener says that if a plant is cut around with a spade a week before removal "little knobs" will be formed and will be a means of producing new roots.

In all cases an old top growth must be removed and the peony set deeper, in order that the crown may be entirely covered.

August setting insures certain "rooting" before the ground freezes, and August blossoms the next blossoming season.—(A. S. Parker.

The Loss of the Bee's Sting.

That a bee dies soon after losing its sting has been very confidently and repeatedly asserted. In fact, it has been considered by many a "settled fact" and so has been reiterated without question. Up to within the last ten or fifteen years nearly all believed that a bee that had stung any one must surely die, for in leaving the sting as the honey bee nearly always does in stinging an animal, a part of the intestines was supposed to be left with the sting, poison sac, etc., from which it was argued that the bee could not live. This seemed so reasonable that I formerly believed the idea which prevailed was true until one day after a bee had stung me, leaving its sting, it came to attack me again and again with all the fury and vengeance possible for a bee to work itself up to, getting in my hair and singing away as only an angry bee can sing, which will make the cold chills run up and down the back of the most hardened bee-keeper. As the bee apparently had no thought of dying, it was caught and caged with two or three others, and kept a week or so to see what would become of the matter. At the end of the week it was apparently just as lively and healthy as any of the rest, when all the bees were set at liberty.

Nature understands her work much better than we do, and it now appears to me that it was so ordained that the sting,

poison sac and contents might be torn away from the bee and yet it remain as perfect in every other way, save the defending of its home, as it ever was. If such was the case we can readily appreciate the carelessness manifested in rushing to an attack upon slight provocation, rather than ascribing so much to the patriotism of "home protection" resulting in "the death of hundreds and thousands" of their numbers, which has been the idea of the past. Whether bees having lost their sting gather honey or not, or whether they are allowed to live in the hive without their weapon of defence, is something which would be next to if not quite impossible to tell, for in this case we have no means of keeping track of an individual bee.

I have often seen bees which have either stung me or into my clothing so as to lose their stings alight back on their combs without any molestation by the other bees, save some little irritation from the perfume of poison in the air, having watched such for several minutes. If they did not then try to evict them from the hive, when would it be done?—(Cleanings and Bee Culture.

Thinning Tomatoes Increases Size.

Twenty-five tomato plants at the Arkansas Experiment station were grown in well cultivated soil which had been fertilized three years ago for vegetables of various kinds. Before the crop of tomatoes was planted it was given a free application of commercial fertilizer. The lateral branches below the first cluster were pruned off with a sharp knife. The plants were tied to stakes and sprayed occasionally with Bordeaux mixture. With another lot, the treatment was the same except that not more than two or three fruits were allowed to grow on one cluster. Thinning was done when the tomatoes were one-half and three quarter inches in diameter. The deficient rainfalls and high temperatures in July affected the thinned plants less than those not thinned. The results of the tests were greatly in favor of thinning the fruit, so far as single specimens were concerned. The average weight of a single tomato on a thinned plant was about fifteen and three-fourths ounces; while on the plant not thinned the average weight was six and three-fourths ounces. Taking the total amount of fruit produced per vine, it was shown that when the fruit was not thinned each vine produced ten and one-half pounds while where the fruit was thinned each vine produced only nine and one-half pounds. The better appearance of the thinned fruit and the smaller amount of waste make it advisable to thin according to C. L. Newman in Bulletin No. 56—American Agriculturist.

Pear and Apple Blight.

The very nature of the disease renders the treatment very difficult. The germs are so small that they may be carried by insects, by wind, and very easily by contact from the diseased trees to the growing tips and blossoms of others in the same orchard. It should be stated here that the germ usually finds tree entrance through the growing tips and blossoms. Occasionally one will see a patch of dead bark surrounding a little tuft of leaves on the main branches or stem of the apple tree. It was through these leaves, probably by means of a drop of water, that the bacterium was able to affect an entrance into the circulation of the tree. The disease manifests itself in various ways, and this latter form is sometimes called "body blight." It is a rather more severe type than that which affects the twigs and young branches.

In considering remedies the first thing is to prevent its spread by lessening the amount of germ producing affected branches, and twigs as soon as discovered should be cut out and destroyed by burning. It is necessary in order to eradicate the disease entirely to cut twelve or fifteen inches below the point at which the bark shows discoloration. Care should be taken in making this cutting that the germs from the diseased portion are not carried down by the knife and transplanted into the healthy wood below. Another general practice which may have an important bearing upon the presence or absence of pear blight is the character of the cultivation given the orchard.

If the trees are growing very vigorously and are much affected by blight, it may be wise to seed down the orchard with clover and timothy in order to check the superabundant growth and encourage the ripening of the wood. Briefly, then, all affected branches should be cut and burned. In the autumn it is wise to get over the trees and cut out the stubs or branches which show that the bark has been injured more or less by the blight. The cut sur-

face should be covered with some mineral paint. Spraying with fungicides is impracticable, because it is impossible to kill the rapidly developing foliage constantly covered.—(John Craig in Wallace's Farmer.

Since the outbreak of the plague at Oporto, Portugal, there have been twenty-six cases and eleven deaths from the disease.

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STRONG NERVES AND PURE BLOOD MARK THE STRONG AND HEALTHY.

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HAVE YOU WEAK LUNGS?

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

Nearly everybody you meet will regard it as a kind of an insult to be asked if they have weak lungs. All seem to have a full faith in the soundness of their own breathing machine. In cases of trouble they will admit there is a "heavy cold," a "touch of bronchitis," or even a "spell of asthma," but as to weak or unsound lungs—never—never. Even the poor consumptive, whose cheeks are wasted, hollow, and bear the hectic flush of doom, will assure you with glistening eyes that his cold is on the mend, and he will be all right when the weather changes.

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

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

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

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

I was CURED of painful Goitre by MINARD'S LINIMENT. BYARD McMULLIN.

Chatham, Ont.

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Walsh, Ont.

I was CURED of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

J. H. BAILEY.

Parkdale, Ont.

Permanent Cure of Cancer.



Some twelve years ago Mrs. Elizabeth Gilhula, wife of the postmaster of Buxton, Ont., was taken ill with an obscure stomach trouble which her physicians pronounced cancer of the stomach and informed her that her lease of life would be short.

On the advice of friends she commenced taking Burdock Blood Bitters. The results that followed were little short of marvellous. Her strength and vigor returned and in a short time she was completely cured. Mrs. Gilhula is to-day in the full enjoyment of good health, and in all these years there has not been the slightest return of the trouble.

Here is the letter Mrs. Gilhula wrote at the time of her cure:

"About four years ago I was taken sick with stomach trouble and consulted several of the leading physicians here, all of whom pronounced the disease to be cancer of the stomach of an incurable nature, and told me that it was hardly to be expected that I could live long. Afterward the two doctors who were attending me gave me up to die.

"By the advice of some of my friends, who knew of the virtues of Burdock Blood Bitters, I was induced to try it, and I am now happy to say that after using part of the first bottle I felt so much better I was able to get up. I am thankful to state that I am completely cured of the disease by the use of B. B. B., although it had baffled the doctors for a long time. I am firmly convinced that Burdock Blood Bitters saved my life."

Here is the letter received from her a short time ago:

"I am still in good health. I thank Burdock Blood Bitters for saving my life twelve years ago, and highly recommend it to other sufferers from stomach troubles of any kind." ELIZABETH GILHULA.

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News Summary

Captain Smith, R. N. R., gave his decision in the case of the wrecked steamer Merrinack, suspending the certificate of the captain, Thomas A. Purcell, for three months. Second Officer Goulding is censured for not acting promptly in warning the master that the last cast of the lead was in very shallow water, he having admitted that three minutes had elapsed before he reached the bridge to report to the captain.

Howard, aged 6, son of Fred Sadler, died at Ellsworth, Me., as a result of drinking water from a brook that had been poisoned by the carcass of a horse.

The reinforcements of troops sent to the front by the government of Santo Domingo have been defeated and driven back at Monte Cristi.

The government of the Transvaal is making strenuous efforts to persuade the Portuguese authorities at Delagoa Bay to permit the passing of ammunition. President Kruger has wired a personal request to that effect, stating a modus vivendi with Great Britain is assured. Two thousand cases of arms are due to arrive in Delagoa Bay from Hamburg on July 5th.

Russel Sage who rounded his eighty-third year recently, manages an estate valued at \$100,000,000 with the assistance of a few clerks. It is said he rarely makes a mistake of any kind. The secret of his clear-headedness and high health, told in a few words, is temperate living and regular hours. He insists that he feels as young as he did fifty years ago, and yet he has been a constant worker. Holidays have been rare in his active life, but he is very fond of driving, and has as keen an eye for a fine horse as the sharpest horseman. Mr. Sage insists that sleep is essential to long life, peace and prosperity; consequently, he permits nothing to interfere with his rest.

A WOMAN'S SUFFERING.

Was Troubled With Palpitation of the Heart, Extreme Weakness and Nervous Headaches.

In the little hamlet of Montrose, Welland County, resides a lady who gives much praise to the curative power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The subject of this testimony is Mrs. Richard Hanna, an estimable lady who has resided in that locality for many years. A reporter seeking an interview with Mrs. Hanna found her willing to give full details, which are given in her own words. Five years ago I was taken ill. I attributed the trouble at the time to an injury sustained by a fall. Time went on and I did not get better. The symptoms of my complaint were palpitation of the heart, extreme weakness, stomach troubles and terrible headaches. I was very nervous, had no appetite and experienced much wakefulness at night. Finally I was compelled to take to my bed, being too weak to sit up any longer. In this condition I was treated at different times by three doctors, and took a great quantity of medicine but realized no benefit. Not one of my neighbors thought I would get well. In the meantime I thought myself that death would soon end my sufferings. One day Mrs. Smith, of Port Robertson came to see me and persuaded my husband to procure for me some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and he purchased six boxes. After taking the six boxes I had improved very much and was able to be up, though yet too-weak to walk. I sent for another six boxes and as a result consider my cure complete. I can relish food better, sleep soundly, and stand more fatigue than I could for years previous. Although I have passed the meridian of life I feel as healthy as when I was in my twenties. With great pleasure and a grateful heart I give this testimony.

The public is cautioned against numerous pink colored imitations of these famous pills. The genuine are sold only in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the words "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." If your dealer does not have them they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES



Printed on Heavy Linen Paper, 8 x 11 inches at 30c. per dozen. For sale by PATERSON & CO., Printers. 92 Germain Street St. John, N. B.

Sir Charles Tupper will leave England for this country Sept. 7.

Business failures in the Dominion this week numbered twenty, against twenty-seven in the corresponding week of 1898.

The Legislative Council of Western Australia to-day passed a bill enfranchising women.

Simeon Davies, uncle of Sir Louis, and one of the oldest citizens of Charlotte-town, died Saturday morning.

From all parts of western New York reports are being received of great damage done to crops by the continued dry weather and heavy losses from forest fires.

Louis Marks, the Klondyke correspondent of the Financial News, of London, Eng., who has arrived at Vancouver from the north, says that the output this year will be over \$20,000,000.

Japan's new law regulating all faiths and belief has gone into effect. According to it, all sects, pagan or Christian, are placed under the absolute control of the local governor. Without his permission even a church cannot be built or meetings held.

At Freeport, Ont., Thursday night, Mrs. Watson started a fire with coal oil, when the can exploded, setting her clothes in a blaze. She lingered in dreadful agony till Friday morning, when she died. Mrs. Watson was forty years of age and leaves seven children.

One of the most terrific hail and wind storms ever known in the district visited Stony Creek, N. W. T., Thursday night. All grain was utterly destroyed, a number of houses demolished and a young man named Smith killed. Several others are also reported killed.

Owing to recent rains in northern Alberta, N. W. T., and in the mountains, the Saskatchewan river has overflowed. Steamer Northwest has been wrecked and the river is full of miners' shacks, cordwood and lumber. Edmonton is partly flooded and people living in the low-lying parts are prepared to move out.

The Government has awarded a four years' contract to the Canadian Development Company for the conveyance of mails to and from Dawson by Skaguay and the Upper Yukon route. The company is building posts twenty miles apart and securing dog and horse teams for the winter service.

Mr. Alex. McNaughton, ex-travelling auditor of the I. C. R., died at Moncton Sunday. Mr. McNaughton for a year on account of ill health has been working in the audit office. He was 74 years of age and was from St. John. He leaves a family of four children. He was engaged in railway work nearly all his life, and was well known and highly respected.

The New York Board of Education is very quietly doing a work among the children of the slums that is expected to eventually make a different east side and a different New York. The boys and girls of the primary grades in the public schools are being taught, scientifically and thoroughly, how to care for their baby brothers and sisters and how to keep their homes attractive and in good order.

Another sad drowning fatality was added to the long list on Sunday afternoon when Melvin Stackhouse, nineteen years of age, lost his life while bathing at the second Loch Lomond lake. The young fellow with several companions was swimming in the lake, when he suddenly was either taken with a cramp or became tired, for he sank before his comrades could give him any assistance. His body was shortly afterwards recovered and taken to the residence of his father, Mr. George Stackhouse, who lives in that vicinity.

Another valuable life was lost Sunday by drowning. This time the accident was at the Kennebecasis and the victim was Arthur Brass, the nineteen year old son of Mrs. E. I. Brass, of Brookville. Sunday morning he and John Downey went for a row in an outrigger skiff, and when near Hunter's beach young Brass caught a crab and the boat upset. Both got on the overturned craft and started to paddle to shore with their hands. Downey heard a splash and turning round saw that young Brass had fallen off. He sank immediately and did not rise. Downey at once gave an alarm, but a long time elapsed before grappling irons were secured and in the afternoon the body was recovered in ten feet of water and only about twenty five feet from the shore. Coroner Roberts viewed the remains and expressed the opinion that death resulted from heart failure, which caused Mr. Brass to fall from the skiff. Mr. Brass was a fine young man, and was greatly respected by all his companions and friends. He was the only son at home. The family have the sympathy of the community in their loss.

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