

Messenger and Visitor.

First Baptist Church
care R. N. Beckwith
121 Dresden Row

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PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

Attempted Assassination.

The news flashed over the electric wires to all parts of the world last Friday evening, that the President of the United States had fallen by the bullet of an assassin, was a sad shock to the people of all civilized lands, and, in all parts of the English-speaking world especially, inspired strong feelings of revulsion and horror, mingled with keen sympathy for the afflicted nation and the stricken President and his family. The dastardly and murderous act was committed about four o'clock on Friday afternoon in the Temple of Music, in connection with the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, where the President was holding a public reception. "Standing in the midst of crowds numbering thousands, surrounded by every evidence of goodwill, pressed by a motley throng of people, showered with the expressions of love and loyalty, besieged by multitudes all eager to clasp his hand—amid these surroundings and with the ever recurring plaudits of an admiring army of sight-seers ringing in his ears, the blow of the assassin fell." The would-be assassin is described as a man of medium size and ordinary appearance, plainly dressed in black. And it was observed that one hand was swathed in a handkerchief. He worked his way through the people up to the edge of the dais until he was within two feet of the President whom he had approached apparently with the purpose of greeting him. The President smiled and extended his hand to the man who had come to take his life. Then suddenly the sharp report of a revolver rang out above the hum of voices and all other sounds in the building. Two shots were fired, both of which took effect in the body of the President. The man was at once overpowered amid great excitement, and taken into custody. He gave his name as Fried Nieman, but his real name is said to be Leon Czolgosse. His home is in Cleveland and he is said to be an avowed anarchist and an ardent disciple of Emma Goldman. He declares that he had no confederates in the crime, but acted entirely upon his own responsibility. Whether or not his story in this respect is true, it is the present object of the police authorities to ascertain. The man appears not to be insane except in the sense that all anarchists are insane. The President after being shot was able to walk unassisted to a seat, sought to calm the excitement of those around him and expressed the opinion that he was not seriously injured. An examination disclosed the fact that one bullet had glanced from the breast bone, doing little injury. The other wound was much more serious. The bullet had passed through the stomach, causing two ruptures in that organ. These wounds the surgeons were able to treat satisfactorily; the principal danger is connected with the position of the bullet, which has not been located. The condition of the President, as far as learned at present writing, is however very encouraging, and while there is still room for grave anxiety, he is said to be resting well and good hopes are entertained for his ultimate recovery.—It is such an event as this, and that which recently befel in the death of the revered sovereign of the British Empire, that reveals the sense of kinship and the feeling of profound sympathy between all the branches of the English-speaking people. The hearts of the people of Canada are deeply touched on this occasion, not only because of the horrible character of the assassin's deed, the dastardly blow aimed at a free and enlightened Government, and because of their sympathy with a neighboring, closely related and friendly people, but because also of the high esteem and cordial regard which is so generally felt toward President McKinley personally, as a statesman who has exercised the functions of rulership with dignity, courtesy and distinguished ability, with a friendly and just regard for the rights and the feelings of other nations, and as a gentleman who in his personal character embraces virtues which compel the

respect of the Christian world. To Mrs. McKinley, so recently at death's door by reason of illness, the hearts of all our people will go out at this sad time in the kindest sympathy.

Apples.

The prospect for those orchardists who have been able to raise this year even a very moderate crop of winter fruit would seem to be a cheerful one. The shortness of the crop in most of the apple-growing sections of this continent—and we believe similar conditions prevail largely in Europe—will doubtless insure high prices. The New York Commercial Advertiser states that those who are conversant with the situation estimate the apple crop of 1901 in the United States at 10,000,000 barrels, or at the most 12,500,000, as compared with a gathered harvest of between 50 and 60 million barrels last year, and then a considerable percentage of the crop was allowed to waste in the orchards because the prices at which apples were selling would not pay for marketing the cheaper varieties. There will probably be but little marketable fruit this year for which there will not be a demand, while good apples of the choicer varieties are likely to command excellent prices. The rates ruling in the local market at present support this expectation. Nova Scotia is estimated to have about three quarters of a crop of apples this year, but that will likely yield more to the growers than a full crop has done in years when the world's crop generally was large.

A Projected Fast Line.

In respect to the new fast line of steamships whose promoters not long since obtained from the House of Lords permission to build docks at Bearhaven, Ireland, the Montreal Witness quotes the London Daily Mail as authority for the statement that the line is to run from New York to a German port, having Sydney, in Nova Scotia, Bearhaven, in Ireland, and probably Dover, in England, as ports of call. At Sydney it would take on the trans-Atlantic mail, which it would put off at Bearhaven, together with hurried passengers. Dover would not only be its English port but a port at which passengers for France and the south of Europe would disembark. The new masonry pier at Dover, which runs nearly three thousand feet to sea and encloses nearly seventy-five acres of water, is to be completed next month. This basin will have a depth of nearly forty feet at extreme low water. The Liverpool Courier also, which, The Witness says, would naturally desire to discredit a scheme which does not treat Liverpool as the necessary port of departure for all great trans-Atlantic lines, nevertheless quotes another paper as not viewing it as a chimerical project, and as discussing it as something practicable and sure to be carried out in the near future. The Dublin 'Express' says that the Irish Electric Company has completed surveys for the necessary links to connect Bearhaven with the eastern ports of Ireland and calculates that the distance from London to Bearhaven will be covered in fourteen and a half hours. It believes that the intention is to run a weekly service of four and a half day boats to New York, and that later a weekly service of three and a half days will be established to Halifax.

Canada and the Glasgow Exhibition.

Of the colonies represented at Glasgow Exhibition Canada ranks first as to the extent and value of her exhibits. The exhibit of Canadian food products occupies a space of 2000 square feet, and the manner in which the exhibits are arranged is such as immediately to attract attention. Large pyramids of flour, oatmeal, cheese, honey, etc., very attractively displayed are surrounded by upright cases containing an immense quantity of canned and preserved foods. Nearby is a large stand of bacon, hams and cured meats, while the most im-

portant part of the exhibit, the cold storage plant and refrigerating chamber, is placed along side, so as to afford a practical demonstration of the facilities now at the command of the Canadian producer. Inside the refrigerating chamber, (which contains some 600 square feet of space) is shown a large number of perishable products:—meat, eggs, butter, cheese, condensed milk, apples and other fresh fruits and canned meats, vegetables and fruits of all kinds. The system of cold storage adopted is known as the "Linde System of Refrigeration," and is that adopted by the Canadian government. It is simple economical, and easily explained by Sevigny, the official in charge, to the large crowds daily visiting the exhibition. At the exhibition merchants of all kinds are having a first class opportunity of studying what Canada can produce, and the benefit already derived by exhibiting firms is very gratifying. One alone (The Wm. Davies Co., Ltd., of Toronto), find that their business in hams and bacon has more than trebled in Scotland since the opening of the exhibition, while their sales in England are increasing rapidly. Over 200 retailers in Scotland, it is said, are now selling all the Canadian cured meats they can get, and the exhibition is leading to an immense amount of trade in many lines, especially in flour, eggs, bacon and canned meats, so that the country is already feeling quite sensibly the benefits of the advertising it is receiving in connection with the exhibition.

Prince Chun at Potsdam.

Among the events of the past week which will have a place in history is the interview at Potsdam between the German Emperor and Prince Chun, the special Envoy of the Emperor of China. The object of Prince Chun's visit to Berlin was to present, in the name of his Imperial master, a humble apology to Germany for the murder in Peking last year of Baron Von Ketteler, the German Minister to China. The interview was evidently arranged with a view to impressing most profoundly the Chinese envoy with the solemnity of the occasion and "the dread and fear" of the offended Emperor. The Kaiser, we are told, sat on his throne surrounded by the Princes of the royal house and his glittering court. He did not rise to receive Prince Chun, and, beyond fixing his eyes upon him, never moved at all as the Chinese envoy crossed the great hall, bowing low several times and holding in his hands a letter from the Chinese Emperor written upon yellow silk. Prince Chun was evidently impressed, and his voice shook as he made his exculpatory speech which was translated by the Chinese Minister. The Emperor's letter was partly explanatory and partly apologetic, professed "shame and penitence" on account of the death of the German Minister and expressed the hope that his German Majesty's indignation would be replaced by the old friendship and that the relations of the two empires might become more extensive, intimate and beneficial than ever before. The Kaiser's reply, which he delivered seated and in a severe ringing voice, was austere and impressive, reminding the Envoy of the enormity of China's offence in the assassination by a Chinese soldier acting under superior command, of a Minister of a friendly power. He accepted the assurance that the Chinese Emperor had stood aloof from that crime and the acts of violence which had followed against the Legations and peaceful foreigners in China. "All the greater," said the Kaiser, "the guilt resting upon his advisers and his government. The latter must not delude themselves with the belief that they are able to obtain atonement and pardon for their guilt by the expiatory mission alone. They will be judged by their future conduct in accordance with the laws of nations."

The Christian Life.

BY REV. O. P. BROWN.

"If by any means I might attain unto the resurrection of the dead, not as though I had already attained, either were already perfect; but I follow after, if that I may apprehend that for which also I was apprehended of Christ Jesus. Brethren, I count not myself to have apprehended; but this one thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus. Let us therefore, as many as be perfect, be thus minded." Phil. 3:11-15

As interpreted by this passage the Christian life is not "instantaneous and entire sanctification;" sinlessness, but progressiveness. A life unfolding within a life: reaching outward and carrying the whole man onward to incorruptibility and holiness. But if other passages can be found which give a different coloring to this one, and if instantaneous and entire sanctification or perfect holiness as taught by some can be attained in this present life, let us by all means open our hearts to such a boon, as there is ample room for improvement in the church of to-day.

However, on closer examination of this question we find there is a number of different conceptions, as to what constitutes sanctification or holiness, entertained by those who claim this higher life. An experience that might mean sanctification to the mind of one may differ from that which means sanctification to the mind of another. Hence the words Sanctify and Holy have different meanings in the mouths of different claimants of holiness. To my mind this question as presented by its advocate verifies this statement.

In view of this we must turn to Scripture and ascertain if possible what these words meant in the mouths of the inspired writers. What these terms mean to men now should matter little to us, but what they meant to the writers of God's Word is of vast importance. In I Cor. 7:14, we find both words Sanctify and Holy used with totally different meanings from those given by the advocates of the so-called "higher life." Here Paul says "The unbelieving husband is sanctified by the believing wife, and the unbelieving wife is sanctified by the believing husband." Now does he mean to tell us the faith of one will make wholly sinless the other? If this word always means sinless evidently that is what he says. But since there is nothing clearer in all the teachings of Christ and the Bible, than that every one must answer before God according to his own sins and not that of another, he cannot understand the word sanctified always to mean made sinless, and of course must be using it with a different signification.

The occasion of this word will help us understand it. In the Corinthian church the notion had obtained that if one became a Christian he should no longer live in the marriage relation with another who was not a Christian, *i. e.*, a heathen. Paul had often said "The Christian was married unto Christ," hence they inferred he should be divorced from all others. This view the apostle saw would lead to a series of divorce cases in the church, for it was then as now, often one became a Christian while the other did not. Hence he writes to correct this dangerous error, telling them "The one is sanctified by the other." Not that one is made spiritually clean or sinless by the other's faith, but in relation to each other as husband and wife they have become sacred; the marriage union which hitherto was a heathen rite, and might be violated any time or worse, openly disregarded, has been made inviolable by virtue of either husband or wife having become a believer. It has been confirmed, sealed. Before it was a heathen rite, now it is a sacred union. By this we see that "Sanctified" is used here as confirmed, sealed or consecrated.

In John 17:19 we read, "And for their sakes I sanctify myself." Did Christ mean that for their sakes he would make himself sinless? No: for he had always been sinless. He had been holy, but now by his life he confirmed, sealed that life appointed him, or consecrated himself to it. If here the word means sinless it implies he had been a sinner, for it would read, "And for their sakes I make myself sinless," or "purify myself." This could not be so, as he was always sinless, always pure, he had always been separated from sinners. But here again it is used as consecrate, or confirm, or rather seal to set apart, and does not in the slightest imply that Christ meant to make himself sinless.

He had lived to set the seal of approval upon the life which God had appointed him, but now he was to confirm it by his death, to seal it with his blood: hence he says "And for their sakes I sanctify myself." And further he says "That they too may be sanctified through the truth," *i. e.*, that they also may be sealed through the truth. God had chosen his children before the foundation of the world, but they must be sealed through the truth.

Suffice it to say, without burdening this part of the subject with proof texts, that in these three important passages the word sanctify is not used once in the sense of becoming sinless. We have brought three witnesses

and they all testify to the same. Let every careful and candid reader examine the Scripture use of this word for himself, and he will find that in the vast majority of places it is used as consecrate, confirm, or seal, *i. e.*, "seal to set apart."

Turning now to the word holy, we find in this seventh chapter of first Corinthians and fourteenth verse, that the children are holy because of the faith either of father or mother. Now does Paul mean to say a believer's child is sinless—spiritually pure—because of the parents' faith? No. Not at all. But he simply says they are legitimate. The sentence reads, "The unbelieving husband is sanctified by the believing wife, and the unbelieving wife is sanctified by the believing husband, or else were your children unclean, but now are they holy." That is: if by one becoming a Christian consubstantial union is dissolved their children are unclean, or illegitimate; but as the nuptial tie by the faith of one or the other has been sealed, confirmed, their children are holy or legitimate.

We have discovered by this that *holy* as used here means simply legitimate, or proper: not spiritually but filially. Hence we see with what freedom both *sanctify* and *holy* are used in the Bible.

What we have said so far has been rather negative than positive in its relation to the Christian life. From these introductory remarks we may infer that Scripture does not teach spiritual purity is meant wherever the words sanctify or holy occur.

However our present object is not so much to state what is not, but what is—with such proof texts as may be deemed necessary for clearness—the state and condition of the true Christian as ascertained by Scripture.

In the text before us we read—"If by any means I might attain unto the resurrection of the dead." Evidently the writer of these words had not attained unto the resurrection of the dead. It was something in the future for him. But had he not attained unto the "newness of life" or unto the new life? Yes. But that is not the resurrection of the dead, or the state of the resurrection of the dead. Paul was at this time a regenerate soul, and born again: one who had passed from death unto life, but yet the state of the resurrection was to come. Then does not regeneration do all for us that can be done? No. There are other blessings to follow. Regeneration is the inducing with a higher life, a life from above, but is not the laying off, or the making over of the fleshy man. This truth seems to be very vaguely apprehended by many Christians. The work of the Spirit is confounded with the gift of the Spirit. The first thing God's grace does for us is to give us a new life: really a new person: a controlling Spirit; which reanimates the fallen and withered soul of man and presses it into the service of God. "I live; yet not I, but Christ liveth in me." "The first man Adam was made a living soul; the last Adam was made a quickening spirit."

In John 3:3, Christ says "Except a man be born anew he cannot see the kingdom of heaven," and when Nicodemus marvels at this, and asks "How can a man be born when he is old," Christ explains it to him by his reply—"That which is born of the flesh is flesh, and that which is born of the spirit is spirit." That is: what is born of the flesh must ever remain flesh, and that which is born of the spirit must ever remain spirit. Or, in other words: he says "what I have said about a new birth has nothing whatever to do with a transformation, or a making anew the fleshy man. He was born of the flesh and of course must ever be flesh with all its weaknesses, and failures: fitted for death, while on the other hand that which is born of the spirit cannot be other than spirit, pure and holy, separate from sinners, fitted for the kingdom of heaven."

Yes regeneration does not make the old nature over (that is the Nicodemus view of it) but gives us a new creature. We are "new creatures in Christ Jesus." Nevertheless it seems to be a general impression among Christians that regeneration is a renovation of the old nature. Yet we would not say the renovation of an old building was to make a new one, or the making a new one the renovation of an old. Why then should we think to be born anew is to improve the old nature, or the improving the old nature being born anew? The Christian has been born once of the flesh, and become partaker of all that is flesh, and once of the spirit, and become partaker of all that is spirit. He has been the subject of two births giving existence to two natures. Hence he is a twofold being: of the flesh outwardly, and of the spirit inwardly. The outward man is prone to sin, the inward man lives unto God. Paul says: "In me (that is in my flesh) dwelleth no good thing: for to will is present with me; but how to perform that which is good I find not." "The carnal mind is enmity against God: for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be." Further, John tells us "If we say we have no sin we deceive ourselves and the truth is not in us. And if we (i. e., John and those to whom he is writing) say we have not sinned, we make him a liar, and his word is not in us."

Of the spiritual man though we read something better: for he is sinless. Paul in speaking of him says "But I delight in the law of God after the inward man," and John tells us "Whosoever is born of God doth not commit sin; for his seed remaineth in him; and he cannot sin because he is born of God." We know John has reference here to the "inward man" of whom Paul speaks: because he says "Whosoever is born of God," and Christ tells us "only that which is born of the spirit is of God."

If this be not the Bible teaching the first epistle of John must be paradoxical: for in its first chapter we read "If we say we have no sin we deceive ourselves,"

while in the fifth he tells us "He who is born of God sinneth not and the evil one cannot touch him." But evidently the one passage has reference to the Christian as a church member militant, and a citizen: a man of flesh and bones; the other to be man who is "born of God," or "of the spirit": the inner man.

Are we then to infer from this that we may live unto sin after the flesh, and unto God after spirit? No: because "There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the spirit." Paul sees that the spiritual being will predominate. That the Christian will be led to him and John says "If we say we have fellowship with him, and walk in darkness we lie and do not the truth. The proof that we have the new nature within us is its outward manifestation. As the steam overcomes the inertia of the engine, and yields it as if gravitation had lost its hold upon the iron, so the spirit becomes the powers that wield the Christian as if all earthward tendencies were eliminated, but as the engine has not shaken off gravitation but is going by a superior force, so the Christian has not gotten beyond the power of sin, but is led by virtue of a superior influence: the power of the spirit of God who is in him.

Now before Paul wrote "If by any means I might attain unto the resurrection of the dead, not as though I had already attained either were already perfect," he knew what it was to be thus under the power of this higher life; this spiritual life; this "man from above"; for in the verses preceding our text he says "But what things were gain to me those I count loss for Christ. Yes, doubtless, and I count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord, for whom I have suffered the loss of all things," and yet he strives to attain unto something beyond his present attainments. In the 10th and 11th verses he tells us that "He wants to know him, and the power of his resurrection, and the fellowship of his sufferings being made conformable unto his death: if by any means he might attain unto the resurrection of the dead."

He had realized one experience, he longs for another. The one was the regeneration of the soul, the other was the redemption of the body. The one was his present condition, the other his future state. This is clear from what he says in Rom. 8:29 "Even we ourselves groan within ourselves waiting for the adoption, to wit: the redemption of our bodies." Clearly there is to be a redemption of the body which was to Paul, and should be to us a high hope.

Why this "Redemption of the body?" because we are imperfect; if we were perfect it would not be necessary. But "As we have borne the image of the earthly we shall also bear the image of the heavenly. Now this I say brethren that flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God neither doeth corruption inherit incorruption. Behold I show you a mystery; we shall not all sleep, but we shall be changed, in a moment in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump: for the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible and we shall be changed. For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality. So when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written 'Death is swallowed up in victory, O death where is thy sting? O grave where is thy victory? The sting of death is sin, and the strength of sin is the law.' I Cor. 15:49-56. "Then shall be brought to pass that death has lost its sting, then shall be the total destruction of sin: for death's sting is sin, and to take away the sting of death is to destroy sin. This perfection, this triumph over sin, comes when? "Then" at the resurrection of the dead. Paul no doubt was thinking of this when he wrote "If by any means I might attain unto the resurrection of the dead, not as though I had already attained, either were already perfect, but I follow after if that I may apprehend that for which I was also apprehended of Christ Jesus."

Growing out of this truth set forth in these eleventh and twelfth verses of our text is his attitude expressed in the thirteenth to fifteenth verses. He says, "Brethren I count not myself to have apprehended: but this one thing I do forgetting those things which are behind and reaching forth unto those things which are before. I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus. Let us therefore as many as be perfect be thus minded." The writer of these words believes the highest present attainment of the true Christian rests upon two things, namely: the forgetting of the past and the pressing toward the future. Those who have striven honestly to live righteously well know "to be thus minded" is the most perfect way to live. If we want to live the very highest Christian life we must learn to forget the past failures, and even successes: for to ever rue our short comings is discouraging, and to live on the success of other days retards present progress. Let us then "forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus," for this is the Christian life, the joyous life, the hopeful life to believe we shall be better next year than this. If the past has not been so bright yet our hopes are high: for we know "we shall come off more than conquerors through him that loved us."

"Let as many as be perfect be thus minded." Yes this is the perfect Christian life as it is the perfect rule for any life. A phalanx of young men had taken up the pursuit of art, and all made fair success but one, who after many vain attempts sought to know why he so miserably failed, and with a little reflection it was revealed: he could never see the rude and the crude about his work. It pleased him well until the prizes were awarded. So likewise, if we can not see the defects of our lives all may please us well until the great awarding day, while those who see theirs, and strive to overcome them in blending together the factors of life shall discern the true image of the Christ coming forth in them day by day. So let all who desire the highest, the most perfect, life here hold clearly before them the true ideal, forgetting the past, and the day will come when they by the grace of God being divested of corruptibility shall arise, and attain the incorruptible pattern which they have so long striven to make their own. "For" we know that when he shall appear we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is."

Report of Committee on Temperance presented to the Baptist Convention, Moncton, Aug. 27.

BY REV. O. N. CHIFFMAN.

Without preamble your committee would begin this report with a brief review of legislative history.

During the past year the realm of interest in temperance legislation has shifted from Ottawa to the provincial centres. Temperance people are beginning to think and apparently with justification, that nothing in the way of temperance enactment can be expected from the Dominion Government unless some means be successfully devised that will extort from the government such enactment. The past year has been a year of inaction. Prohibition, as a Dominion measure, was determined in the negative fourteen months ago. A resolution was, however, carried at the same session instructing parliament to improve the Canada Temperance Act, familiarly known as the Scott Act, so that it might be more effectively used in curtailing and controlling the liquor traffic. But the government does not apparently relish instruction from its own members any more than from the people who elect those members. Absolutely nothing has been done thus far towards carrying this resolution into effect. The Premier says it is because he has received no communication from the temperance people upon the subject. Two of the provinces have however taken things into their own hands and have passed provincial prohibitory measures. In Manitoba this law came into force, June 1st, 1901. The liquor party at once decided to test the legality of the measure and the courts decided that the Act was unconstitutional. An appeal was made to the Privy Council and the decision of this, the highest judicial authority, has not yet been received. Our own Island province brought into effect a similar but much shorter and somewhat less drastic measure on the 5th of June, 1901. This act brings P. E. I. under prohibition to the extent that no liquor for beverage purposes can be sold in the country and that no liquor can be manufactured in the province for sale within its boundaries. When this law came into effect all the province except the city of Charlottetown was under the Canada Temperance Act and as the Canada Temperance Act is a Dominion measure and has therefore precedence over the provincial act, the provincial prohibition act will apply for the present to Charlottetown alone. The whole province is practically however a prohibition province. In a recent interview Premier Farquharson expressed his belief in the constitutionality of the law and declared the government's readiness to stand by the Act and to fight all appeals even to the Privy Council if need be. The outcome in these two provinces will be watched with much interest. The conditions in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are practically the same as they were a year ago. Only two counties out of a total of eighteen in Nova Scotia issue licenses and in New Brunswick nine counties out of a total of fourteen are Scott Act counties.

THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM.

During the past year there has been considerable discussion in Canada as to the advisability of adopting the Gothenburg or some similar system in this country. The proposal does not appear to meet with widespread favor among temperance people. The Gothenburg system is commonly thought of as a government control and management of the liquor traffic. It is not government control in the sense that the government directly manages the traffic. It might properly be called a company system. By this system the government gives to companies the right to manufacture and sell liquor, the chief condition being that all profits above a certain percentage, 6 per cent. in Norway and Sweden, shall be devoted to lessening of taxes; or otherwise for the public benefit. It would take much more space than this report permits to go into the details of this system; but perhaps the most important truth for our consideration is that a careful estimate and comparison shows that, while the amount of liquor drinking has materially decreased in Norway and Sweden since this system has been adopted, the amount of drunkenness in the towns of these countries is to-day much greater than in the towns of Canada under the Scott Act or license system.

TEMPERANCE SENTIMENT.

What is the strength of temperance sentiment in our country to-day? This is an exceedingly difficult matter to gauge; but it is nevertheless a most important question to ask. Every other interest seems to be drawn in with the temperance cause. Few men appear to be sufficiently strong to allow their temperance sentiment to work without placing some condition upon its operation. Other interests do sway the will, despite the purposes of the heart to the contrary. This makes the difficulty of determining the degree of genuine temperance sentiment. Without doubt the results following the plebiscite vote have done much towards cooling off temperance ardor; and yet it seems equally certain that the desire in the hearts of the people for better temperance legislation was never greater than it is to-day. It is a matter of regret that temperance organizations and temperance societies

have been allowed to waver a little in their enthusiasm and zeal.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Your Committee would make the following recommendations:

- 1. That in the opinion of this Convention, representing the Baptist constituency of the Maritime Provinces, the total prohibition of the liquor traffic, as a Dominion measure, remains as the only happy solution of the liquor question.
2. That while these provinces represent a large part of the Scott Act constituency of the Dominion, a suitable petition be framed and forwarded to the Dominion Government, asking that the legislation authorized by parliament in July, 1900, for improving the Canada Temperance Act be speedily carried into effect.
3. That some system of pledging voters to withhold their votes from men who will not prove their willingness to support temperance legislation be suggested to our churches.
4. That temperance men be urged to take a more active and more unequivocal part in the selecting and nominating of candidates for government offices, whether Dominion or provincial or municipal interests be involved; and that at the primaries and the caucuses and the political conventions the temperance question be given the important place it deserves.
5. That the work of agitation and education in the interests of the temperance cause be encouraged through every laudable means; that pastors be recommended to preach frequently upon the subject; that pastors and laymen alike be urged to give their moral and physical support towards any worthy effort for the advancement of temperance principles.

Convention Committees and Boards.

APPOINTMENTS ON BOARDS AND STANDING COMMITTEES, MADE AT MONCTON, 1901.

- 1. Home Mission Board.—To retire in 1904:—Rev. A. Cohoon, *Rev. C. P. Wilson, Rev. W. J. Rutledge, I. C. Blackadar, Geo. G. Allen. To replace Rev. B. H. Thomas, to retire in 1903:—Rev. D. Price.
2. Foreign Mission Board.—To retire in 1904:—*Rev. J. W. Manning, D. D., *Rev. G. O. Gates, D. D., *A. H. Jones, *E. M. Sipprell, Rev. Alex. White (in place of Rev. M. C. Higgins, removed from N. B.). To retire in 1903:—Rev. S. McC. Black, D. D., in place of E. L. Rising, resigned. To retire in 1902:—Rev. D. Hutchinson, in place of Rev. Ira Smith, removed.
3. Governors of Acadia University.—To retire in 1910:—*H. C. Creed, M. A., (A) *Rev. F. M. Young, Ph. B., *Rev. A. Cohoon, M. A., *Wm. Cummings, Bsq., *E. D. King, M. A., K. C., (A) *C. W. Roscoe, M. A., (A) E. C. Whitman, Bsq., Rev. C. H. Day, M. A. To retire in 1907:—(A) *Rev. S. B. Kempton, D. D., in place of Rev. G. J. C. White, B. A., resigned. (Notified Dr. Kempton of all, Sept. 3.)
4. Ministerial Education Board.—To retire in 1904:—Rev. M. P. Freeman, *I. B. Oakes, *J. W. Barrs.
5. Board of Ministers' Annuity Fund and Ministerial Relief and Aid Fund.—To retire in 1904:—*J. C. Dumaresq, *William Davies, *Rev. E. M. Saunders, D. D., *E. D. Shand, E. D. King, K. C.
6. Com. on Obituaries.—Rev. J. H. Saunders, D. D., Rev. S. H. Cornwall, Rev. J. Clark.
7. Representatives from this Convention to convey fraternal greetings—(a) to the Free Baptist Conference of N. B.—Rev. J. H. McDonald, Rev. A. H. Hayward, Hon. H. R. Emmerson; (b) to the Free Will Baptist Conference of N. S.:—Rev. P. G. Mode, Rev. J. H. Saunders, D. D., Rev. E. A. McPhee, Rev. T. Trotter, D. D., Principal H. L. Brittain.
8. Com. on Temperance.—Rev. W. Camp, Rev. G. A. Lawson, Rev. E. F. Calder, J. Burgoyne, A. A. Wilson, Dr. McKenna.
9. To preach the Convention Sermon.—Rev. A. C. Chute, D. D., alternate, Rev. N. A. McNeill.
10. To represent the N. W. Missions in this Convention:—Rev. H. R. Hatch.
11. Com. on the State of the Denomination:—Rev. R. O. Morse, Rev. J. C. Spurr, Rev. M. Addison.
12. Com. on Travelling Arrangements:—H. E. Gross, A. T. Weldon.
13. Sunday-school Board:—Rev. J. D. Freeman, Rev. G. P. Raymond, Rev. J. H. McDonald, Rev. R. M. Bynon, Rev. W. R. Parker, E. D. King, K. C., Rev. H. G. Estabrook, Rev. Dr. Burch.
14. Press Committee:—Rev. H. F. Waring, J. Burgoyne, Rev. Addison F. Browne.
15. To represent this Convention on the Grand Ligne Mission Board:—Rev. J. H. Saunders, D. D.
16. Treasurers of Denominational Funds, including the 20th Century Fund:—Rev. A. Cohoon, for Nova Scotia, and Rev. J. W. Manning, D. D., for N. B. and P. E. I.
17. Com. on Publication of Year Book:—R. N. Beckwith, Rev. S. B. Kempton, D. D., John Burgoyne.
18. Committee of Arrangements:—The Pastor of the 1st Baptist Church, Yarmouth; the Pastors of the Yarmouth County Churches, and the President and Secretary of the Convention.
19. For Board of Home Missions:—Rev. A. C. Shaw in place of Rev. A. Cohoon, resigned.
20. To represent this Convention at the Ecumenical Baptist Congress in Edinburgh:—(Rev.) Prof. E. M. Kelstead, D. D., Hon. H. R. Emmerson.
21. Finance Committee:—Rev. T. Trotter, D. D., Rev. B. N. Nobles, E. M. Sipprell, Rev. J. H. Saunders, D. D., B. H. Eaton, D. C. L., K. C., Rev. E. M. Saunders, D. D., Arthur Simpson, F. W. Emmerson, J. J. Wallace, the Sec'y of the H. M. Board for N. S., the Sec'y of the F. M. Board, C. W. Roscoe, H. C. Creed, A. H. Jones, I. B. Fulton.
22. Committee to Supervise the raising of the 20th Century Fund:—Rev. W. N. Hutchins, the Treas. of Denom. Funds for N. B. and P. E. I., the Treas. of Denom. Funds for N. S., Rev. J. H. Saunders, D. D., Rev. H. R. Hatch, Rev. E. B. McLatchey, Rev. W. H. Warren.
*Re-appointed.
A.—Nominated by Associated Alumni.

"In Him Was Yea."

BY REV. C. A. S. DWIGHT.

In men are many doubts; it is refreshing, then, to hear of one in whom is the "yea" of an assured faith. "Yea" is a particle used to strengthen an affirmation. As applied to Christ it denotes that none of his mental processes were dubious, that no shadows of misgiving ever flitted obscuringly across his intellectual sky, and that no hesitation impeded his utterance. Jesus Christ was sure of his grounds, clear in his statements, urgent in his demands, impressive in his address and strenuous for truth. Never was he at a loss for a word or an idea or adrift upon the sea of speculation. In him was no equivocation, no quibbling, no uncertainty, but "in him was yea."

By this positivism of view and belief Christ himself was energized; and by the contagion of his own conviction he has in turn energized belief in many souls. He in whom was the "yea" of eternal surety has put a "yea" into the minds and hearts of multitudes who have learned of him to be sure of their God and of themselves. Heathenism has no yea; it has, at the best, only a cruel "nay," or a discouraging "perhaps." Agnosticism, scouting the very idea of a "yea," substitutes for its certainties the dubious interrogation point, which queries ceaselessly of all things.

Much of modern theological speculation stumbles at the "yea" and envelops the fact of Jesus in the fog of fancy, or the mists of an obscuring rhetoric. Where Jesus thought boldly and said clearly, if sharply, it is now fashionable to speculate mildly and to utter "dark sayings" politely and deprecatingly. Nebular Hypothesis is popular outside of astronomy. To reach reality too quick and violently is thought to be poor philosophy, or at least bad intellectual form.

Nevertheless, the eternal "yea" abides in Jesus, and in them who will have it from Jesus. Still, as in the days of Paul, it is better to be sure and safer than listless and lost. Better is it to be convinced of only one thing, if that thing is the sufficiency of Christ to save, than to be wise in all knowledges and ignorant of him. Agnosticism in science may be foolish and futile, Agnosticism in religion is fatal.

Modern-day iconoclasm mocks at positive affirmation, and raising all faiths to the ground, would attempt the construction of a shaky shaft of theory on the sinking sand of denial and negation. But Christian faith, yet unburied, yet unslain, accounts the firm foundation of a spiritual building to be, not the religion of a darkening "nay" nor the philosophy or theology of an untried theory, but the grace of him in whom was the certainty and calm of an uncreated, eternal "Yea."—Selected.

Vain Wish.

Depart! and come no more, Vain wish, to lead me wrong; I'll do and face the war Of life, and bide its thong. Depart, deceiving shade, And darken not my youth; Thy seeming crown doth fade To nothing 'fore the truth. On, on, in spite of thee, Vain wish—my life's disgrace— Unto the calling sea. My bark is swept away.

ARTHUR D. WILMOT.

In the Air.

There's a beautiful song in the air— It is rising from earth everywhere. From insect and bird, From sheep-fold and herd, From all life, in its forms bright and fair, Songs of praises are filling the air. There's a pitiful cry in the air— It is rising from hearts everywhere. In palace and cot, In saint and in sot, There are hearts breaking now in despair, Under burdens too heavy to bear. God has placed us just here—you and I— Shall we add to the praise, ease the cry? Withhold not in greed! Lift up the bruised reed! We shall help the world's need—you and I— When we add to its praise—ease its cry.

ANNIE E. FITCH.

Personal work is the warp and woof of Christian activity; therefore this important element of service has the largest place in the extension of Christ's kingdom, and every disciple of Jesus Christ is under obligation to engage in it. It does not necessarily involve the conversion of the person approached, but the attempt to win him, which is the ultimate object always in the mind of the worker. The work itself consists in directing the attention of men to him, and, with discretion, urging them to accept the invitation of the gospel and order their lives by its teaching.—S. M. Sayford.

Messenger and Visitor

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Jabbok and Peniel.

Good men and learned in the sphere of Biblical interpretation differ somewhat widely in their views as to the historicity of the stories of the lives of the patriarchs presented in Genesis, some holding that they are throughout veritable history, and others being inclined to admit more or less of a poetical or prophetic element woven in with the historical thread of the narrative. But whatever may be the character of Genesis as literature—whether purely historical or otherwise—it would seem quite impossible that any earnest student who comes to the study of this portion of the Bible with a sincere mind and a devout heart, can fail to find matter of the most valuable character for the instruction and inspiration of the religious life. This is especially true in the light of the other Old Testament and of the New Testament Scriptures.

Take, for example, that incident in the life of Jacob which affords the theme for study next Sunday in connection with the International Series of Sunday School lessons. It is a passage which arrests the thought of the devout student with a compelling power, and present in a most impressive and authoritative manner lessons of the highest importance to the life of faith. That story of Jacob's all night wrestling with the Nameless One, with the change of "Jacob" to "Israel" and of "Jabbok" to "Peniel," is one of the most significant and wonderful things in the whole course of the Old Testament Scriptures. No wonder that every earnest Bible student finds his thought powerfully drawn to this passage, and every devout worshipper feels that here he comes upon holy ground.

The great lesson taught here is the lesson of faith—the necessity of dependence upon God for any success or triumph which can be justly recognized as real and final. In the light of the narrative which precedes this incident, Jacob is the representative of a type of man not unfamiliar to us in these modern days. He is not an irreligious man. The element of faith lives in him. He recognizes God in the affairs of his life. He prays, and prays sincerely, for his prayers are answered; but he is far from perfect, and some of his imperfections take on a very uncomely character in the light of the law of love. He is a strong man,—astute, subtle, resourceful. If he believes in God he believes also very firmly in himself and in his destiny, and it does not trouble him if what spells gain for him spells loss for his neighbor. His temptations are to avarice and selfishness and to consequent guile and fraud in dealing with his fellowmen. We are not however to look upon Jacob as the type of a mere selfish worldly man who wants wealth merely for its own sake or for the sake of the luxury or the power which it will purchase. As we have seen, Jacob is a religious man. It is his desire—his ambition—to be the heir of Abraham and the servant of the Lord, to stand in the theocratic line and inherit the promises. He believes himself chosen of God to that high destiny, and, as the narrative shows, he has grounds for such belief. But he is not able to rest in the purpose of God and wait His time. His desire outruns the providential march of events, and so Jacob undertakes in his own way to hasten the divine programme, and Jacob's way, as it is easy to see, is a very bad one indeed. It is the way of doing evil that good may come. He thinks that he can materially hasten the maturing of God's purposes and the fulfilment of His promises by human finesse and fraud. He believes in God and supplicates the divine favor, but he believes rather more heartily in Jacob and his astuteness and resourcefulness.

We are no doubt inclined to look upon Jacob as a very fallible saint, if saint at all, criticise him severely for his sharp-dealing and deceit, and give ourselves airs of superior virtue as children of the fuller light and larger blessings of the Christian dispensation. But before we pass our final judgment on Jacob, it might be well to submit our conduct as individuals to a careful test by the standards of the Golden Rule and the Sermon on the Mount, and also to bring our church life to the test of the principles and general teachings of the New Testament. It is very much to be apprehended that we should find ourselves open to the charge of seeking to help the Lord fulfil his purpose by human methods little more likely to obtain the divine approval than were Jacob's.

It has been said by a distinguished commentator, in reference to the incident of Jacob's wrestling at Jabbok; "All along Jacob's life had been the struggle of a clever and strong, a pertinacious and enduring, a self-confident and self-sufficient person who was sure of the result only when he helped himself—a contest with God who wished to break his strength and wisdom in order to bestow upon him real strength in divine weakness, and real wisdom in divine folly." Hence the need that Jacob should have his Jabbok in order that he might also have his Peniel. Therefore

"From out the sleeve of the darkness
Was thrust an arm of strength,"

and the power of the Nameless One grips and thwarts the strong man, turns his strength into weakness, baffles all his subtlety and resource, converts the sturdy wrestler into a suppliant, then grants to the humble cry of faith what has been denied to the challenge of strength. It is through faith that Jacob becomes Israel. And through faith, not to Jacob only but to all believers, the doors are opened to the lands of promise, for "Faith is the victory that overcomes the world."

This is the great lesson always true,—it is not Esau, but the Nameless One, who guards the entrance to Canaan. It is not with Esau and his four hundred men that the account has to be settled, but with God. And shall a man seek by strength or craft or subtlety to win a prize from God. There is no land of promise of which He does not hold the key. And when He has said "Yea" to us, then who shall say us "Nay"? It is not by virtue of our astuteness, by force or finesse exercised against our fellowmen, but by the good favor and the loving kindness of our God that the real prizes and the enduring triumphs of life are won. It is a great thing for a man to reach his Peniel—to come face to face with God and to feel himself in the grasp of that Omnipotent Arm of grace, which is the death of all human conceit and self-sufficiency.

The King's Health.

The condition of the King's health is one of those subjects always available for exploitation by the news mongers in a time of dearth, and it is therefore difficult to know how much credence to place in the reports which frequently find their way into despatches that the state of King Edward's health is such as to cause anxiety. That His Majesty has suffered more or less with some affection of the throat and that two members of the late Queen's family have, within little more than a year, died of a cancerous disease of the throat, are facts which naturally give point to these rumors. Mr. I. N. Ford, cabling from London under date of September 5 to the New York Tribune, says: "The most trustworthy account which I have received from those in touch with the court leaves little ground for doubt that the King has been nervous about the condition of his throat, and suspicious that his sister's fate might be in store for him. Specialists have examined his throat, while he has been in Homburg, and they have confirmed the previous diagnosis that there is no evidence of cancer. There is, however, some disease of the throat, which requires constant watching and treatment. My informants state that the King has been warned against mental excitement, and that his medical advisers objected strongly to his going to his sister's death bed, on the ground that the emotion and intensity of grief would be dangerous. There is a court theory that while the throat is not now in a cancerous state it may become so under the influence of mental depression and excitement. This foreboding was doubtless reflected in the pessimism pervading England. No alarmist at court suggests that the coronation will be interrupted by the decline of the King's health.

Editorial Notes.

—On our third page this week will be found in full the report of the Committee on Temperance adopted by the Convention at its recent annual session in Moncton, also the names of the brethren composing the Convention's Boards and Standing Committees for the year.

—Our obituary column this week contains notice of the death of Rev. William McGregor, late of Digby Co., N. S. Mr. McGregor had been in poor health for some time past and we believe had not had a regular charge for some years. As a preacher and a writer he was possessed of considerable ability. We hope that some sketch of his life and work will be furnished by some one who is in possession of the facts. To the afflicted family we tender our sincere sympathy.

—The late Bishop Westcott is quoted as saying: The experience which I have gained by life-long work on the Bible, chiefly on the New Testament, assures me that if we read it with perfect frankness, giving to every word its true and full meaning, we shall find for ourselves that its words are living words, filled with an unique spiritual power. But we must not presume to determine beforehand what the character or the form of the revelation shall be; we must humbly consider it as it is.

—An interesting note from the Brussels Street church will be found in our "News from the Churches" department this week. It is gratifying to note that the work carried on for several years past in the Chinese department of the Brussels street Sunday-school is finding its reward. We trust that the baptism of Sunday evening may prove a first fruits to be followed by the coming of many others of Mrs. Golding's Chinese class into the light of the Gospel. The event is interesting also as being probably, as Pastor Waring says, the first baptism of a Chinese convert within the limits of our Convention.

—We share in the deep and general regret among our brethren in the motherland at the serious illness of the J. H. Shakespeare, secretary of the Baptist Union of Great Britain, a man of distinguished ability and a zealous and efficient servant of his denomination. The Baptist Times of August 16, alluding to Mr. Shakespeare's condition, says: "During the last day or two serious symptoms have reappeared. Last week there was such a distinct improvement that the doctors hoped that he would be able to leave home at the end of the month. It now seems very doubtful whether he will be able to do so." A later report is somewhat more encouraging, but it still seems likely that it will be some time before Mr. Shakespeare is able to resume his work.

—Dr. Austen K. DeBlais, formerly Principal of St. Martin's Seminary in this Province, afterwards President of Shurtleff College at Alton, Ill., and now pastor at Elgin, Ill., is among the many American ministers visiting the old countries this summer. Dr. DeBlais has recently supplied for a time the pulpit at Heath Street, Hampstead in the absence of the pastor, and 'The London Baptist Times' contains a very appreciative reference to his preaching. "As we listened to him on Sunday," says an editorial writer in "The Times," "we thought his church acted wisely as well as generously in sending him on his travels. He is an acute observer and has the faculty of turning all his experiences to account in his great work as a preacher. In both his sermons on Sunday he drew many an apt illustration from what he had seen in his own and other lands."

—Remarking upon the more generous treatment in respect to social status which men of color receive in England and on the Continent as compared with the United States, the Watchman of Boston says: "The other day the proprietor of a leading London hotel refused to eject from his house, at the request of some American guests, several negro delegates to a religious convention who were also his guests. He said that he did not see why he should send them away as long as they behaved themselves." The Watchman adds that "such are the associations in America that even the most conscientious cannot treat white and black alike except with some effort and it will be long before in social matters all will be treated according to their personal merits without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude." A few weeks ago statements were published in some of the St. John papers, given as the result of interviews with a number of the managers of the leading hotels in the city, to the effect that a highly respectable colored man, Bishop of the African Episcopal Methodist church, could not be received by them as a guest on account of the prejudice of other guests. Most thinking persons, we suppose, will admit that a social color line must be recognized. Just where it should be drawn is not easy to determine. But when it is so drawn as to prevent a gentleman obtaining hotel accommodation simply on account of his color, it seems evident that it is being drawn in the wrong place.

Illinois Letter.

Several times since returning from my vacation trip back to old Nova Scotia I have thought I would write a note to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR if for nothing more than to express my gratitude to all concerned for the enjoyable time we had while there.

We have had a terrific summer. On second thought I limit the adjective to the month of July. August was pleasant, though dry. You have read of our July torrid weather and I do not care to refresh either your memory or my own regarding it.

In this part of Illinois the drouth has been almost unbroken, there having been only one real rain all summer. Early wheat escaped, but oats and other grains will yield but 20 bushels per acre, potatoes are a failure and corn less than half a crop.

Church work generally is not progressive during the summer months. Many churches close for a season, though we have not missed service. My nearest N. S. neighbor, Dr. A. K. DeBlois, has not returned from his European trip to Elgin, where he has made an enviable record as pastor.

The B. Y. P. U. A. Convention at Chicago was well worth attending in spite of the hot weather, which cut the attendance in two, and I was sorry to note that there were, as far as I could find, no maritime delegates.

Sincerely yours, JUDSON KREMPTON.

Mt. Carroll, Ill., Sept. 2, 1901.

From Halifax.

The Rev. James A. Francis of New York, is now supplying the pulpit of the first church. His ministrations are well received; and, judging from expressions heard on every hand, one would conclude that the opinion prevailed in the church and congregation, that he would be a suitable and efficient pastor for the church.

The North church has got further along in the matter of securing a pastor than its southern neighbor. The Rev. John Hugh Jenner, of Springfield, Mass., supplied the pulpit in the North for a time this summer.

Mr. Jenner is originally from St. John, and A. B. and M. A. of Acadia; a graduate of Newton; was ordained at Brookfield, Queens Co., N. S., during his student days. In Springfield he is said to have been popular and very useful.

Gregor for Edinburgh, where he will take the Chair of Natural Philosophy, filled in the past by distinguished scholars, the last of whom was Professor Tait, his friends gave him a banquet. All joined in congratulating Dr. McGregor, and in wishing him a successful career.

The matter of consolidation of the Maritime Province colleges came in of course for a share of the attention of the post-prandial orators at Dr. McGregor's banquet. Mr. Longley sagely remarked, referring of course to Acadia, that it was not at all probable that the people who had helped build a college by knitting needles, the weaver's shuttles and the butter-mixer, would show any favor to a confederation scheme.

In 1789, James McGregor, a tall, straight young man, a scholar and a bit of a genius, heard the call of the Scotch in their log houses in Pictou. He came to their help. On his horse he threaded his way from Halifax to Truro, and from Truro to Pictou, looking sharply for his physical welfare as his horse picked his way over roots of trees and many a rock.

It is most desirable that, although the Home Missionary Board has lost its secretary and supervisor, no time should be lost in getting the place filled, Halifax county is suffering for the want of help from the Board.

The churches at Jeddore which have distinguished themselves in the past for their energy and liberality have had a sore trial this summer. Missionaries, called Second Advents, arrived on the ground, and literally pitched their tent at Jeddore, and went to work after their fashion; and, if it was as at Indian Harbor some years ago, it is a fashion that could be piously kept in the breach.

Convention Reflections.

The governors of the college reported that about fifty of the students in college, academy and seminary had professed Christ during the year, and had united with churches either in Wolfville or elsewhere. What puzzled me was to understand why the above statement awoke no expressions of gratitude among the delegates—Hours for discussion of minor details and not a word of thanks to God for the gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit—Why was this thus? These fifty conversions with the renewal of Christian ardor among many others mark last year as one of the most glorious in the history of our institutions, and yet all the intellect of the Convention was directed to matter of finance and dry detail.

Another reflection comes to me in this connection. Those fifty conversions might have occurred in a university carried on by the State—God is not limited in his power of working—But how very, very unlikely that they should take place in such an institution. Such revivals are the result of much prayer and supplication, and when a denomination has charge of an institution and is praying for its spiritual welfare the conditions are such as to give expectation of the divine blessing.

brethren stay away?—Because their pulpits would be vacant for one Sunday? That is not sufficient reason. Have they lost their relish for the intellectual and spiritual quickening which the meetings promote? If so it is a sad fact. Nine times out of ten the minister who is progressive and studious, who really works and keeps up with the times can not be easily kept away from the general roll-call. He must be there to enjoy intercourse with his brethren, to note the drift and tendency of denominational life, to renew his interest in our great denominational enterprises, and to contribute his own quota to the general welfare of the body.

It is a pity the committee on the state of the denomination could not be more alert. There is no reason why all the facts and figures can not be gathered in good time to present a full and clear report. It requires diligence and prompt action when the time comes and all can be accomplished. The report is one of the most important coming before the Convention, and should be more promptly dealt with by the committee than during the last two or three years. This is written of course not in the way of fault-finding, oh no, but just to stir up those who have the task in hand.

Now let me cease "reflecting." The good features of the Convention were many and have already been noted in your columns.

New Books.

THE SEVEN DEADLY SINS. By the Rev. James Stalker, D. D.

This is a valuable booklet of 130 pages, which will well repay the attention of the reader who is seeking moral improvement and is willing to accept friendly warnings against the deceitfulness of the human heart and the pitfalls of Satan.

Published by Fleming H. Revell Company, Toronto. Price 50 cents.

HENRY DRUMMOND: A Biographical Sketch with Bibliography. By Cuthbert Lennox.

The reader might very reasonably question whether after Dr. George Adam Smith's biography of Professor Drummond, published two years ago, it were worth while for another biographer to enter the same field. To do so would seem to indicate a large amount of confidence in the world's deep interest in Professor Drummond, the richness of biographical material and in the ability of the biographer to win the ear of the reading public in competition with so eminent a master of the literary art as Dr. Smith, writing as he did with an intimate knowledge of his subject and with a feeling deeper than admiration for the personality and genius of his friend.

Published by William Briggs, Toronto.

* * The Story Page * *

Thoroughbred.

BY ADRIAN KNAPP.

Ben Folsom and Will Harding, two boys who, with older friends, were "doing" the islands, stood upon the brink of the crater at Kilauea, the great volcano mountain of Hawaii.

"I don't feel like going down into it this morning," Ben said. "I'm sick of brimstone, and if there's one bit of everydayness about this forsaken region I mean to find it; so I'm off."

"But we know the ways about the crater," urged Will. "You may get lost alone up here."

"No danger," was the reply. "I've a compass."

"Well, good luck to you! I want to see those sulphur banks again. Wait till after luncheon, though, and I'll go with you."

"No, I want to go now," and in another moment the boys were going their different ways.

The awfulness of Kilauea grows oppressive now and then, and Ben's desire to find some spot of commonplace aspect was as natural as it was impossible of attainment. He had explored the nine-mile circuit of black valley in the crater, with its horrid landscape of waste mountains and black ravines, its dark plains relieved only by yellow lines of sulphur deposit and the red glow of molten lava in crevasses. The burning lake, with its fiery waves lapping against their black floor, had at first filled him with wondering interest, but now he felt a choking sense of horror that prompted him to get away from it. He faced about and struck off over the pahoe-hoe, through the low-growing ohelo bushes.

He stopped to pick off some of the ohelo berries, and shutting his eyes, tried to fancy he was eating huckleberries on the New England hills, but he realized the difference when a sulphurous smell drifted across his nostrils. Then the fascination of the place again took hold of him.

"I'll hunt up the Iki," he said to himself. "That Kanaka guide said it was off in this direction."

"Iki," or "little" Kilauea, is a small crater that has not been active within the memory of man. It is connected with Kilauea, the great crater, by a strip of land half a mile in length, overgrown with tropical plants and traversed by a well-worn pathway. Along this Ben passed, and at last stood on the brink of Kilauea Iki.

The pit is a mile in circumference and a thousand feet deep, black, yawning and dreadful, its uneven floor still strewn with the debris of that prehistoric time when it, too, was a seething, fiery caldron like the present lake in the great crater. On the steep sides grow stunted guava and ohelo bushes which find a meagre footing on the lava rock, and even on the floor itself a few ferns sprout in sulphur cracks and crannies, as if eager to hide the awful nakedness of the spot.

"I wonder why they say one can't climb down there?" Ben said to himself. "I could do it!"

He measured the steep sides with his eyes. The wall was almost perpendicular, but the brush was thick, and here and there ledges of the black lava offered promising foot-hold. Just then a slim, tawny shape issued from the bushes at the edge of the crater floor, and trotting along the open, disappeared in another tangle of the undergrowth.

"What's that!" Ben whispered, so startled was he at the sight. "There are no wolves in the islands. Why, it's a dog! Just a common, yellow dog! Now how did it get there?"

The boy ran along the edge of the crater, looking for a better place to descend, until he reached the isthmus which connects Kilauea Iki with the main bulk of the mountain. There was no going beyond that, and he hurried back.

"It looks tough!" he said, when he had returned to his first post. "But if a dog can go down I can, for dogs are no climbers."

Again the creature showed in the open below. A bird flew out of the brush, and the animal barked at it.

"That's enough for me!" Ben cried, as he heard the sound. "So here goes!" and letting himself carefully over the edge, he began the descent.

The rough pahoe-hoe, the hardened lava of this region, gives a perfect foothold, and after the first few yards Ben found some handhold in the projecting roots and branches of the ohelo. This is nothing less than the huckleberry of our New England hills, although its berries grow as large as cherries, and are bright red in color.

The bush is strong and tenacious, but, despite its help, Ben found the climb a dangerous one. Down he went, however, foot by foot; the rough rock tore his hands and caught his clothes. More than once he slipped perilously; but he kept on until, nearly exhausted, he stood upon the debris-strewn floor of this strange bit of the world, where creative force has not yet finished its work.

Then he saw the peril of his undertaking. Black and sheer the walls of the pit rose for a thousand feet above his head. The black floor on which he stood was warm from the fire beneath. The cool, upper wind could not

reach him here, and the perspiration was dropping from his face.

"My, but it's hot!" he said, and started in amazement at the sound of his own voice breaking that terrible stillness. Then he looked at his watch and found that he had been more than an hour making this descent.

"Who'd have believed it?" he thought. "Well, I must get back in a hurry if I'm to show up at luncheon. Hullo! There's that dog again!" The presence of the animal who was now surveying him from across the floor of the pit, gave him a sense of relief. It was good to know that some other living thing was down there, and, grown bolder, he whistled to it. The dog instantly disappeared in the bushes.

"Scared," Ben thought. "Must be lost; he'll come again soon. My word!"

The exclamation was caused by the sight of several gliding bodies that appeared among the shrubs on the farther side of the crater. "There are three of them!" the boy cried. "Yes—four! five! six!" Still they came, until nine dogs had crept out from the brush and sat watching him.

Something in the spectacle made Ben feel uneasy. Even at that distance the brutes looked wild, not like any dogs he had ever seen before.

"It's a good thing they're small," he muttered, noting that none seemed larger than a fox. "But I don't like the looks of 'em, anyway."

He stood considering. He could not make up his mind that there was any real cause for fear. The animals were unmistakably dogs, and not very large ones, either, but there were a good many of them, for now half a dozen more had shown themselves. No one knows when the first dogs appeared in Kilauea Iki, but there are plenty of them now, a mongrel band of wild, ugly-looking brutes, multiplying in that almost inaccessible pit, and subsisting one hardly knows how, unless they eat one another.

After surveying the pack for a moment Ben decided that a dignified retreat was best, and turned toward the crater wall. He had climbed hardly six feet, when the dogs, with one accord, rose and began trotting toward him. When Ben turned and faced them they stopped, and, squatting upon the lava floor, watching him silently. Seen closer at hand, they looked sinister indeed.

"Pleasant brutes," Ben thought. "Wish I were out of here."

He waved a hand at them. "Get back there!" he shouted, and the curs shrank back a little. Getting an idea from this, Ben sprang down, and gathering some loose stones, he threw them at the brutes. They all fled back to the brush, but reappeared when the boy began to climb again, and this time they came faster and farther.

The situation was serious, and Ben saw with anxiety that what he had begun to suspect was really true—the upward climb bade fair to be impossible. Already his fingers were bleeding freely from contact with the pahoe-hoe, and the leather of one of his stout walking shoes was worn through on the ankle. The dogs were now more than halfway across the crater floor; and he had seen one or two of them come out from the bushes at a considerable height up the wall, and there was a likelihood that for some distance, at least, they could out-climb him.

He could hardly believe that the beasts would actually attack him, but he descended again and threw more stones at them. They retired out of reach and sat down. Then one, growing bold, crept nearer, whereupon the boy shouted, and the brute sat down again. Presently another tried it, with the same result, and then a third one. Ben knew this could not last long. If only he had told Will where he was going!

The dogs crept a little nearer, and he threw a stone, hitting one. It yelped and drew back. Then Ben tried climbing, and the whole pack moved forward until he turned and yelled at them again. His dismay was changing to horror now. He was a brave boy, but—to be eaten by dogs!

At last, by some subtle instinct, he became aware that the pack meant to attack in a body and were preparing for it. In all the place there was not a stick large enough to use as a club. He had no weapon but the lava stones, and these the pack no longer feared, although several of them had been hit. He continued to throw the stones, but he could not hope to repel an onset.

Just then there was a stirring in the brush beyond, and across the lava floor came, with slow and limping but dignified tread, an object which seemed to Ben the most dreadful that he had ever beheld. This was also a dog, but a dog that loomed portentous above the curs, who now stood silent, awaiting his approach. Tall, gaunt and tawny, with great legs and tremendous muscles which Ben could see moving freely beneath the loose skin; a great, square head and dripping black jaws; short, erect ears and frowning wrinkles above his fierce eyes—he was something to dread, even in an ordinary place. Ben's heart grew sick as he beheld him now! With this reinforcement the pack would not hesitate to attack!

Nor did it! In another instant, with the mastiff leading, the dogs were rushing toward him. Following a blind impulse for self-preservation, he seized a slender stick that lay at his feet.

"Back! Back there!" he shouted, in despair, and to his amazement, the huge leader stopped, halting the mob behind him. He stood staring at Ben, his forelegs rigid, muzzle outstretched, the hair bristling along his spine! Fascinated, Ben returned his gaze, until the curs began to advance again, snarling.

Suddenly the leader gave a savage growl and turned upon them, dashing them right and left. So unexpected was his charge that several of the dogs rolled over, and all sprang back.

Ben could hardly believe the evidence of his senses. The great brute stood between him and the yelping band, a menace which they evidently understood and respected. They were snapping and snarling among themselves, but they made no move against the awful form that sheltered their prey. The truth flashed through the boy's brain: "Whatever the mongrels might be, this creature had known civilization and man." Loyal to the instincts of his breed, he stood between the boy and his curish foes.

But the other dogs were in a fury that refused to be balked. One or two among them, larger and of better courage than the others, faced the mastiff defiantly. For a moment that seemed like an age the situation held; then with a rush the whole pack were upon the great dog, and a snarling, yelping, growling whirl of conflict swept over the crater floor. The one human watcher stood for a while in horror at the sight. No thought of flight came into his head, but, instead, he had a great desire to rush to the aid of his unexpected champion.

"I must help him! He stood by me!" the boy thought, and, forgetting his own dire peril, he grasped his stick anew, and would have run forward, when, from the brink above, a great stone came hurling down, landing squarely in the midst of that mob of fighting dogs. Then shots rang out and voices sounded. Two or three of the dogs lay still, but the rest of the pack ran off, and in a moment all was quiet below. Ben was too weak from the reaction of the situation to do more than wave a feeble hand in answer to the people above. Will was there, and Ben's father, and Marti, the Kanaka guide.

Then Ben made out that Marti was to come down for him, while the others kept watch lest the dogs should return. But it seemed to the boy that he hardly cared, for one of the dogs lying dead on the crater floor was his glorious champion.

With the aid of a rope, Marti was at last beside him, and together they bent over the dead mastiff while Ben told his story. The kindly dog had been shot, but he was mortally bitten about the head and throat; he would have died in any case.

"Must be Col. de Silva's dog," Marti said at last. "Lost him from Punalon five years ago. Never think to look here. Must ha' fell over. See, this leg broke some time long ago. Old, old dog; not much strength, but do you a good turn with what he had."

Ben nodded, the tears rolling down his cheeks. He patted the wrinkled forehead and straightened the mastiff's form into repose. It was a majestic figure even in death.

Then the two began the stiff, perilous climb to the upper world. But for the rope and Marti's help the boy could never have accomplished it.

The next day, in answer to a message sent him over the telephone, Col. de Silva appeared to learn the full story of his brave dog's death. They took him to the edge of the Iki, but the bodies had all disappeared.

"That dog," the old gentleman said, his face working with emotion that could not be hidden, "that dog, he had to act just that way; he was a thoroughbred.—Youth's Companion."

* * * * *

The Dog That Went to School.

BY ANNIE LEWIS PINFOLD.

Nero was a large Newfoundland dog. He belonged to a boy who lived in a small village in Maine.

Nero was very fond of his young master. When the spring term of school began Nero always went with Gilbert to the school-house door. He would then lie down on the steps or on the grass in the yard and wait patiently for school to close at noon. He was nice and good-natured, and when the children came out to play at recess he would get up and join in their frolics, and he seemed to enjoy it as much as any one of them.

It was very pleasant to lie and sleep out in the soft grass in the shade of the apple trees, through the spring and even through the first weeks of autumn. But when chilly winds began to blow, and the frost had withered the leaves, Nero found it rather cold work to wait at the school-house hour after hour.

He bore it quite well, however, until there came a blustering day, when the snow fell steadily. That day, about 10 o'clock, Nero pushed open the entry door,

The Young People

which was slightly ajar, walked in, and scratched gently at the inner door. The teacher heard the sound, and opened the door to see what made it. Nero wagged his tail, shivering, and gave a pleading whine, as if he would like to say: "Please let me come in and get warm."

"Yes, you may, if you will be a good dog," the teacher answered.

Nero walked in past her and lay down near the big stove, giving a deep sigh of content.

After that day Nero always came in with the scholars when the bell rang, and took his place by the stove in a serious and dignified manner, that might well have been copied by many of the pupils.

Just before the spring came, Gilbert went away to work in a big city. Nero was very, very lonesome without him.

One morning in April, as Nero lay sunning himself on the piazza, he noticed the school children passing, with their books and slates. He sprang up, ran into the house, sniffing and whining at Gilbert's coat and cap, that still hung in the hall.

Then, as if he had a sudden wild idea that he might possibly find Gilbert at the school-house, he bounded off down the street as fast as he could.

The same teacher was again teaching there, and she warmly welcomed Nero when he scratched as usual at the door. He came in and at once settled down quietly in his old place, after casting a glance around the children's faces in vain.

Nero had, it seemed, made up his mind to be a regular attendant at school. He came every day, rain or shine. He soon knew the meaning of the bells, and when the children rose to march out at recess, he, too, was up in a moment, and stood waving his plumpy tail until the last one had passed out. Then he rushed out after them, much like any fun-loving school boy.

Nero was never known to make any noise in school excepting once. That was the time when some cattle broke through the fence into the school-yard. Nero saw them through the window and sprang up barking furiously. He would have broken the big panes of glass in his hurry to get at them, if the teacher had not quickly opened the window, when Nero jumped out. He soon drove the cattle away into their own pasture and came back with an air of pride in having done his duty.

For years Nero came to school. He never missed a day until he grew very old and feeble; and even when his poor old legs refused to carry him beyond the piazza, he would lie there, and wistfully gaze after the children as they passed by.

The boys and girls of that school have never forgotten their good and noble schoolmate. They often speak of Nero, "the dog that went to school."—Little Folks.

The Land of "Pretty Soon."

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

I know of a land where the streets are paved With the things which we meant to achieve; It is walled with the money we meant to have saved, And the pleasures for which we grieve. The kind words unspoken, the promises broken, And many a covet boon Are stored away there in that land somewhere— The land of "Pretty Soon."

There are uncut jewels of possible fame Lying about in the dust, And many a noble and lofty aim Covered with mould and rust. And oh, this place, while it seems so near, Is farther away than the moon, Though our purpose is fair, yet we never get there— To the land of "Pretty Soon."

The road that leads to that mystic land Is strewn with pitiful wrecks, And the ships that have sailed for its shining strand Bear skeletons on their decks. It is farther at noon than it was at dawn, And farther at night than at noon, Oh, let us beware of that land down there— The land of "Pretty Soon."

A King.

BY EDWIN L. SABIN.

'Twas a king who dwelt in a palace grand— So grand, that—what do you think?— Wherever he looked, on either hand, The walls were a beautiful pink Beneath a carpet of gold was spread; As rich as the costliest crown. And, lo, for a ceiling, high over his head The blue of the sky looked down.

And never a king, in tale or song, Enjoyed such wonderful care. The air that he breathed the whole day long Was laden with perfume rare, And walls and floor, in a scented bath This palace was sprayed each night— A marvelous, delicate aftermath, To a day of sweet delight.

And when he was hungry (this fortune poet) He made no beck or call, But turned where a table was always set, And ate of the pink, pink wall! Now, what was his name? Pray, don't ask me, Perhaps some scientist knows. He was only a beetle who lived, you see, Deep in the heart of the rose.

—The Churchman.

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

Prayer Meeting Topic.

B. Y. P. U. Topic.—True Honor. John 5: 41-44.

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday, September 16.—Job 32. Elihu—attacks the problem of Job's suffering. Compare Job 2: 11-13.

Tuesday, September 17.—Job 33. Elihu—teaches Job wisdom in God's stead (vs. 5). Compare Isa. 61: 1, 2.

Wednesday, September 18.—Job 34. Elihu—God is just and omnipotent. Compare Job 8: 3.

Thursday, September 19.—Job 35. Elihu—God hears only those who have faith. Compare Job 9: 11.

Friday, September 20.—Job 36. Elihu—Job prevents God's blessing from being his own (vs. 18). Compare Prov. 11: 4.

Saturday, Sept. 21.—Job 37. God's great deeds a cause for fear (vs. 5). Compare Job 36: 26.

Prayer Meeting Topic—Sept. 15.

True Honor. John 5: 41-44.

WHAT IS TRUE HONOR?

Some of us will not soon forget that scene in the great Auditorium at Saratoga Springs when Dr. A. J. Gordon, upon a long-anticipated occasion, arose to speak to his theme. There was intense interest not only in the subject but in the man, an interest intensified by the words of introduction, which, though somewhat laudatory, rightly gave the speaker high distinction in the eyes of his brethren of our own and other churches. Dr. Gordon rose modestly and with that mingled tact and grace that were his happily shifted the thought from himself to his theme, as he gravely but with a kindly smile said, using the inspired words of John 3: 27, "A man can receive nothing, except it be given him from heaven." The impression produced by his words was singular and profound, the writer himself recalling no moment of deeper significance or emotion. It said, in clear terms, "He must increase but I must decrease;" it turned the mind away from man and centred it upon God. This is the True Honor, the only honor and dignity that the Christian cares to speak of, the name and title of the Lord of lords and King of kings.

"All hail the power of Jesus' name, Let angels prostrate fall, Bring forth the royal diadem, And crown him Lord of all."

AS TAUGHT HERE.

And this suggests to us the right and fair exegesis of this passage. It is an exaltation not of man, but of God. Christ in his mediatorial capacity bows to the Father, and takes his honors from him, and he points to God as the source of all character and distinction. The word "honor" here is, properly rendered, credential. Christ is establishing himself as primarily God's divine messenger to the Jews and by way of them to all the world. "Search the Scriptures," he says, "for in them ye think ye have eternal life, and (to supply the ellipsis,—ye are right in your thought, for—) they are they which testify of me, and (strange to say) yet will not (are not willing to) come unto me that ye might have life." This is a self-revealer, a tell-tale attitude. It declares that the Jew has wandered away from God and is not listening to his voice. For, says Jesus, "I receive not honor from men (but from God). But I know you, that ye have not the love of God in you." Their failure to recognize him is a proof of their separation from God. They were wholly worldly in mind. "I am come in my Father's name, and ye receive me not; if another shall come in his own name (proven by history), him ye will receive. How can ye believe (i. e. with the faith of the kingdom) which receive honor (credentials) one of another, and seek not the honor (credentials) that cometh from God only." Literally, as a consultation of the original will prove, the word is glory (doxa), but its signification here is authentication, the atmosphere of acceptance. The Jews had lost this atmosphere and spirit, and they could not see God in Christ. Hence also the world fails to recognize Christ. It is only the Christian helped of the Spirit that can do him honor.

HONOR THE KING.

True honor is all in Christ, and in the things that pertain to Christ. And this Christ is the Christ of God, sent of God and returning after the suffering of the cross to the right hand of God and to the crowning time that is coming by and by. There was only one omission in the platform utterances of the Coliseum at Chicago in regard to the Kingship of Jesus, and that was with reference to his public crowning in the eyes of all the world when every knee shall bow and every tongue "confess that Jesus Christ is Lord to the glory of God the Father" (Phil. 2: 11.)

That omission would have been more serious had it not been made here and there by implication, and tacitly, indeed, in the waiting, watching lives of all true Christians. "For ye are dead and your lives are hid with Christ in God, when Christ who is our life shall appear (in honor and glory) then shall ye also appear with him in glory" (Col 3: 24) which is as much as to say that our honor is hidden away for the present with Christ's honor, and the world will not recognize or appreciate the disciple till it sees and knows, in the splendor of his coming, the disciple's Lord.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

But Christians among themselves ought to know and understand it. The humblest child of God among us has a dignity God-given and ineffable, an honor that sets him up above kings. We should feel it, recognize it and act upon it. Let Christians not only love, but respect each other. Ours is an estate higher than that of the world. Bow to it, note the honor of it. Whenever and wherever you see a Christian, let the thrill of a royal brotherhood stir you. We be brethren, heirs of God, joint heirs of Jesus Christ. Glory to his name!

"I'm the child of a king, the child of a king, With Jesus, my Saviour, I'm the child of a king."

FALSE HONOR.

Beware of false honor. Some people seem greatly pleased to-day with the attitude of the liberal Jew, as he is called, liberty, not of the truth. To the man who recognizes Jesus' true honor, as the Christ of God, it is the saddest aspect of the times. One of the prophets, forsooth! That is what they said at the city gates, and the next day they crucified him. One of the world's great men, along with Confucius and Buddha and who else? Insult, this, rather than homage. A thousand times more honor is there in the patient, pitiful posture of the orthodox Jew, still waiting, with veiled eyes, the coming of his Christ—a divine, God-given Christ. O, that they might see him in Jesus. Lord, hasten the day when they shall.

TRUE HONOR IN TESTIMONY.

But who will give him true honor now, and so get honor to himself? Let responses be prompt. "Jesus is mine and I am his." "I am honored in the relationship." "I never knew the dignity of living till I took Christ into my life." "I never knew what it was to honor Christ until I saw him so divine." "This Bible of mine keeps taking away earthly emoluments and putting the crown on Jesus' head." "I have suffered with the crucified Christ, I expect to reign with the glorified Christ." All sing,

"Jesus shall reign where'er the sun Doth his successive journeys run."

ILLUSTRATION.

Two of us were listening to an eloquent speaker on the Universalist platform in the high-tide of his glorification of man as he proclaimed that he had looked in vain to the portraiture of art, ancient and modern, for that unmeek majestic figure of the Christ that would represent the Jesus whom he chose to worship. One whispered to the other, (forgive him) "What he is looking for is Christ without the cross."

Said the young girl student in her conference with the minister in residence, "I believe in religion, but I never recognized Jesus as divine. "Are you willing," said her companion, "to confess yourself a sinner and needing a Saviour?" "I am." "Are you willing to take Jesus as your friend and appeal to him to help you into that salvation that you desire?" "I think I am." "Will you kneel just now to the Jesus as you know him and ask him to lead you into a full knowledge of himself as he is and into an experience of his salvation?" A moment's hesitation and the reluctant knee was bent in such appeal. When she arose it was with the light of a known salvation here; known in the divine Christ, there seen and felt.

J. W. WRIDDELL.

Davenport, Ia.

Gathered Thoughts.

We hold to earth and earthly things by so many more links of thought, if not affection, that it is far harder to keep our view to heaven clear and strong; when this life is so busy, and therefore so full of reality to us, another life seems by comparison unreal. This is our condition and its peculiar temptations, but we must endure it and strive to overcome them, for I think we may not try to flee from it.—Thomas Arnold.

We are really becoming old when we outgrow our enthusiasms. The man who can sustain his interest in what is going on, and his hopefulness as to the general outcome of things, has the main characteristics of youth.

The longer I live the more I value those sermons where one man is the minister and one man is the congregation; where there can be no doubt as to who is meant when the preacher says: 'Thou art the man'—Henry Ward Beecher.

Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR SEPTEMBER.

That God's blessing may follow the meetings of Convention and all needed help be given to carry out the plans made for advancement in every department of his work.

Notice.

Any packages for friends in India to be sent by the missionaries going out this autumn will you please forward to the Mission Rooms, 85 Germain street, St. John, N. B., before the 1st of October.

A Visit to the Hospital.

"Very well, Pitchamma, tell her we'll be there. Take over the books and concertina, please." Down the steps, through the back garden, along a little path, and we are at the Hospital. Pause a moment. "How hot the air is," you say. "O'er heaven and earth as far as the ranging eye can sweep a dazzling deluge reigns." To the right is the Mission House with its bluish-grey walls o'ershadowed by the custard-apple and flaming-forest trees. In front and beyond the cocanupalms the shallow river meanders on its way. In the distance the graceful arches of the bridge appear. To the left and near at hand is the log, tiled-roofed building in which the Lady Doctor lives.

The glare will hurt your eyes! Shall we go in by the back door? These rooms, two on either side, are for inpatients. They were fitted up by the gift of the late Miss Grey. See! these doors have been cut so that they may remain closed at the bottom while open at the top. "Salaam, Martha, has the pain gone? Oh, you're looking much better and will soon be able to return to Tekkall!"

Yes, these are the cots that came from Calcutta, four iron ones, proof against the deprivations of cheddulu (white ants). Those blue mattresses filled with straw have not been used much yet as the kitchen must be built ere we can accommodate many inpatients.

Look, is not this a pretty quilt! The Lewisville Mission Band sent it some time ago. Miss Prince and Mrs. Spurden each sent a quilt and the Laconia W. M. A. S. sent two. It does not pay to send quilts by post but we are hoping that the missionaries who come this autumn will bring quilts, picture rolls, toys, cards and many, many things. I wish we had a baby organ for the Hospital and Miss D'Silva was saying the other day she wished we had a complete series of large pictures on the life and miracles of Jesus.

Let us pass into the next room. "How high the ceiling is," you say. Yes, it is too high as it must frequently be swept. It is amazing how quickly the white ants eat the wood. The medicines are kept in those two almshouses and in these two large closets built in the wall. Come into the waiting room, the compounding and operation room are on either side.

"Good morning, Miss D'Silva!"—but the greeting is interrupted by "Salaam! salaam!" from the forty or more patients. What a bright genial person Miss D'Silva is! She soon arranges the patients for the service. Right or ten castes are represented. All except two Bramin widows and three Mohammedans have a large red spot of powder in the centre of the forehead as a sign that they are married. The most conspicuous jewel is that which is suspended from the middle partition of the nose and which almost drops into the mouth.

The service is finished. The medicine has been given. Still the patients linger. "Why do you not go," we ask. "We want to hear more," is the reply. "That is good." So again we sing and repeat the old, old story of Jesus and his love. Many heartily join us in singing "Nothing but the blood of Jesus," and several repeat verses by heart. Yesterday a caste woman received us in her living room (quite an unusual thing) and we listened with surprise as she told her neighbors the story of the "Prodigal Son" and applied the same.

The Lord is blessing the work. Miss D'Silva speaks Telugu fluently and daily witnesses for Jesus by word as well as conduct. The native nurse and compounder endeavors to sow the good seed which shall one day cause the desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose. One of the Bible women has a sweet and tactful way of talking to the patients as they wait for their medicines. In a word, the Hospital affords a unique opportunity of coming in touch with the women. An audience representing various castes is provided. The usual interruptions, such as male relatives watching and babies crying, are absent. A caste woman is never quite the same after visiting the Hospital. Prejudice has been lessened; a little liberty, has been gained, a little light has dawned.

Indeed we believe the Light of Life has fully shone into some hearts for we have heard them say, "We have no faith in our old worship; we believe in Jesus only." Almost invariably the patients invite us to their homes and usually a warm welcome is received. If this work of visitation could be carried on regularly and systematically by the blessing of God doubtless many, many would soon be able to sing,

"All glory to the risen Lamb I now believe in Jesus, I love the blessed Saviour's name, I love the name of Jesus."

MABEL E. ARCHIBALD

Moneys Received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U. FROM AUGUST 1 TO SEPTEMBER 1.

Table listing financial contributions from various locations like Windsor, North Sydney, Bear River, etc., with amounts in dollars and cents.

There were some mistakes in the figures given in last week's issue from the Treasurer's report of year's work. The following is a correct statement:

Summary table of financial transactions including 'Amt received by W M A S Treasurer', 'Carried over from last year', and 'Amount paid out'.

Notes From Newton Centre.

One of the exceptionally beautiful rides on the electric cars which can be taken in the vicinity of Boston is that by which are visited the battle fields of LEXINGTON AND CONCORD.

These towns abound in monuments and tablets and other reminders of revolutionary days. At the approach to

LEXINGTON GREEN where the first battle of the revolution was fought, stands a bronze statue of Captain John Parker who commanded the Lexington minute-men at the battle. The statue surmounts a drinking fountain built of field stones. The sculptor was H. H. Kitson, of Boston, and since the unveiling of this historic work of art, April 19, 1900, a great multitude of visitors has been impressed with the rare expression of nobility and manly beauty with which the artist has invested his subject. Here also is the Baptist meeting house erected on the site where was burned ten years ago the church building which was built in 1879 by Russell H. Conwell largely with his own hands. This is of interest because

DR. CONWELL

who is now pastor of Grace Baptist church, Philadelphia, preaches to the largest Protestant congregation in America. The Temple, the home of Grace church, is four feet longer than the Tabernacle in which the late C. H. Spur-

geon ministered, and twenty-six wider. The seating capacity of the auditorium is 3,710, which, by placing chairs in the spacious aisles can be increased to 4,200. The membership of the church in October, 1899, was 2,814. Dr. Conwell was also the moving spirit in the establishment of the Samaritan Hospital in Philadelphia, where yearly for Jesus' sake thousands are treated, those who are unable to pay a cent receiving just as considerate and efficient attention as those who pay the required fees. The pastor of Grace church is the head of another institution, the Temple College, which of itself might be called great. The college began in 1884 with two young men, who, feeling called to the ministry and conscious of the need of training which their conditions did not afford the opportunity of securing, accepted their pastor's offer of evening instruction. The second night there were forty in the class. The numbers grew marvellously. The college was chartered in 1888, when there were 590 students. In 1893, when the corner stone of the college building was laid, the number of students was 2,000. The next year when Temple College building was ready for use the enrollment was 4,700. The range of studies if so varied that it would take a student about 100 years to complete the work of all the courses. In addition to all this, Dr. Conwell lectures on the average 200 times a year. It is said that for 14 years, owing to his multitude of engagements, he was unable to spend one evening in his home. He is also well known as an author. During his Lexington pastorate Dr. Conwell took a selected course in Theology at Newton.

AT CONCORD

there are many memorials of the revolution. Among these, doubtless, the most artistic is the statue of the minute-man, who, clad as a farmer, is suddenly answering the call to arms. The sculptor, D. C. French, now has a more than continental fame. Here may be seen the homes of Emerson, the Alcotts, Thoreau and Hawthorne, names noted in literature and philosophy, and the pretty cottage of the late Ephraim W. Bull who first produced the Concord grape. Under a hill, on one of Concord's quiet streets stands "Hillside Chapel" where, during the eighties of last century the Concord school of Philosophy and Literature held its sessions. It is interesting to see the house in which Louis M. Alcott wrote her "Little Women;" "The Wayside," Hawthorne's last residence, in which he wrote "Tanglewood Tales," and which was the scene of the romance, "Septimus Felton;" and "The Manse," the home of Hawthorne from 1842 to 1846, preserved to posterity in the "Mosses from an old Manse." The Manse was built prior to the revolution by the grandfather of Ralph Waldo Emerson, William Emerson who was called "the fighting parson." It was from this house that Emerson sent forth "Nature."

On a hilltop covered with pines in "SLEEPY HOLLOW"

Cemetery, about a mile from Concord, is a cluster of graves of persons whose names have a foremost place in American literature. Perhaps those who have attained the widest fame are Emerson, Hawthorne and Alcott. In this burial place and at Lexington can be seen inscriptions dating as early as the opening years of the SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

The valley in which the town of Concord is situated is indeed one of surpassing beauty. The fields along the Concord and Sudbury rivers are covered with crops of such richness as indicates unexcelled fertility. The homes are well kept. On every hand are evidence of thrift and neatness. The graceful, green-covered hillsides, the winding streams, the pretty houses of the town and the equally comfortable homes of the country, the

LUXURIANT VALLEY

and its many historical associations, combine to make Concord fascinating in its attractions. Probably no other place so easily accessible from Boston is possessed of an equal degree of natural beauty and historic and literary interest.

The summer vacation brought the great pleasure of greeting in our home two former colleagues in the dual pastorate of the

AMHERST CHURCH,

Rev. J. H. MacDonald and Mrs. MacDonald, now of Fredericton, N. B., and the present pastor at Amherst, Rev. W. H. Bates.

Now for a season "Notes from Newton Centre" will become "Notes from Newton" as the Seminary will open Wednesday, Sept. 4th. August 29th. A. F. N.

Rheumatism

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

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

M. J. McDonald, Trenton, Ont., had it after a severe attack of the grip; Mrs. Mattie Turner, Bolivar, Mo., had it so severely she could not lift anything and could scarcely get up or down stairs; W. H. Shepard, Sandy Hook, Conn., was laid up with it, was cold even in July, and could not dress himself.

According to testimonials voluntarily given, these sufferers were permanently relieved, as others have been, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

The Messenger and Visitor

Is the accredited organ of the Baptist denomination of the Maritime Provinces, and will be sent to any address in Canada or the United States for \$1.50 per annum, payable in advance.

REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office or Express Money Order. The date on address label shows the time to which subscription is paid. Change of date is a receipt for remittance, and should be made within two weeks. If a mistake occurs please inform us at once.

DISCONTINUANCES will be made when written notice is received at the office and all arrearages (if any) are paid. Otherwise all subscribers are regarded as permanent.

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS send both old and new address, and expect change within two weeks.

In a report to the minister of marine and fisheries at Ottawa, Mr. Anderson says he found by actual levelling that the light at Cape Race is advertised as being fifty-five feet higher above water mark than it actually is. This reduces its horizon two miles. One lens was found to be out of focus. He suggests dividing up the single blasts of ten seconds into two blasts of five seconds each.

Hon. A. S. White, of Sussex, and R. A. Lawlor, of Chatham, two of the commissioners appointed to consolidate the provincial statutes, have reported to the government that the work was well in hand, and would be practically completed in time to lay before the Legislature at its next session.

George Lavigne, of St. John, and Curran Moore, of Coldbrook, who decamped from Moncton with a horse and express wagon belonging to James Duncanson, of Coverdale, were taken before Stipendiary Morrison at Sussex on Thursday. The youths, who escaped from the Reformatory at St. John some time ago, were remanded until Monday.

Former Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, is reported to have reached the conclusion that Home Rulers are making a mistake in their efforts to have Governor Dole removed. At a recent meeting of natives where the matter of choosing a man to be advocated as Dole's successor was discussed, Senator Kalakaulani, who is regarded as the Queen's political agent and adviser, advocated letting the matter drop altogether.

Messrs. L. Phillips, Charles Murphy and Roy Gregory, of this city, have returned from the west via New York. When out in the grain fields' territory they spent an interesting week or so, but did not work. They attribute the scarcity of work to an over-abundance of men, there being fully 20,000 on the scene before the provincialists arrived. Lots of home boys are practically stranded out there, and are glad to do anything to earn a few dollars for their board and in order to save what they can to get back to New Brunswick.—Globe.

Mrs. Richard King, the largest woman land owner in the United States, who is known as the "cattle queen" of Texas, has just added to her already immense domain by the purchase of 110,000 acres of land adjoining the San Gertrude's ranch. The land was purchased from the Texas Land and Cattle Company, and is known as the Laureles ranch, in Nueces county. Before this purchase was made, Mrs. King had in her pastures considerably over 1,000,000 acres, from which have been sold this year 22,000 young steers and heifers, and there are now 100,000 head of all kinds of beef cattle on the ranch. Mrs. King paid \$3 an acre for the 100,000 acres just purchased.

Christopher Connolly, a son of Mr. Dennis Connolly, of Golden Grove, one of the best known residents of the eastern part of St. John county, died on Wednesday from injuries received on Friday last. The deceased and others were bringing a vicious bull to town, it having been sold to Thomas Beamish. A few miles from town the party rested, while the animal was tied in a shed. When the men were about to resume their journey and Connolly was in the act of releasing the animal, it struck him from behind and tossed him several feet in the air, rendering him unconscious. He was at once taken home and cared for, but his internal injuries were so severe that his death resulted. The sad affair has cast a gloom over Golden Grove.—Globe.

It is asserted that Alexander Filippini, of New York, is the only man in the world that follows a vocation not followed by any other person. His unique vocation is to oversee and improve the cuisine on ocean steamships, and in the course of his employment he crosses the Atlantic oftener than any other human being. He spends practically no time on land, frequently stepping off the deck of an arriving vessel onto that of one departing. It is said that he has systemized steamship cooking on a new basis.

Manager Russel, of the Intercolonial, while in Montreal on Friday, stated that within three years the whole main line of the Intercolonial, Montreal, Halifax and Sydney, will be laid with 150 pound rails. Fifteen thousand of these rails have been purchased in England to lay the eastern extension, Mr. Clergue not being able to live up to his contract.

The London Daily Telegraph says: "There is nothing to prevent Lord Milner from recognizing a government chosen from among the Boers who have already submitted and from arranging with them the terms of a general surrender. After such a formal peace had been made every man taken with arms would be liable to be shot as a rebel."

The following crimes are extraditable between Great Britain and the United States: Obtaining money, valuable securities, or other property by false pretences, wilful or unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads which endangers human life.

A Capetown cable says: Colonels Scobell, Doran and Ravnagh have chased General Botha into the Mortimer district. Nearly all of General Botha's horses are in an exhausted condition, and fully one-quarter of his commando is dismounted. General Botha, unfortunately for the British, captured 30 remounts. Lord Kitchener reports that Letegan, the Boer commandant, who has been operating in Cape Colony with a commando of 80, has been driven north of the Orange River by General French.

It has been a matter of surprise to us that any of our Baptist schools should be content to use other periodicals than the splendid ones prepared by the American Baptist Publication Society, especially when the Baptist periodicals cover the ground completely and are both the best and cheapest periodicals published. Neither pains, nor money, nor brains has been spared in providing the very best. This is right, for the best is none too good for our young folks. We are glad to say this good word for the Baptist periodicals and trust that all our readers will study the lessons for the next quarter with the help of the periodicals published by the American Baptist Publication Society.

Peter Hinckley, of Snake Hollow, Pa., while gunning in the woods near his home, had an encounter with a wildcat. He succeeded in killing the beast after a bloody fight, and was found by his friends unconscious and bleeding from innumerable lacerations about the breast and shoulders. It is thought he will recover. Hinckley came across the wildcat crouching upon the limb of a tree. As he raised his gun to fire, the animal leaped upon him and threw him to the ground. Hinckley's dog attacked the wild feline and was quickly dispatched, the beast again attacking Hinckley with great fury, tearing strips of flesh from his breast. Hinckley finally succeeded in driving his hunting knife into the wildcat's heart, and then fainted from exhaustion and loss of blood. The wildcat weighed fifty-eight pounds.

A despatch describing the blowing up of a train between Waterval and Maman's Kraal, Saturday, by the Boers, when Lieut. Col. Vandeleur, of the Irish Guards, was killed, says: The train carried several passengers, among them two ladies with babes and a nurse. As it tolled through a cutting, a negro was seen to raise his hand. Instantly a Boer discharged two mines, derailing the train, while a body of Boers poured in a heavy rifle fire. Lieut. Col. Vandeleur shouted to the women to lie down under the seats and ordered his men to return the fire. As he was proceeding along the corridor a Boer burst into the carriage and fired, killing him after, it is supposed, his refusal to surrender. Another Boer deliberately fired upon the wounded nurse. Bullets were flying in all directions, although the Boers were aware that women and children were there.

Notices.

The Annapolis Co. Conference of Baptist churches will meet in conjunction with the annual session of the Co. S. S. Assn. and the B. Y. P. U. at Lawrence-town Baptist church Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 23 and 24. Platform meeting first session 7.30 Monday. Ask for standard certificate on D. A. R., which will return you at one half fare.

H. H. ROACH, Cor. Sec'y. L. W. ELLIOTT, Sec'y S. S. Assn. J. M. LONGLEY, Sec'y B. Y. P. U.

Quarterly Meeting. The Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska quarterly meeting will convene with East Florenceville Baptist church, Sept. 27th. Rev. B. S. Freeman will preach the quarterly sermon.

R. W. DEANING, Sec'y.

The Lunenburg county Quarterly Meeting will meet at Lapland Oct. 7th and 8th. The Baptist Sunday School Convention at Bridgewater the 9th, a good programme is being prepared. Let us pray for these meetings. W. B. BREANSON, Sec'y.

Baptist Annuity Association Notice. The next annual meeting of "The Baptist Annuity Association located in New Brunswick" will be held in the Baptist church at Hartland, Carleton county, New Brunswick, on Saturday, the 14th day of September next at 3 o'clock p. m. HAVLOCK COV, Rec. Sec'y. Fredericton, August 28th.

The Colchester and Pictou Counties Quarterly Meeting will be held at DeBert, Sept. 23rd and 24th, instead of Sept. 9th and 10th as appeared in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR of last week. Will the churches in the two counties please notice the change in time.

F. E. ROOF, Sec'y. Bass River, Aug. 31st, 1901.

The regular quarterly session of the County Conference will be held in conjunction with the annual session of the County S. S. Association and B. Y. P. U. meeting at Lawrence-town Baptist church, Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 23rd and 24th. First session 7.30 p. m. Monday. An excellent programme is being prepared. HOWARD H. ROACH, Sec'y. Co. Conf.

The friends who may wish to send small parcels to the missionaries in India are requested to forward the same to the Mission Room, 85 Germain St., St. John, in care of Rev. J. W. Manning—not later than October 1st.

September 22nd will be Temperance Sunday and we ask that every means be used to bring the importance of teaching temperance on that day to each school. The lesson is styled the drunkard's looking-glass; may the picture given by the wise man be so held before the young in our Sunday Schools that it will be productive of much good. Ministers, superintendents and teachers are asked to preach and teach on the subject of temperance on the 22nd of September.

LAURA J. POTTER, Prov. Supt. of Temperance in Sunday Schools.

Colchester and Pictou Counties Quarterly Meeting at DeBert, September 23rd and 24th.

Programme will include sermons by Pastor Ingram and Dimock. A paper on "The Holy Spirit" by Pastor Jenkins. Papers on "Church Discipline" and "Our Covenant Relation."

Tuesday afternoon, the Women's Missionary Aid Societies will meet under the leadership of our County Sec'y.

F. E. ROOF, Sec'y. The regular meeting of the Hants Co. Baptist Convention, will be held in the Baptist church, Noel, N. S., beginning on Tuesday, September 10th next. Delegates wishing to travel by rail, will take passage by the Midland Ry. from Windsor and intermediate points to Kennetcook Corner, where teams will be provided to drive to Noel. Hour of departure of Midland Ry. train, with full travelling arrangements will be announced later.

L. H. CRANDALL, Sec'y. Scotch Village, N. S., Aug. 15th.

The next session of the Prince Edward Island Baptist Conference will be held at Murray River on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 10 and 11. If delegates will notify Rev. H. Carter, Murray River, they will be met at Cardigan station.

G. F. RAYMOND, Sec'y.

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

W. E. MCINTYRE, Sec'y. New Brunswick Convention. TRAVELLING ARRANGEMENTS.

The following arrangements are announced to delegates attending the Convention at Hartland. The steamer May Queen, the Star Line steamers and the Canada Eastern Railway grant free return. The I. C. R. returns free if more than ten have standard certificates. Delegates coming by this line are advised to purchase at starting point through tickets over both I. C. R. and C. P. R. direct to Hartland. The C. P. R. return delegates passing over their line at one-third fare, if more than fifty have standard certificates. If less than fifty return tickets will be half fare. In all cases delegates are advised to ask for standard certificates when starting.

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TO Geo. A. McDonald 120 Granville St., HALIFAX, N. S.

Fourth Quarter begins October, ORDER EARLY.

Lost Opportunity.

If you did not begin on opening day you are seriously handicapped for the best positions next year by those who did. You had better start as soon as you can. We cannot supply the demand for competent office assistants.

Send for free Syllabus to MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGE, Halifax, N. S.

Kaulbach & Schurman, Proprietors.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. THE EXPOSITION is now at its best. September is also a good time to visit Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara Falls. Every patriotic Canadian should endeavor to see the large Canadian cities and this is a splendid opportunity. ONLY ONE NIGHT ON THE ROAD TO Toronto and Buffalo if you travel by the Canadian Pacific. Try our Personally Conducted Excursions to the Great Pan-American on September 17th and October 15th. Call on nearest Ticket Agent or write to A. J. HEATH, D. P. A., C. P. R., St. John, N. B.

AFTER SHAVING PONDY EXTRACT COOLS, COMFORTS AND HEALS THE SKIN, ENABLING THE MOST TENDER FACE TO ENJOY A CLOSE SHAVE WITHOUT UNPLEASANT RESULTS. AVOID DANGEROUS, IRRITATING AND INJURIOUS PREPARATIONS REPRESENTED TO BE "THE SAME AS" PONDY EXTRACT, WHICH CONTAINS "WOOD ALCOHOL," A DEADLY POISON.

KANGAROO FAMINE. Likely to Follow Hospital Use of Animal's Tendons. There is likely soon to be an exceptional demand for kangaroos in consequence of the success attending the use of the kangaroo tendon in the hospitals. It has been employed in scores of instances to tie up the fractured bones of a man's leg, in order that he may use his knees while the bones are knitting together. Kangaroo tendon is as strong as silver wire. It is taken from the tail, and being animal in its nature, is absorbed, and the leg does not have to be cut open, as is necessary when silver wire is used. The mandibles of the ant are used in somewhat the same way to stitch up a cut. The insect is made to catch hold of each side of the wound with its mandibles and bring the edges together. Its body is nipped off with a pair of forceps, and the mandibles are left in the flesh, acting in this way as a surgical stitch. A cable from London says the emigration returns for August show the number of emigrants to leave for Canada during the month was 4,746. Of these 2,042 were English, 274 Irish, 583 Scotch and 1,864 foreigners.

Prizes Catch
 many women. What do prizes amount to? Not worth considering. Cannot pay you for poorer work, greater expense and risk to clothes, which you get with an inferior washing powder. Any woman who uses PEARLINE has a prize, and will save enough to buy more and better knick-knacks.
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I have now for Sale several places right in the village in price from \$700 to \$3,500. Some of them very desirable properties. I have also a number of farms outside on my list. Some of them very fine fruit farms, from \$1,500 to \$7,000. Correspondence solicited and all information promptly given. Apply to—

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

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The Home

TRIFLING THINGS.

Successful housekeeping consists in the perfection of many minutiae. A thousand apparently trifling things in themselves make up the management of an orderly home. It is apparently a matter of small moment if breakfast is a few minutes late, but a few moments dropped here and a few things awry there in the end make disorder that cannot be overcome by hours of extra work and worry.

A wise mistress plans her work as carefully as a general plans his campaigns. She does not worry over details, because details are so carefully planned that they cannot go awry and become a matter for worry. It has often been said that when the "wires show" or, in other words, when housekeeping becomes mere mechanism, the result is the most abject failure. It is the house mother's duty to build up a home, not a mere hostelry. The martinet is as complete a blunderer in housekeeping as the slattern. Neither Dora Spenslow nor Miss Murdstone was a successful housekeeper, though the latter type drives more homes to wreck and ruin than the former.

Homemaking is a holy trust. A true home must be a place of peace, a refuge from the cares and vexations of the world. Nothing is more wearisome than kitchen vexations. The true woman does not parade such trials in public, but with all the skill in her power she solves her own problems and does not let any vulgar annoyances disturb the peace of her home. No wise woman is exacting with servants beyond justice. She does not call a servant who is engaged for general work away from her duties to wait upon herself and children, but realizes that if she cannot afford to hire a special maid for the purpose she must do without such service. A girl that does washing, ironing, baking, general cooking and scrubbing even for the smallest family cannot be expected to act as waiter. She should not be ordered from her work to do trifling things which do not belong to her routine work. It is difficult to pick up dropped work without considerable loss of time and working force.

In a well managed household the work of the day and of each part of the day is portioned off from week to week. No unforeseen circumstance is allowed to interfere with this routine if it is possible to avoid it. When washing day falls on Monday neither rain nor cloudy weather is allowed to interfere with the work. A good housekeeper has some way of drying clothes indoors when it is necessary, and she finds this far better than postponing the day and setting all the work of the week awry. Where work is intelligently planned a good maid knows just what each day will bring forth. She will regulate her time according to the work given her, if she can manage to secure a little time to herself. After her work has been faithfully done she should not be interfered with by further demands. It is a trifling thing to allow such a privilege, and any servant will be grateful for it. It is a good thing to bind yourself to the same routine that one prescribes for help. Let the hour of each meal be a regular one, and insist that it be on the table at the stroke of the clock. Also insist on regular hours for removing the cloth and putting the room to rights. Few things bring so much disorder as dilatory meals or the habit of allowing the debris to stand for an indefinite time after the table has been deserted.—Ex.

LUXURIES OF AUTUMN.

Among the delicious foods of autumn which are often forgotten are the new crops of grains fresh from the fields and thresher. New oatmeal is especially esteemed in Scotland among the peasantry, as well as the new wheat. Both these grains are made into dishes of groats, to be eaten with cream. The luxury of this peasant dish of groats may be enjoyed at its best in the autumn, when the new crop

of wheat or oat kernels is in market. The grains are not ground fine, but simply crushed, for a dish of groats. Oaten groats are especially popular in Scotland, but either grain may be used in the same way. Cook the grain about two hours, seasoning it with salt. Use about three or four times as much water as grain. Do not stir the mixture, but do not let it become scorched in the least. Few things deteriorate more than grains by keeping. Most grains are much better kept in the kernel and crushed when they are needed. Ex.

PEELING PEACHES.

At the present season, when so many people are preserving peaches, it is the proper time to remind housekeepers that peaches should be peeled with boiling water and not with a knife. The process is a simple one. The peaches must be ripe, and not green, knotty ones. They must be dropped into boiling water for one minute, and the water must be kept for this space of time at the boiling temperature. After this the peaches must be dropped into cold water. The skins may be started with a knife, but after this they may be easily rubbed off with the hands or a rough towel. This is the best way to prepare peaches for pickling or for preserving whole in any way.

If you wish to serve peaches whole for dessert peel them in this way, lay them on a platter without piling one over the other, and set them on the ice to become cold. Serve the peaches on a crystal platter, with a dish of whipped cream and sugar. A great many people do not know that peaches can be as easily peeled in this way as tomatoes, and it is a great saving. When the peeling is done with a knife the peel should be removed with a silver knife, and the peel and the pulp thus removed with the peel should be boiled in a covered stone pot set in a kettle of boiling water. At the end of half an hour's cooking the peach juice should be pressed out of the boiled peeling and measured. A pound of sugar should be allowed to every pint of peach juice. After the peach juice has been cooked down twenty minutes the sugar should be added and the mixture cooked a few minutes to a jelly. A bright, red checked white peach skin makes better jelly than yellow peach skins.—Ex.

WHY BABIES CRY.

Some Useful Hints to Mothers on the Care of Little Ones.

Babies cry because they are sick or in pain, and in almost every case the sickness or pain is caused by some disorder of the stomach or bowels. Fermentation and decomposition of the food produce a host of infantile troubles, such as griping, colic, constipation, diarrhoea, simple fever, indigestion, etc. Proper digestion is necessary to health. The lesson to mothers is, therefore, that the stomach and bowels should be carefully watched, and if baby cries, or is fretful or cross, some simple vegetable remedy should be given. Mothers should never resort to the so-called "soothing" preparations to quiet baby, as they invariably contain stupefying opiates. Baby's Own Tablets will be found an ideal medicine. They gently move the bowels, aid digestion, and promote sound healthy sleep, thus bringing happiness to both mother and child. They are guaranteed to contain no poisonous "soothing" stuff, and may be given with absolute safety (dissolved in water if necessary) to children of all ages from earliest infancy, with an assurance that they will promptly cure all their minor ailments.

For the benefit of other mothers, Mrs. Alex. Lafave, Copper Cliff, Ont., says:—"I would advise all mothers to keep Baby's Own Tablets in the house at all times. When I began giving them to my baby he was badly constipated, and always cross. He is now four months old, has not been troubled with constipation since I gave him the Tablets, and he is now always happy and good natured. Mothers with cross children will easily appreciate such a change. I enclose 50 cents for two more boxes of the Tablets, and will never be without them in the house while I have children."

Baby's Own Tablets are sold by druggists or will be sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Dept. T. Brockville, Ont.

In the Night

Sudden illness, like a thief in the night, is apt to strike confusion into a household. Croup, cholera, measles, cholera infantum, diphtheria, and other ailments, some frequently in the night. Are you prepared for midnight emergencies? The remedy for inflammation whether used internally or externally, is

JOHNSON'S Anodyne Liniment

The quickest, surest, safest cure for colic, cramps, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, biliousness, burns, stings, chafings, colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, bronchitis, influenza, neuralgia, sore throat, and pain and inflammation in any part of the body. Get it from your dealer. Two size bottles, 25 and 50c. The larger size is more economical.

J. S. JOHNSON & CO.,
 25 Queen Street, Boston, Mass.
 Write for free copy of "Treatment for Cholera and Care of Hot Rooms."

NINE BOILS.
FOUR RUNNING SORES.

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

Some time ago my blood got out of order and nine large boils appeared on my neck, besides numerous small ones on my shoulders and arms. Four running sores appeared on my foot and leg and I was in a terrible state. A friend advised Burdock Blood Bitters, so I procured three bottles. After finishing the first bottle the boils started to disappear and the sores to heal up. After taking the third bottle there was not a boil or sore to be seen. Besides this, the headaches from which I suffered left me and I improved so much that I am now strong and robust again.

Yours truly,
 MISS MAGGIE WORTHINGTON,
 Feb. 3rd, 1901. Golspie, Ont.

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The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes.

Third Quarter, 1901.

JULY TO SEPTEMBER.

Temperance Lesson.

Lesson XII. Sep. 22. Prov. 23:29-35. GOLDEN TEXT.

Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging: and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise.—Prov. 20:1.

EXPLANATORY.

A JOURNEY ON THE BLACK VALLEY RAILROAD. One of the most effective tracts ever written on temperance was an allegory written by the Rev. Stedman W. Hanks, for sailors, and entitled "The Black Valley Road."

I. STARTING FROM THE CRYSTAL RIVER COUNTRY.—This is the land which all children enter when they come into this world. Cascades and waterfalls are numerous, so that the whole country can be irrigated and enriched by an abundant supply of the purest water. Living springs are found in every part of the land, forming multitudes of rivulets, which quietly flow into, and form at last, what is known as the great Crystal River, which in time is to irrigate and transform the whole Black Valley Country. For its nature and power, see John 7:37-39; Rev. 22:1, 2, 17.

Every drunkard was once an innocent child. Every one was first a moderate drinker. No one ever yet became a drunkard who refused to touch intoxicating drink. Not all who drink moderately do become drunkards, but no one ever became a drunkard who did not first drink moderately.

II. IN THE BLACK VALLEY COUNTRY.—Vs. 29, 30. The Black Valley Country joins the Crystal River Land, and it is difficult to tell where the change begins.

But gradually the country becomes rougher, more barren, and stony. The inhabitants become poorer, and are infested with innumerable pains and diseases. Vice and crime abound. Innumerable drunkards and criminals are found there. Prisons and poorhouses take the place of churches and schoolhouses.

On its lower limits the Black Valley Country is bounded by a vast desert, whose inhabitants are continually wandering in dry places, seeking rest and finding none. Over this desert thick clouds are always rolling, indicating approaching storms and tempests, while fork lightnings come, and thunders mutter sounds of sullen wrath. "A land of darkness as darkness itself." It is a place of outer darkness, where is weeping and gnashing of teeth. Here is the worm that dieth not and the fire that is not quenched. Here is found the reptile whose tooth is like "the cruel venom of asps," and which, "at last, biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder."

29. WHO HATH WORE? WHO HATH SORROW? The words corresponding to the two substantives are, strictly speaking, interjections, as in the margin of the R. V., "Who hath Oh? who hath Alas? WHO HATH CONTENTIONS? may mean the conflict between desire and conscience; more probably, quarrels and bickerings. WHO HATH BABBLING? Foolish talking, vile conversation, noisy demonstrations, revelation of secrets. His tongue is "set on

KNOWLEDGE OF FOOD.

Proper Selection of Great Importance in Summer.

The feeding of infants is a very serious proposition, as all mothers know. Food must be used that will easily digest, or the undigested parts will be thrown into the intestines and cause sickness.

It is important to know that a food can be obtained that is always safe; that is Grape-Nuts.

A mother writes: "My baby took the first premium at a baby show on the 8th inst., and is in every way a prize baby. I have fed him on Grape-Nuts since he was five months old. I also use your Postum Food Coffee for myself." Mrs. I. F. Fishback, Alvin, Tex.

Grape-Nuts food is not made solely for a baby food by any means, but is manufactured for all human beings who have trifling, or serious, difficulties in the stomach and bowels.

One especial point of value is that the food is predigested in the process of manufacture, not by any drugs or chemicals whatsoever, but simply by the action of heat, moisture, and time, which permits the diastase to grow, and change the starch into grape-sugar. This presents food to the system ready for immediate assimilation.

Its especial value as a food, beyond the fact that it is easily digested, is that it supplies the needed elements to quickly rebuild the cells in the brain and nerve centres throughout the body.

fire of hell." The R. V. translates, "Who hath complaining?" WHO HATH WOUNDS WITHOUT CAUSE? Wounds received in causeless or wholly unprofitable disputes, wounds and stripes such as come of the brawls of drunken men. The thought may go much farther than this. Drinking men are especially exposed to accidents and diseases which temperance would have prevented. WHO HATH REDNESS OF EYES? "The word does not refer to the reddening, but the dimming of the eyes, and the power of vision." The copper nose is another of the signs of the slave of strong drink, who "makes his nose blush for the sins of his mouth." The marks that distinguish the drunkard from others are first described as a sort of prison costume, by which prisoners are known, or as the brand (fur, thief) on the face of a Roman thief.

30. THEY THAT TARRY LONG AT THE WINE. The tendency of strong drink is to continue drinking, to spend hours, often the whole night, in carousals. THEY THAT GO TO SEEK MIXED WINE. "Mixed wine undoubtedly here signifies spiced, drugged, medicated wine, the intoxicating power of which is increased by the infusion of drugs and spices." Such men "drink the cup of a costly death."

III. BLACK VALLEY RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.—All those who go on this road to the Black Valley Country start at Sippington or Medicineville. They intend to remain in that vicinity. These places are close to the Crystal River.

IV. THE INDUCEMENTS TO TRAVEL ON THIS ROAD.—V. 31. LOOK NOT THOU UPON THE WINE. Do not put yourself in the way of temptation. He who goes freely into temptation is already more than half fallen. WHEN IT IS RED. Red wines were most esteemed in the East. The wine of Lebanon is said to be of a rich golden color, like Malaga. WHEN IT GIVETH HIS COLOR. Literally, its eye, the clear brightness, or the beaded bubbles on which the wine drinker looks with complacency. IN THE CUP. Sparkles or bubbles when poured out or shaken. WHEN IT MOVETH ITSELF ARIGHT. Better as in R. V. "When it goeth down smoothly." This does not refer to the sparkling of the wine; but rather it "describes the pellucid stream flowing pleasantly from the wine skin or jug into the goblet or the throat."

V. THE END OF THE ROAD. Vs. 32-35. AT THE LAST IT BITETH LIKE A SERPENT. Like a serpent it will be brilliant of color, and glide with easy motion; and like a serpent it will bite. ADDER. The second word, adder, is the more specific, and is said to be the cerastes, or horned snake, the first more generic. The cerastes is exceedingly venomous. It lurks in the sand, coiled up, perhaps, in a camel's footprint, ready to dart at any passing animal. The East is wofully cursed with poisonous reptiles of all kinds.

33. THINE EYES SHALL BEHOLD STRANGE WOMEN. The R. V., and the margin of the A. V., have, "shall behold strange things," as the drunkard does in delirium tremens. And all the time on the way to this his vision is perverted. Nothing appears to him as it really is. THINE HEART SHALL UTTER PERVERSE THINGS. Because the heart itself becomes "perverse." Wild ravings thy heart shall utter. The primary sense of the verb being to turn a thing upside down, as said so often of Sodom and Gomorrah.

34. AS HE THAT LIETH DOWN IN THE MIST OF THE SEA. Asleep on a vessel in the storm, and unconscious of his danger. UPON... A MAST. An unsteady place, whence he is almost certain to fall.

35. THEY HAVE STRICKEN ME, AND I WAS NOT SICK; THEY HAVE BEATEN ME, AND I FELT IT NOT. This is the icteric's contemptuous answer to the admonitions of those who warn him of sickness and wounds. He has been stricken, and not made sick; he has been beaten, but he has felt no bruises. WHEN SHALL I AWAKE? Better, omitting the interrogation, When I shall awake I will seek it yet again. I WILL SEEK IT YET AGAIN. The picture ends with the words of the drunkard on waking from his sleep. He has been unconscious of the excesses and outrages of the night, and his first thought is to return to his old habit.

VI. WHAT SHALL WE DO ABOUT IT? 1. Never begin. Keep away from drinking places and drinking company.

2. Do all you can to keep others from beginning.

3. Help to restore all those who have begun the downward way.

4. Sustain yourself in the right, by observation, by study, by a temperance atmosphere, by strengthening the will and the moral character, by working for the cause, by voting aright, and throwing all your influence against saloons and drinking customs in society.

5. Sign the pledge, and get others to sign it.

Col. Gordon, who is ill from erysipelas at Cape Town, is slightly improved.

COPPER MINE EXPLODED.

The copper mine which was located two years ago on Mr. Kerr's farm at Escuminac has "gone up." The shareholders had expended some \$1,500 in all, and until lately it had ever appearance of business. A force of expert mining men were put on several weeks ago to blast, and examine the vein, and after some three weeks of such work the stock went down, and the little theory is said to have exploded. Perhaps Mr. Kerr is the most disappointed man in this vicinity.—Campbellton Events.

SUBMARINE DESTROYERS.

The sensational statement is made, says a special despatch to the Toronto Globe, that France and Russia will in six months' time have 92 submarine destroyers. There is not likely to be a panic at the British Admiralty in consequence, but people will note with dissatisfaction that the British naval authorities are slow to appreciate the value of a submarine armada. Five submarines of the Holland type will soon be added to the British navy, but at present England does not possess a single one owing to the slowness of the naval authorities in arranging to test the new-fangled invention. As sea-going ships submarines may be useless, but even if they can only be employed to cripple or scare off a blockading fleet they may revolutionize naval warfare. Probably the English people will not be so much interested in the naval enterprise of the dual alliance as in the statement that a spy employed by Great Britain to obtain information on the subject has disappeared and has presumably been incarcerated in a French fortress.

"The Northern Pacific railway has decided to build two immense steamships (28,000 tons) for the Pacific and China trade.

John Jackson, journeyman carpenter Toronto, by the death of his father in London, Eng., has an estate valued at \$700,000 left him.

The Wadsworth-Longfellow house in Portland, Maine, has been opened to visitors by the Maine Historical Society, a small fee being charged, the money to be added to the Longfellow memorial fund. The restoration of the house, which will be undertaken by the Longfellow family, will be under the direction of Miss Alice Longfellow, daughter of the poet, and the superintendent of A. W. Longfellow, jr., architect, of Boston.

At South Bay, near St. John, Monday, Sept. 2nd, a bull moose was caught. Mr. Childers, who lives in the old Wallace homestead on the shore, saw a moose swimming a short distance out in the bay. He at once put out in a row boat with some friends and captured the animal, which was towed ashore. Surveyor General Duun was notified.

A despatch from Copenhagen says that a movement is on foot in Denmark to present to King Christian a national address, signed by the representatives of every commune in the country, thanking his majesty for having subordinated his own views to general public opinion by calling a Liberal cabinet to office.

Society Visiting Cards For 25c.

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

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Wedding Invitations, Announcements, etc., a specialty.

Gates' Certain Check Summer Complaint

Bayside, June 21, 1901. DR. A. B. GATES, Middleton, N. S. DEAR SIR.—I received your kind letter some time ago but was unable to answer it until now. I am selling quite a lot of your medicines and consider them wonderful remedies for sickness. About two years ago I was very much RUN DOWN and in poor health generally. I began using your Bitters and Syrups and at once noticed a marked improvement in my health and soon was as well as ever. My son and daughter have both used your CERTAIN CHECK with the most wonderful results, and in the case of the latter I believe it was the means of saving her life after everything else had failed. One gentleman, a doctor of Halifax, bought a bottle of your Certain Check for his little daughter, who was suffering from dysentery, and it made a speedy cure. These and numerous other instances show what wonderful medicines yours are. Trusting that you may be spared many years to relieve the sick and afflicted.

I am yours very truly, MRS. NOAH FADER. Middleton, N. S.

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

Wanted Everywhere

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

Address to-day the VARIETY MFG CO., Bridgetown, N. S.

The Whole Story in a letter: Pain-Killer (PERRY DAVIS). From Capt. F. Lyle, Police Station No. 5, Montreal.—"We frequently use PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER for pains in the stomach, rheumatism, sciatica, frost bites, chilblains, cramps, and all ailments which befall men in our position. I have no hesitation in saying that PAIN-KILLER is the best remedy to have near at hand." Used Internally and Externally. Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c. bottles.

SO-CALLED STRAWBERRY COMPOUNDS ARE NOTHING MORE OR LESS THAN RANK IMITATIONS.

THE GENUINE IS



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CURES

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Pains in the Stomach, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum and all Summer Complaints. Safe, Reliable, Harmless, Effectual.

HAS NO EQUAL. DE FOWLER'S EXT-O-F WILD STRAWBERRY. HAS NO EQUAL.

CHURCH BELLS Chimes and Pells, Best Superior Copper and Tin. Get your McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Baltimore.

From the Churches.

Denominational Funds.

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

BRUSSELS STREET.—A Chinaman was baptized Sunday night, the first in the Convention. In the Sabbath School there are twenty-five names enrolled in the Chinese department which is under the efficient superintendency of Mrs. J. N. Golding. H. F. W.

TABERNACLE, ST. JOHN.—Baptized two believers in Christ on Sept. 1st. Will close my work at the Tabernacle on Sept. 15th. Expect to leave for Chicago shortly after to take a course of study at the Divinity School. The church has not yet settled on a pastor. PERRY J. STACKHOUSE.

ANDOVER, N. B.—Of late our hearts have been made glad by those that have heard the Word and obeyed it. One was baptized at Forest Glen, and at Andover two followed their Saviour in baptism, and on August 25th five united with Andover Baptist church, three by letter and two by baptism. R. W. DREMMINGS. September 7.

MAHON, N. S.—During the summer we have had much to encourage us in our work here. Our congregations are good and interest deep in the Lord's work. We held roll calls at Mahone and Cornwall. The meetings were well attended and encouraging letters received from absent members. We hope and pray that during the coming fall and winter we shall be the recipients of large blessings. W. B. BEZANSON.

CANAAN, KINGS COUNTY, N. S.—Sunday, Sept. 1st, was a happy day for the Baptist people of Canaan. Six happy believers followed their Lord in baptism. The candidates were baptized by Dr. O. C. S. Wallace of Toronto. Dr. Wallace then preached with great power to a congregation which filled the meeting house, after which the right hand of fellowship was given to the candidates and the Lord's Supper administered. To God we give all the praise. New Minas. GORDON H. BAKER.

ST. ANDREWS.—We cannot report additions to the churches on this field, but we are not without encouragement. The Sunday services are attended by fairly good and very attentive congregations. Prayer meetings often full of power. Sabbath Schools are in a prosperous condition. One thing that greatly helps and encourages us is the interest taken in us and the sympathy shown us by the people in the churches. This interest in us does not merely express itself in words and good wishes, but is proved by kind acts until we wonder what the people see in us to show us so much consideration. C. CURRIE.

PARRSBORO, N. S.—I administered the ordinance of baptism on August 11th, on Sept. 1st, and will baptize again, D. V., next Sunday. Last Sunday, Sept. 1st, was a day of mingled light and shadow with us. In the morning we attended two happy converts to the water where they were baptized on profession of faith in Christ, and in the afternoon we followed to the grave the remains of our dear sister, Mrs. Alexander, who had just recently been brought to rejoice in Christ as her Saviour. It was her purpose to be baptized but after a few days of severe suffering she was called home. D. H. MACQUARRIE.

CLERMENTSVALE.—The work here has been carried on faithfully for the past two and a half years under the pastorate of the Rev. L. J. Tingley. Important additions from time to time have been made to our membership. Recently our pastor sent in his resignation as owing to the state of his health he felt unable to carry on the work of so large a field. The brethren have endeavored to prevail upon him to remain with us but his decision to leave us is final. We part with our brother with genuine regret and we hope and pray that God may continue to be with him and bless him in whatever portion of the vineyard he may be called upon to labor. JOSEPH POTTER, Church Clerk. September 3rd.

NEW MARYLAND, YORK CO.—As a result of two weeks special services at Woodland (a section of the Cardigan field,) four sisters have confessed Christ, and will be baptized on the 8th inst. Two of these are young married women, one a member of the Methodist church and the other raised in a Presbyterian family. Sept. 6th. F. B. SEELYE.

UNION CORNER, CARLETON COUNTY, N. B.—The work of the Lord is still going on most blessedly in this place. August 28th we baptized Gertrude Myrball and Florence Rouse, and on Sept. 1st John Henderson, Everett London, Frederick Givon, Burnam Carpenter, Mrs. Burnam Carpenter, Mrs. Mabel Blackie, Gordon Greene, Frederick Furge, James Lloyd, Grover Lloyd, Vernon Barton, Earl Barton, Fred Barton, Benson Potter, Fred Potter, Henry Potter, Judson Potter, making 31 in all since August 4th, 2 more are received for Sept. 8th and with others will D. V. go forward. I am greatly enjoying this campaign with Bro. Dakin who preaches, prays and sings with all his heart. We have no lack of water notwithstanding the very dry weather, Green's Lake some 2 miles from the church, being an ideal baptistry. Last Sabbath it was thought that over six hundred people witnessed the impressive sight of these 17 persons buried in the likeness of the Master's death and raised in the likeness of his resurrection. Six of this number were heads of families, 2 dear boys and 9 young men. We hear very kind things said all over this field of the late pastor, Rev. C. Currie, whose faithful seed sowing has much to do with the present rich harvest. We hope to begin work with Bro. Horseman on the Aberdeen field soon. A. H. HAYWARD.

Quarterly Meeting.

The Albert county Quarterly Meeting met at Waterside, September 3rd. This is the 2nd Harvey church and is ministered to by Rev. F. N. Atkinson in connection with the Alma church. Waterside is beautiful in the summer, commanding a grand view of the Bay of Fundy and the coast of Nova Scotia. The people are generally quite wealthy and are "given to hospitality."

This was a joint meeting between the Albert and Westmorland county Quarterlies. We had six of the seven pastors located in this county present, and Rev. B. H. Thomas, J. W. Brown, Ph. D., and W. H. Smith (lic) from Westmorland. Rev. H. H. Saunders was elected president and F. D. Davidson secretary and treasurer for the ensuing year. Reports from the churches showed sixty-one baptized since last meeting. 2nd and 3rd Elgin, under the leadership of Pastor Thorne, had purchased a parsonage and Hopewell was making a move in the same direction. We are sorry that Hillsboro is pastorless at the present time. Dr. Brown had a map of Albert and Westmorland counties that was studied by the brethren with great interest in reference to our Home Mission work. W. H. Smith (lic.), who is spending his vacation at Port Elgin and surrounding country, gave the Quarterly a full description of that field and it was unanimously resolved to urge the Home Mission Board to put a strong man on that whole field at once. A collection of \$12.50 was taken up to assist the brethren at Port Elgin with their debt. The Coverdale churches also were discussed and a man is urgently needed for that field. Rev. M. E. Fletcher preached a very touching sermon from the text: "And Abraham called the name of that place Jehovah-jireh." Pastor Thomas conducted a grand social service in which the Spirit of the Lord was manifested with power. Several rose for prayers at the close. Temperance was presented by Pastor Thorne and Missions by Pastor Saunders and discussed. It was decided that the church be asked to raise \$1.10 per member as their portion of the Century Fund. Revs. Fletcher, Addison and Davidson were appointed a committee to visit pastorless churches and urge upon them the necessity of raising their proportion of this fund. At the request of the brethren from Westmorland a similar committee was appointed for their county, consisting of Rev. B. H. Thomas, Rev. D. Hutchinson and Rev. E. B. McLatchy. We were greatly helped by our brethren from Westmorland and wished it was possible for them to always meet with us. We took them to the most beautiful spot

in the county but hope at some future day that a meeting may be arranged at some more central point, Hopewell Cape, for instance. All pronounced this one of the most profitable sessions that our Quarterly had ever held. The Sunday School Convention opened Wednesday afternoon and closed after a platform meeting that evening. F. D. DAVIDSON, Sec'y.-Treas.

BURNING YOUR OWN SMOKE.

When the late James Anthony Froude published in 1848 his volume of mournful sceptical reflections, entitled "The Nemesis of Faith," Carlye's gruff comment on the book was that Froude "should burn his own smoke and not trouble other people's nostrils with it." This criticism may have wounded Froude, but certainly corrected him, for he soon lost his tendency to turn his heart inside out for other people's inspection, and though he was always a doubter, his denials were few, and he did not offer his doubts to the public as wholesome spiritual food. Most of us make more or less smoke; we do not burn with a clear bright flame. When a preacher tells his congregation his doubts and perplexities and guesses, he is throwing off smoke. When a man, instead of being self-centred, parades his trials and difficulties and displays irritability that everything is not going to his mind, he is blowing off smoke. We do not say that a human life can be free from this waste product any more than a fire, but they are making furnaces now that consume their own smoke, and in Chicago, where the atmosphere is so smokeladen that on the brightest day you think the clouds are gathering for a heavy storm, they are trying to compel owners of fires to adopt some smoke consuming device. Men and women have no more right to contaminate the atmosphere than others must breathe, with their doubts and irritabilities and dissatisfactions than the owner of a furnace has a right to permit it to belch forth vast clouds of smoke!—Watchman.

COWS THAT WEAR EAR-RINGS.

The cows in Belgium wear ear-rings. This is in accordance with the law, which decrees that every animal of the bovine species, when it has attained the age of three months, must have in its ear a ring to which is attached a metal tag bearing a number. The object is to preserve an exact record of the number of animals raised each year.

Danger In Soda.

Serious Results Sometimes Follow its Excessive Use.

Common soda is all right in its place and indispensable in the kitchen and for cooking and washing purposes, but it was never intended for a medicine, and people who use it as such will some day regret it. We refer to the common use of soda to relieve heartburn or sour stomach, a habit which thousands of people practice almost daily, and one which is fraught with danger: moreover the soda only gives temporary relief and in the end the stomach trouble gets worse and worse.

The soda acts as a mechanical irritant to the walls of the stomach and bowels and cases are on record where it accumulated in the intestines, causing death by inflammation or peritonitis.

Dr. Harlandson recommends as the safest and surest cure for sour stomach (acid dyspepsia) an excellent preparation sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. The tablets are large 20 grain lozenges, very pleasant to taste and contain the natural acids, pepsines and digestive elements essential to good digestion, and when taken after meals they digest the food perfectly and promptly before it has time to ferment, sour and poison the blood and nervous system.

Dr. Wuerth states that he invariably uses Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in all cases of stomach derangements and find them a certain cure not only for sour stomach, but by promptly digesting the food they create a healthy appetite, increase flesh and strengthen the action of the heart and liver. They are not a cathartic, but intended only for stomach diseases and weakness and will be found reliable in any stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach. All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50 cts. per package.

A little book describing all forms of stomach weakness and their cure mailed free by addressing the Stuart Co., of Marshall, Mich.

ACADIA UNIVERSITY

WOLFVILLE, N. S.

FOUNDED 1838 as a Christian College. Arts' course marked by breadth and thoroughness. Wide range of electives in last two years. Eleven professors, specialists in their respective departments. Standard of scholarship high. Quality of work recognized by Harvard, Yale, Cornell and Chicago, as equal to that of best Canadian Colleges. One hundred and forty students pursuing arts course last year.

Elective course in Pedagogy recently added to curriculum. Students desiring to take only partial course may select studies, subject to the approval of the Faculty.

A partial course in Biblical and Theological studies is also provided for ministerial students to which two professors devote all their time.

Expenses reasonable. A considerable number of scholarships available.

Next session opens Wednesday, October 2nd.

For Calendar, or further information, send to

T. TROTTER, D. D.

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HORTON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY

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A CHRISTIAN SCHOOL for young men and boys offers the following courses:

Marticulation course, Scientific course, General course, Business course and Manual Training course.

There are nine teachers on the staff, four of whom are in residence.

The Academy Home is undergoing repairs and will henceforth be heated by hot water and lit by electric light.

In connection with the school there is a Juvenile Department for boys under fourteen years of age. School re-opens on the 4th of September.

For further information apply to

H. L. BRITTAIN,
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FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

Offers FIVE regular courses.—Collegiate, Vocal Music, Piano Music, Art, Elocution,—under the skilled direction of the best University and Conservatory Graduate of unquestioned ability as instructors. Violin instruction by resident teacher, Graduate of Royal Academy of Music, Munich. Special instruction in Typewriting and Stenography.

Easy of access, unsurpassed location, modern and sanitary in equipment. Deeply Christian in Association and Influence.

Full term begins September 4th. For Calendar and further information apply to

HENRY TODD DeWOLFE,
Principal.

MARRIAGES.

MATHEWSON-JUDSON.—At the home of the bride's parents, Aug. 21st, by Rev. J. C. Spurr, B. A., James R. Mathewson of St. George, N. B., to Janie E. Judson of Alexandra, P. E. I.

BROWN-GILDERT.—At Moncton, N. B., August 28th, by Rev. A. A. Rutledge, John Brown to Mabel Gildert, both of Albert county.

GARDNER - DEXTER. — At Brooklyn, Aug. 27, by Rev. C. W. Corey, Robie S. Gardner to Matilda G. Dexter, both of Brooklyn.

SWERNY-GAVEL.—At Gavelton, N. S., Aug. 29th, by Pastor A. C. Shaw, Archibald Sweeney of Carleton and Emma H. Gavel of Gavelton.

ALLEN-BENT. — At Temple church, Yarmouth, by Pastor W. F. Parker, assisted by Pastor P. G. Mode of Zion church, Egerton S. Allen, D. D. S., and Eva M. Bent, both of Yarmouth, N. S.

FRENER-MCKENZIE.—In Bridgewater, N. S., Sept. 4, by Rev. C. R. Freeman, M. A., Robie Feener of Liverpool, N. S., and Lizzie McKenzie of Bridgewater, N. S.

BROWN-COPLAND. — Aug. 14, at his father's home in Onslow, by Pastor Jenkins, Seaman Brown to Grace Copeland of Springhill Mines.

FROST-TABOR.—At the home of the bride's parents, Lower Norton, Kings county, N. B., Sept. 2nd, by the Rev. N. A. MacNeill, Clement H. Frost of Hampton and Della May Tabor.

BROWN-WELDON.—At 22 Queen Square, St. John, N. B., Sept. 5th, by the Rev. N. A. MacNeill, William J. Brown of Toronto, and Kate May Weldon of St. John.

HAYWARD-STEEVES.—At the home of the bride's mother, Hammond Vale, Kings county, N. B., Sept. 4th, by Pastor R. M. Bynon, Warren Hayward of Wakefield, Mass., to Celia A. Steeves of Hammond, N. B.

MATHEWS-BLACKBURN.—Sept. 3rd, at Jordan River, Shelburne county, by Rev. J. Murray, Rowland Mathews and Hattie Blackburn.

MARTIN-MIDDLEMAS.—At Berwick, by Rev. J. A. Huntley, Clifford Lee Martin of Amherst and Lena Housie Middlemas of Berwick, Aug. 28th.

BARTLETT-WILBUR.—On Sept. 4th, at the home of the bride's father, by the Rev. M. E. Fletcher, Abner E. Bartlett to Miss Flora A. Wilbur both of New Horton, Albert Co., N. B.

ZWICKER-WHIST.—At the house of the bride's father, on the 4th inst., by Rev. E. O. Read, Mr. Enoch Judson Zwicker of Milton, and Miss Evelyn Irene, only daughter of Henry West, Esq., of Prospect, Kings Co., N. S.

SABEAN-MULLEN.—At the home of the bride, Sept. 5th, by Rev. J. T. Eaton, Roger Sabean to Mary Ester, daughter of Peter Mullen, all of New Tusket, Digby Co., N. S.

DEATHS.

MCGREGOR.—Rev. William McGregor died at South Range, Digby county, N. S., August 20th, aged 56 years.

FARNHAM.—At Perth, Victoria Co., Sept. 2nd, Jennet Beatrice, aged 6 months, child of Cyrus H. and Clara Farnham.

EISENHAUR.—On the 27th of August, in Bridgewater, N. S., George F. Eisenhaur, aged 73 years and six months. Bro. Eisenhaur was a faithful and honored member of the Bridgewater Baptist church.

ALEXANDER.—At Parraboro, N. S., Aug. 31st, after a short illness, Rebekah Ann, beloved wife of Archibald C. Alexander, in the 36th year of her age. She leaves her husband and six children to mourn their loss.

CONDON.—At Hopewell Cape, Albert Co., N. B., August 26th, Frank Tingley, one year and three months old, child of Mr. and Mrs. Hurd Condon, after only two or three days sickness. Great sympathy is felt for the parents as this was their only child. They lost a babe some years ago, and then a little girl six years of age was taken from them in a night. God's ways are mysterious, past finding out. The funeral was largely attended, services conducted by pastor. "The Lord gave and the Lord taketh away."

COATS.—Robert P. Coats, Esq., died at his residence near Emerson, Manitoba, Sept. 1st, in the 72nd year of his age. Mr. Coats was a native of Sussex Valley, N. B. When quite a young man he moved to Ontario, and about 22 years ago came to Manitoba. He was a prosperous farmer and was held in very high esteem by the whole community. He was for some time a Justice of the Peace, and filled the office with much satisfaction to the community. He was married twice and had five sons and three daughters. The widow and the youngest son are all that remains on the

homestead, but two other sons and two daughters reside in the west. Mr. Coats was a member of the Emerson Baptist church, and was a liberal supporter of a mission of the church which was established some years ago in his district and of which he was treasurer at the time of his death. He was sick but four days, having taken a chill while working in the harvest field.

MCVICAR.—At Otterburn, Manitoba, Aug. 27th, Mr. John McVicar, Sr., passed peacefully to his heavenly rest, in the 74th year of his age. Mr. McVicar was formerly of Mascarene, N. B., where his only surviving brother still resides. He moved to Ontario and from there came to Manitoba, about 17 years ago. He was one of the earliest settlers in Otterburn and was greatly respected. He was one of the most highly respected and influential persons in the district. He leaves a widow, one daughter and seven sons, besides numerous other relatives and friends to mourn their loss. He was baptized about 40 years ago and when a Baptist church was organized in Otterburn, shortly before his death, he and Mrs. McVicar and one son and the daughter became members of it. The church was organized in his house where he had lain in bed for about two years previously. He was urged by the new church to allow them to elect him a deacon, but he felt he was too near the end of his journey here to be of any service in this office.

The writer, who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, conducted the funeral service. It was an impressive sight to see the seven sons bearing in their own hands the casket with the remains of their father and lowering it reverently into the grave in a beautiful plot which he himself had chosen several years before on their own farm and where two sons were buried. The course of people looked upon the scene with deep emotion.

TINGLEY.—Vera May Tingley died at Brandon, Manitoba, on the morning of August 12th, of typhoid fever. She was born in Sackville, N. B., Oct. 18th, 1883. She removed to Manitoba with her parents, Elisha and Laura W. Tingley, in the spring of 1892. She professed conversion about five years ago and was baptized by Pastor Lehigh and united with the Baptist church in Brandon. At the time of her death she was secretary of the B. Y. P. U., organist of the Sunday school, and a member of the Baptist church choir. During her last illness she was delirious most of the time, with few short intervals, during one of which she tried to sing "Jesus bids us Shine," the teaching of which she tried to practice in her life. In a letter from her grief stricken parents they say "She has slipped away from us and our hearts are almost broken but we sorrow not as others who have no hope, for although she has passed away from us the memory of her sweet pure life assures us that she was an humble follower of the meek and lowly Jesus and what is our irreparable loss is her eternal gain. Therefore we kiss the rod that smites us and rejoice in Him who is the God and Rock of her salvation and ours." Vera was a beautiful girl and her many friends and relatives will cherish her memory dearly and sympathize with her bereaved parents and the family in this their great sorrow. But we will all rejoice in the victory of her faith and theirs.

MCGREGOR.—At the home of her mother, Mrs. F. C. Snow, Annapolis Royal, Adelaide, beloved wife of Wm. McGregor, passed triumphantly to her home on high, aged 33 years. Mrs. McGregor was the daughter of the late Des. F. C. Snow and was baptized by Rev. F.

Illustration of a desk lamp and the text "Standorette." The "Standorette" is a swinging and tilting top table which combines an Easel, Bookrest, Music Stand, Drawing Stand, Reading Stand, Invalid Stand, and Card Stand, all in one.

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

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

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

Price, \$6.50.

Send for "STANDORETTE" Booklet.

Manchester Robertson Allison

O. Weeks and united with the Annapolis Royal Baptist church and continued her membership up to the time of her marriage. The closing years of her life were years of patient suffering, sustained by the dear Saviour who was all her trust. Her life was true and pure. Previous to her removal to her new home in Cambridge, Mass., she always manifested a deep interest in all the work of the church of her choice. Her sweet disposition, and winning ways drew to her many friends, and her beautiful Christian life is left as a legacy to those who now mourn her loss. Coming as was her custom in the summer to the home of her mother, she was soon laid aside and peacefully passed away on Aug. 24th. Her testimony e'er she left was comforting to all the dear ones that gathered around her dying bed. With much earnestness she repeated the last verse of the 23 Psalm and emphasized the words "I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever." Her last words were "Victory! Victory!" The family have the heartfelt sympathy of all the people in their great bereavement. The service at the house and grave was conducted by Pastor Wm. W. Rees, who is supplying during the absence of the pastor, H. H. Roach.

JONES.—At Pownal, P. E. Island, August, Margaret McRae, beloved wife of William Jones, aged 68 years was called to enter into rest. Our departed sister about fifty years ago professed faith in Christ and united with the church. During the first half of this period she was active and helpful and loved to be found in the church of God. About twenty-five years ago rheumatism fastened itself upon her system and during the remainder of her life she was confined to her room and bed. She was for years unable to help herself and at times her sufferings were intense. Especially was this the case during the few last months. In the midst of all she maintained a strong faith in Jesus Christ and through him had constant and sweet communion with God the father. All who visited her room felt that God was there. Through patience in suffering she glorified her Saviour. Her life bore witness to the power of Jesus to sweeten the bitterest cup and to uphold and strengthen in every time of need. She loved to read the Word of God and took a deep interest in all that belonged to the kingdom of her Lord. As the end drew near she longed to depart and be at rest. She will be greatly missed from the home and community. May the Lord comfort the mourning husband and family. The funeral on the third of August was largely attended. Services were conducted by Pastor Spurr, assisted by the Rev. R. Ople.

MAKING MISTAKES

Too often we are inclined to excuse some erroneous or injurious line of conduct on the ground that it was a mistake. We did not intend the wrong that was done nor the injury that was inflicted. We simply made a mistake and these resulted therefrom. We do not write with the thought that mistakes can always be prevented. We

WANTED by a lady, a situation as mother's help and companion, in Nova Scotia or in New Brunswick. Is fond of children. Best references given. Address, R. Drawer 2, P. O., Weymouth, N. S.

are all of us fallible and liable to make them. We do write, however, with the thought that perhaps we may be more careful along different lines that may suggest themselves. This that we saw in substance in one of our journals gives emphasis to the thought. In the Naval Academy at Annapolis was a young fellow from a noted family and ambitious to excel. He had done well in his studies during the past term, so at least he thought, and expected to pass in his examinations. He did pass in fact, but a clerical error marked him as failed. The disgrace of it so preyed upon his mind that a few days ago he was consigned, we may hope temporarily, to a hospital for the insane. That clerical error did not seem to mean much to the one who made it, but it did a vast deal for the one whom it concerned. It was made in a moment of thoughtlessness, or carelessness, when strict attention might have averted it. A mistake oftentimes in its results is as bad as a crime. A switch misplaced by mistake on a railroad will cause a wreck as readily as one consciously thus arranged, and the poison finding a place in one's food in the same way will do as well its deadly work. With all our care we cannot eliminate mistakes from this busy life of ours, but we can by taking thought diminish them. This for our own sake and that of others we ought so far as possible to do.—The Commonwealth.

Literary Note.

The September Magazine Number of The Outlook, contains half a dozen or more fully illustrated articles, an equal number of full-page portraits of men and women of the day, a long section of the new novel by Ralph Connor, the Author of "The Sky Pilot," called "The Man from Glangarry," and the usual carefully-prepared history of the week, editorials, book reviews, etc., etc. Among the more notable illustrated articles, is that on Pittsburgh by Lillian W. Betts, originally illustrated from many photographs lately taken for the purpose by Mr. Henry Hoyt Moore. Mr. Risi's "The Making of an American" is also very fully illustrated; the chapter in this issue tells the story of New York Police reform under Commissioner Roosevelt. Other illustrated articles are "The New Bishop of London," by William Durban, "In the Cotton Fields," by Max Bennett Thrasher, and "A Philippine Educational Exhibit." (\$3 a year. The Outlook Company, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.)

Mr. Cleveland on fishing. Mr. Cleveland's next contribution to the Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia, will be an extremely readable paper, in which he sings the praises of his favorite sport. The Reflections of a Fisherman shows very pleasantly the genial "unofficial" side of the former President.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900. Walter Baker & Co.'s PURE, HIGH GRADE Cocoas and Chocolates. Breakfast Cocoa.—Absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup. Premium No. 1 Chocolate.—The best plain chocolate in the market for drinking and also for making cake, icing, ice-cream, etc. German Sweet Chocolate.—Good to eat and good to drink; palatable, nutritious, and healthful. WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd. ESTABLISHED 1870. DORCHESTER, MASS. BRANCH HOUSE, 12 and 14 St. John St., MONTREAL. TRADE-MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.

News Summary.

Four cases of smallpox have developed at St. James, four miles from Winnipeg.

The government of South Australia is anxious to secure a Canadian to fill the position of government professor of agriculture.

The big section dredge, "J. Israel Tarts," to be used in deepening the St. Lawrence channel, was launched in Toronto on Monday.

"DeWet has issued a proclamation," says a despatch to the Daily Mail from Cape Town, "that he will shoot all British troops found in Orange River Colony after Sept. 15."

A horse and wagon belonging to Jas. Goldrup, Lower Coverdale, was stolen from Moncton on Wednesday. The owner was selling produce in the market and when he came to look for his horse it was missing.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia was dissolved Tuesday afternoon. The campaign will be a short one. Nominations will take place on Sept. 25, and elections Oct. 2.

Tuesday the turning of the first sod of the Victoria Beach and Middleton Railway took place at Granville Ferry. An address was presented to the Lieut. Governor on behalf of the committee.

A mysterious shooting took place at Costin's Pond, 14 miles from Amherst, last week. A. J. Townsend and Augustus Peabody, of Amherst, while camping there were fired at three times by an unknown rifleman. The shots struck within a few inches, but fortunately missed them. The cause of the shooting is unknown.



Wholesome Advice

For People Whose Stomachs Are Weak and Digestion Poor.

Dr. Harlandson, whose opinion in diseases is worthy of attention, says when a man or woman comes to me complaining of indigestion, loss of appetite, sour stomach, belching, sour watery rising, headaches, sleeplessness, lack of ambition and a general run down nervous condition I advise them to take after each meal one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, allowing the tablet to dissolve in the mouth, and thus mingle with the food eaten. The result is that the food is speedily digested before it has time to sour and ferment. These tablets will digest the food anyway whether the stomach wants to or not, because they contain harmless digestive principles, vegetable essences, pepsin and Golden Seal which supply just what the weak stomach lacks.

I have advised the tablets with great success, both in curing indigestion and to build up the tissues, increasing flesh in thin nervous patients, whose real trouble was dyspepsia and as soon as the stomach was put to rights they did not know what sickness was.

A fifty cent package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be bought at any drug store, and as they are not a secret patent medicine, they can be used as often as desired with full assurance that they contain nothing harmful in the slightest degree; on the contrary, anyone whose stomach is at all deranged will find great benefit from the use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. They will cure any form of stomach weakness or disease except cancer of the stomach.

I was cured of Rheumatic Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT. ANDREW KING. Halifax.

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT. LA.-Col. C. CREWE READ. Sussex.

I was cured of acute Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT. C. S. BILLING. Markham, Ont.

Venerable William Felham Burn, Archdeacon of Norfolk, has been killed in the Tyrol.

The royal yacht Ophir and escort were sighted off Porto Praya, Cape Verde Islands on Tuesday.

King Edward has appointed a commission to investigate Professor Koch's tuberculosis theory.

Emperor William received Prince Chun, at the head of the Chinese mission of expedition, at Berlin on Wednesday.

The office of gentleman usher of the black rod is to be abolished. The Senate's sergeant-at-arms will do his work.

A cable from the Duke of Cornwall insists upon the cutting down of the Canadian programme, which at present is too elaborate and exacting.

The City Council, Ottawa, has voted a five-year contract to the Royal Electric Company at \$60 per light per year. The company will accept.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, at Fredericton, J. Flavien Donost, of Petit Rocher, Gloucester county, was appointed an inspector of schools.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has completed the royal train of nine cars. Two cars, York and Cornwall, are specially intended for the use of the royal couple.

Clerk Bros., of New York, have purchased a large water power on St. Marguerite River, some miles from Seven Islands, Que., and will build large pulp mills there.

All the bituminous coal mining companies of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and West Virginia and Kentucky are to be consolidated into one great corporation by the J. P. Morgan syndicate.

Lieut. A. W. Fields, of the Woodstock Field Battery, has received the appointment of A. D. C. to the Duke of York and Cornwall during the trip through Canada. Lieut. Fields will leave for Halifax, Oct. 1.

The department of militia, Ottawa, proposed to allow the sum of 25 cents per day in lieu of rations for troops, when they are under arms on the occasion of the different reviews by the Duke of Cornwall and York.

A despatch from the Governor of Cape Colony, Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, received Sept. 1, says that the Boers, Aug. 20, captured two unarmed British scouts near Haarekloof and shot them in cold blood.

An Ottawa despatch says: If Hon. D. Fraser, M. P., of Guysboro, will accept the position of Supreme Court judge to the Territories, left vacant by the death of Judge Rouleau, it is understood he can have it.

The close season for oysters has been extended for both Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick for a period of eight days, so that they may not be gathered nor exposed for sale until the 24th of September.

The local government, after hearing the representatives of the Central Railway and New Brunswick Coal and Railway companies, has approved of the amalgamation of the two companies as provided for by an act passed by the legislature at its last session.

Quebec will have a big illuminated parade on the river on the 17th Sept. in honor of the royal visit; also an open air concert each evening with a chorus of a thousand voices. Laval University will confer the degree of LL. D. on the Duke of York.

There is trouble among the census staff, Ottawa, over the announcement that increases in pay which were made to members of the staff were to be taken away for the present and given in future when it was established that they had earned such increases.

At Wetumpka, Ala., the jury hearing the case of John Strength and Martin Fuller, charged with having participated in the lynching of Robert White, a negro, has returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced the defendants to ten years in the penitentiary.

Dr. Grenfell, superintendent of the mission to deep-sea fishermen, now operating in Labrador, publishes a harrowing article exposing the medical deficiencies of that portion of Labrador which is under Canadian jurisdiction, and urges the Dominion government to take prompt steps to remedy them.

The will of the late Mrs. Ann Macfarlane, widow of Senator Macfarlane, was probated at Amherst Tuesday. All real estate is left to Alexander, son of her nephew, Ephraim Seaman. All the other property is divided equally between Mary Alida and Bessie Seaman. The estate is valued at \$30,000 personal, and \$4,000 real estate.

1 to 3 Per Cent. Monthly AND 100 Per Cent. Yearly Profits

Seem excessive, yet many of our customers have realized these unusual profits during the year 1900 by following our intelligent plan of combination investments in mining stocks, dividing the investments, obviating loss, and by combining first issues of stocks in promising mines and dividend payers. The payment of the regular monthly dividends on the properties we handle as fiscal agents, June 1, required

Three Thousand Dividend Checks

And we have never yet made a loss for a customer in any mining stock recommended by our house. We make profitable mining investments a specialty and will not handle as financial agents any but meritorious working mines that possess all of the requisites necessary to make valuable producing properties, with conditions favorable for possible "Bonanzas."

We do the Largest Business in Mining Stocks

Of any firm in the United States, because we make our customers' interests our own, and do not advise them to invest in any property that we have not first thoroughly investigated, with our own experts and are willing to take a financial interest in, which with their own holdings will insure control and the proper and economical management of the property for profit to its stockholders.

Send for prospectus of new and promising mines and dividend payers, together with subscription blanks and reports showing present conditions of the properties and also booklet "ABOUT OURSELVES," giving in detail our intelligent plan of securing the large profits of legitimate mining without risk of loss.

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

AS THE MAGNET TO STEEL
SO IS TRUTH TO THE

BAPTIST PERIODICALS

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

LESSON LEAFLETS

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

Picture Lessons . . . 2 1/2 cents per set! per quarter!
Bible Lesson Pictures . . . 75 cents per quarter!

HOME DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS. QUARTERLIES

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ILLUSTRATED PAPERS

	Price, per quarter	per year
Young People (weekly)	15 cents	50 cents
Boys and Girls (weekly)	8 "	26 "
Our Little Ones (weekly)	6 1/2 "	25 "
Young Reader (semi-monthly)	4 "	16 "
(monthly)	2 "	8 "

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

American Baptist Publication Society
NEW ENGLAND HOUSE, 256 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Spring Cloths Just Opened.

Varied enough to suit all comers. Imported and Domestic Woolsens for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. While prices are low satisfaction is guaranteed.

Ladies' Tailoring a Specialty J. P. Hogan, TAILOR
Opposite Hotel Dufferin.

The Farm.

THE FAMILY COW.

"Which breed will make the best family cow?" is a question often asked. A good family cow must be a good butter cow, and therefore will also be a good dairy cow where butter is made for commercial purposes. We do not care so much about the quantity of milk; it is the cream that we are after. This question of best breed is not only of great interest to the farmer, but also to a great many who have just a small homestead or occupy just a little place in country or on the outskirts of a city or village where there is a chance to keep a cow to supply the family with milk and butter. That great crowds of people daily visit the dairy barn on the Pan-American grounds, where a comparative test of breeds has been carried on since along in May, is therefore not to be wondered at. I myself have been through this building, examining the cows—five of each breed—and their records with a good deal of curiosity.

For my part I am glad that the breeders of "high grade" did not interfere with the test of breeds. We cannot afford to buy cows for family purposes that are worth (or at least rated) thousands of dollars each. The test that is here being made is a fair one. The cows selected from each breed are animals rather above the medium in quality and worth from \$100 close up to \$1,000 each. Undoubtedly there are many cows on our farms and kept as family cows that can show, and under the same conditions as found in the dairy barn would show, just as good a record as the cows under test now show. It would not have been easy to find a man better fitted to superintend such a test than friend Van Alstyne, who is usually to be found about the building or in the office. He considers the test a fair one, and of greater value for the general public than if cows of high fancy value were picked out for it.—(Fred Grundy in Farm and Fire side.

CONTROLLING OLEO VENDERS.

Pure dairy interests have won another substantial victory in Pennsylvania through confirmation by the Circuit Court of Appeals of the decision of a lower court, had convicted persons of violating the oleomargarine laws in the matter of packages. Through this decision of the Federal court the provisions of Section 6, act of August 2, 1886, are within the constitutional powers of Congress. This provides, in brief, that all oleomargarine shall be packed by the manufacturers in tubs or other wooden packages not before used for that purpose, each containing not less than ten pounds and properly marked and

MUSCULAR PASTOR.

Muscles Built up by Common Sense Habits. "For years I have not been able to drink coffee, as it made me very nervous and gave me a headache. No one loved coffee more than I and it was a severe trial to abandon its use. Nearly three years ago I saw Postum Cereal Coffee advertised and concluded to try it.

I have been so well pleased with it and its healthful effects that I have used it ever since. I carry packages with me when I visit other places.

When I began to drink Postum, my muscles were flabby, as my habits are sedentary, but for the past two years my muscles have been hard and I never felt stronger in my life than I do now at sixty years of age, and I attribute my strength of muscle to constant use of Postum. I drink it three times a day. I feel so enthusiastic about Postum that I cannot recommend it too highly wherever I go. Wishing you great success, yours truly," Rev. A. P. Moore, 474 Rhode Island St., Buffalo, N. Y.

The reason Postum builds up the human body to a prime condition of health, is that when coffee is left off, the drug effects of the poison disappear and the elements in Postum unite with albumen of the food to make gray matter and refill the delicate nerve centres all over the body and in the brain. This sets up a perfect condition of nerve health, and the result is that the entire body feels the effect of it.

printed; all sales made by the manufacturers of oleomargarine shall be in the original stamped packages.

Retail dealers in oleomargarine must sell only from original stamped packages in quantities not exceeding ten pounds, and shall pack the oleomargarine thus sold in suitable wooden or paper packages plainly marked and printed. The oleomargarine crowd in fighting this portion of the law urged that it does not provide any penalty against retail dealers for selling oleomargarine in packages other than those prescribed for their use. The decision plainly shows that dealers must not use old packages in sending out oleomargarine, and this should form an additional safeguard in controlling the traffic in bogus butter. The defendants in the original case—Dougherty, Farreher and Lavin—were accused of retailing oleomargarine packed in a plain wrapper, and not as provided by law, lacking proper marks and brands.—(American Agriculturist.

DESIRABLE BREEDS OF POULTRY.

The Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes are called "American" varieties, and they seem to satisfy the desires of the average poultry raiser better than any others. When bred for egg production and properly fed and cared for they come nearer to the standard of an all-purpose fowl than any thing else that we know; they are equal to the best as layers, and when dressed for the table they are of the best quality of meat. A point in their favor is that they are not too large, and this is a point of especial interest to the marketmen. A poultry dealer of our acquaintance who sells tons and tons of poultry tells us that the bulk of the buyers want a fowl that weighs ten or eleven pounds to the pair, about five pounds apiece; and that Rocks and "Dottes" just fit the figure, hence are quickest and easiest to sell, and are naturally the most eagerly bought by the marketmen.

One of our friends says he wants fowls for his own use mostly, and that word "mostly" indicates that some of the fowls will be sold, hence readiness of sale is a point for him to consider. Even for his own use it is worth while considering whether he wants to dress two or get an equal amount of edible meat. We have known pickers absolutely refuse to pick Leghorns for them, that is, they didn't consider that the meat would pay for the picking! That, probably, was an extreme case. A busy man, however, would much rather dress one good hen, that would provide a meal for his family, than give fully twice the time to picking two hens that gave him no more edible meat.

The Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes come the nearest to an all-purpose fowl of anything we have known; and between the two varieties named there is little difference in economic value. The barred Plymouth Rocks have one disadvantage in the dark pin feathers, which give a darkish color to the skin, hence make them somewhat less attractive; this disadvantage the white Plymouths Rocks and white Wyandottes are free from, but the white Rocks (as also the barred) have the single comb that are a disadvantage in a cold climate, being more liable to freeze than the snug "rose" comb of the Wyandottes. All things considered we believe the white Wyandotte has a little bit the best of the argument, and we feel confident that our friends will make no mistake in taking that variety.—(Practical Farmer.

In the British Columbia cabinet J. D. Prentice, provincial secretary, has been appointed minister of finance to replace J. H. Turner, who has resigned and been appointed agent general in London. J. C. Brown, of New Westminster, has been sworn in as provincial secretary. Richard McBride, minister of mines, has resigned.

Customs Inspector Jones has given instructions to the officers in Canadian waters contiguous to Eastport, Maine, to strictly enforce the customs regulations requiring all vessels and boats to report at customs both inwards and outwards.



Take Another Nap.

In the severe winter mornings when the house gets cold, if you have a reliable heater like the

Sunshine Furnace

you can slip out into the hall, turn on the drafts, and feel satisfied that the coal has not been burnt out during the night.

Then take another nap while the house is heating.

The drafts on the SUNSHINE regulate the fire so perfectly, that after cooling up you know to within half an hour how long it will burn.

Has self-acting gas damper.

Easy to manage. Durable.

Large feed-doors, 12 x 15 inches.

Clean to work with.

Pamphlets and Estimates Free from our local agent or nearest house.

Has large ash pan.

Made in three sizes.

Burns coal, coke or wood.

Sold at a moderate price.

McClary Manufacturing Co.
LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG,
VANCOUVER, & ST JOHN N.B.

BE SURE

BE SURE and get our BARGAIN prices and terms on our slightly used Karn Pianos and Organs.
BE SURE and get the aforesaid before buying elsewhere.
WE MUST SELL our large and increasing stock of slightly used Karn Pianos and Organs to make room for the GOODS WE REPRESENT.

MILLER BROS.
101, 103 Barrington Street HALIFAX, N. S.

Officers are instructed to seize vessels which fail to comply with the law.

Dr. Kraus, former governor of Johannesburg, and a prominent official of the late Transvaal government, was arrested in London, Monday, on a charge of high treason. It is alleged that after signifying his allegiance to the British crown he secretly forwarded information to the Boers.

A heavy thunder and lightning storm passed over Woodstock on Wednesday afternoon. Considerable damage was done by the lightning. The greatest damage was to John McFarlan's house on Broadway. The bolt went through the roof, passing through the gable end and injuring the fire in its passage.

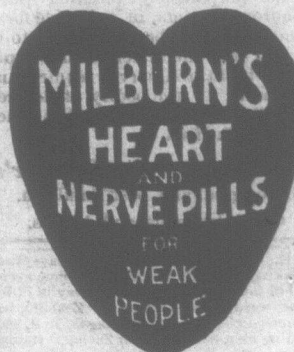
Whitman Brewer, of St. Mary's, has been awarded the contract for the Sackville covered bridge.

Coughing All Night.

It's this night coughing that breaks us down, keeping us awake most of the time, and annoying everybody in the house. Lots of people don't begin to cough until they go to bed. It gets to be so that retiring for the night is an empty form, for they cannot rest.

Adamson's Botanic Cough Balm makes life worth living to such people by its soothing effect on the throat. The "tickling sensation" promptly disappears when the use of the Balm is begun, and the irritation goes with it. This medicine for cough hasn't a disagreeable thing about it, and it does efficient service in breaking up coughs of long standing. It is prepared from barks and roots and gums of trees, and is a true specific for throat troubles.

Handing coughs is a science that every one should learn. Not knowing how to treat them has cost many fortunes and many lives. In Adamson's Balm there are the elements which not only heal inflammation, but which protect the inflamed parts from further irritation. The result of this is that the tendency to cough does not manifest itself, and you are surprised at it. Afterward you would not be without Adamson's Balm at hand. This remedy can be tested. 25 cents at any druggist's.



These pills are a specific for all diseases arising from disordered nerves, weak heart or watery blood.

They cure palpitation, dizziness, smothering, faint and weak spells, shortness of breath, swellings of feet and ankles, nervousness, sleeplessness, anæmia, hysteria, St. Vitus' dance, partial paralysis, brain fog, female complaints, general debility, and lack of vitality. Price 50c. a box.

Family Records.

A few hundred left. Handsomely printed on heavy linen paper, surmounted by a finely engraved half-tone. Size 12x14 inches.

Price—Unframed, mailed to any address for 50 cents.

In handsome carved frame, boxed ready for shipment, \$1.50.

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Ask the girl who has tested it.

Ask any one who has used Surprise Soap if it is not a pure hard soap; the most satisfactory soap and most economical.

Those who try Surprise always continue to use it.

SURPRISE is a pure hard Soap.

News Summary.

There are six cases of small pox in Ottawa.

The royal yacht Ophir sailed from St. Vincent on Thursday for Quebec.

Advices from Northern Labrador, Nfld show that Arctic flocks continue to blockade the coast.

Boston Advertiser: The Danish West Indies are on the bargain counter, marked down to \$4,289,999 98.

Major Maude, on behalf of the Governor General, denies that there is to be any curtailment of the royal tour in Canada.

The difficulty between Quebec and the Ursuline nuns regarding the sale of the Plains of Abraham was settled Friday.

Chas Almond McCloud has confessed to the murder of Mrs. Sarah McDonald at Kittery Point, Me., last Thursday night.

The biggest beet sugar corporation (capital \$1,000,000) yet launched in Canada has just been granted a charter by the Ontario Government.

Edward Pelletier and wife were struck by a train while crossing the Michigan Central track near Windsor, Ont., on Friday, in a team and instantly killed.

Jameson Black, of St. Catharines, Ont., has received word that his son, Sergt. James Black, who was wounded in South Africa about ten days ago, is dead.

It is stated that Mackenzie and Mann have agreed to buy all the rails required for the new line they will build to Vermouth from the Dominion Iron and Steel Co.

Sir Henry Johnson, who has just returned to London from Uganda, has brought with him what is said to be the finest collection of photographs ever obtained in Africa.

The royal reception committee of Montreal have decided to allow any respectable citizen who possesses or can borrow or hire the necessary clothing to attend the civic reception.

Portuguese government officials near Ressano Garcia, on the Transvaal frontier, are reported to have seized a large supply of ammunition and dynamite, intended for the Boers.

Mrs. H. P. Van Cleve, "the first white baby born in the Northwest," lives in Minneapolis, and, though 92 years old, is still mentally vigorous and much interested in the world's affairs.

Herr Anton Lang, the representative of Christ in the Passion Play at Oberammergau, has been in London, where he visited the House of Commons, the House of Lords and other places.

August Pollock, a switch boy on the Ottawa electric railway, while jumping from one car to another, slipped, a wheel of the car passing over his head and grinding it to pieces. Death was instantaneous.

Sir Reginald Wingate, who succeeded Lord Kitchener as the Sirdar of the Egyptian army, is now on his way to London and Cairo to lay a report on the southern provinces before the British foreign office.

A writ has been asked for the winding up of the publishers' syndicate of Toronto. It is asserted that \$10,000 worth of books have been removed from the warehouse for the benefit of John McGrail, one of the editors.

It is officially announced that the State department has issued a formal prohibition to the authorities of the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo against sending an invitation to the Duke and Duchess of York to visit the Buffalo show.

Rev. Leonard Gaetz, at one time pastor of the Methodist church in Fredericton, met with a painful accident at Red Deer, N. W. T., on Saturday, falling from a temporary step on his new residence and fracturing several bones.

The Montreal Heat and Light and Power Company has bought out the Imperial Electric Company. The big company, with its twenty-five million capital, is gradually getting a monopoly of the lighting and heating of Montreal.

Mary Angove, an Arabian, followed Alexander McGuirk, a young peddler, until he was a mile out of Winstead, Conn., a few days ago, and then felled him with a stone. She dragged him to one side of the road and rifled his pockets securing \$15 in cash.

The Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railway companies make general denial of the charge of unlawful discrimination in favor of Canadian producers of hay and straw entered with the inter state commerce commission by the National Hay Association of America.

CLIFTON HOUSE

ESTABLISHED 1878.

Fine Location Fronting on Germain and Princess Streets.

Conducted Without Liquor.

M. E. & M. P. PETERS, Proprietors.

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

PUTTNER'S EMULSION.

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

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

Of all druggists and dealers.

C. P. R. special detectives have been making arrests in Woodstock of men accused of interfering with the railway in different ways. Sam Crouse, of Zealand, was arrested charged with stopping C. P. R. men riding on a hand car near Zealand station.

An address to H. R. H. the Duke of Cornwall and York will be sent by the British Charitable Society of Boston when the Duke reaches St. John, N. B. A delegation will be sent to represent the society at that time. Other British organizations will send a delegation.

According to M. A. P., the late Bishop of Rochester was one day batting in a local cricket match, when the bowler sent up a ball very wide of the wicket. The next ball sent his Lordship's middle stump flying. The umpire thereupon called out: "I think that's within the diocese, my lord."

Port Arthur Chronicle: "Port Arthur owns its own street railway, being the first town in Canada to install a municipal trolley system; owns its own lighting system and has not given away its water franchise. The town recently refused to entertain a proposition from the 'Wizard of the North' to turn the plums over to him, to enrich private individuals at public expense. The people are beginning to realize that they get better service for less money by public ownership than by private owned public service."

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59 Charlotte Street.
6 South Market St.

HOLIDAY HANDKERCHIEFS

A Great Handkerchief Sale

Having received our X'mas stock of handkerchiefs, both plain and fancy, very much before the time they should have been sent, we have decided to make a special sale of this lot and re-order for the X'mas trade. That explains the low prices of these goods. We send any of them by mail, prepaid.

Plain hemstitched hdkfs., regular ladies size, Six for 25 cts.

Three hemstitched hdkfs., with fancy worked corners, insertion sections, for 20 cts. Regular price of these are 12 cts. each.

Three for 25 cts. This is a hemstitched hdkf., with pretty insertion sections corners, made from fine linen, and is a handkerchief that sells at 15c. each.

Two for 25 cts. Lace edged or hemstitched. Embroidered or open work insertion. In ordering at this price, please state which kind you would prefer. These are worth 20 cents each.

Very fine linen embroidered hdkfs. at 20 cts each. Regular price 25 cts.

Very handsome embroidered linen handkerchief at 25 cts.

POCKET BOOKS

POCKET BOOKS —Mail us 25 cents, and we will send you a pocket book that if you do not think is worth 40 cents we will return your money if you send us back the pocket book. It is the style of the illustration and is made from leather not paper.

Send us for any samples of Fall Dress Goods you may want.

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CORTICELLI SEWING SILK is a perfect silk on account of the perfectness of its parts.

Each thread is made up of one hundred strands of "neat" or "cacoon" silk.

Each strand is tested by an infallible machine which stops automatically for the slightest flaw, knot or irregularity—a mistake the eye can't see this machine detects.

Every yard of Corticelli Sewing Silk must be perfectly smooth, strong, full letter & before it can get on a spool with our label.

That label is your guarantee of perfection in Sewing Silk.

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