

Messenger and Visitor

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER, }
VOLUME LXVI.
Vol. XX.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1904

{ THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR
VOLUME LV.
No. 28

Crop Prospects in the North- west.

The intimate relation between good harvests in the Northwest and the general prosperity of the Dominion makes the report as to the condition of the crops at this season of the year a matter of great interest. It is of course still too early to pronounce with any confidence upon the results of the harvest, but the prospect upon the whole appears decidedly encouraging. There has been some complaint of too much rain of late, especially in Manitoba, and grain on low-lying grounds has suffered accordingly. Where natural drainage is good however it is said there has been little damage sustained. As to the high ground the report is more favorable, and the growth of grain is extremely heavy, showing excellent color, and development. In the territories, where the rain has not been nearly so heavy, but little damage has been done. Besides, the prairie section of Eastern Assinibola can stand a greater amount of rainfall than Manitoba, and the injury sustained by the excessive rain in that district are correspondingly less. Taken altogether, therefore, the outlook for the crops throughout the whole Northwest is, according to the C. P. R.'s report, most favorable.

The Costly Fourth.

Fourth of July celebrations in the United States have become very costly affairs. The value of the explosives required by Uncle Sam's large and enthusiastic family to give emphasis to their patriotic sentiments must aggregate a very handsome sum, and to this the cost of the fires set by the fireworks adds very largely. But by far the most serious part of the business is the loss of life and the injuries sustained by those who, actively or passively participate in the celebration. According to information published by the New York Tribune on July 9th, the number of lives sacrificed in the celebration of the Fourth this year throughout the country amount to 52, while the list of injured shows a total of 3,049. If the experience of former years is repeated the number of injuries resulting in lockjaw will add largely to the number of fatalities. The casualties so far reported this year are slightly less than those of last year. Throughout the country, too, the fire losses were generally smaller than in former years. In Chicago 115 alarms were sent in during the twenty-four hours, but the losses were small. In Tacoma fireworks which were to have been set off as a finish to a big Fourth of July celebration, caught fire almost from the first rocket that was sent up, and in an instant the entire heap of explosives was flying in every direction. About four dozen eight pound rockets flew through the audience of thirty thousand persons, creating a panic, in which many were injured. Others were struck by the flying explosives, and it is estimated that as many as fifty were injured, none fatally. At Ogden, Utah, by the premature explosion of a fireworks mortar, two persons were killed and five injured, in the presence of 8,000 people.

The Toronto *Globe's* edition of July 2nd, is one of the most notable ever issued from a newspaper office in Canada. It was the *Globe's* sixtieth anniversary number and contained 76 pages in all, 44 pages of calendar paper, constituting the anniversary edition, and 32 pages of ordinary news. Eighty thousand copies of this immense paper were issued, and the entire edition was exhausted before the paper went to press. The total weight required to produce the Sixtieth Anniversary edition of the *Globe*, its publishers tell us, was 114,400 pounds; that is 57.15 tons, or, roughly speaking, three carloads. If the papers were piled one on top of the other in quarter fold, 12 by 8 1/2 inches, the form in which they go to the reader, the pile would be almost a mile high, twenty five times the height of Brock's monument, or fifteen times the height of St. James' Cathedral spire, the highest structure in Canada. If the sheets printed on both sides were pasted end to end they would reach almost from Toronto to Winnipeg. Perhaps a better illustration of the amount of printing involved is the statement that the presses rolled out printing matter that, laid down one page wide and each

page touching the one next to it, would stretch from St. John, N. B., to Winnipeg, by way of Toronto and North Bay, a distance of over 2,100 miles. If the columns were pasted one on the end of the other the string would extend a good deal more than half way around the world, 14,900 miles to be accurate. The paper is remarkable however not merely for its size, but also for its contents and for the high quality of its press work and its illustrations. In its numerous pages are to be found many finely illustrated articles of much interest and value, sketching the development of the country along various lines of progress or descriptive of its present conditions. The *Globe*, founded in Toronto by George Brown in 1844, soon became a recognized force in the political world. It has continued to prosper with the development of Canada's Queen city and the Dominion, and continues to-day to hold its place easily among the very first and best of daily journals in Canada.

The Strike at Sydney.

The trouble which has existed for some time between the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and its employees has within the past week become more acute. The company has attempted to reopen its works and, in spite of the opposition of the strikers, has been partially successful in doing so. Whatever may be thought of the position of the company and whatever may be the merit of the claims put forth by the employees, the latter have put themselves clearly in the wrong by forcibly preventing those of their own number or others who desired to engage in the service of the company. This action on the part of the strikers led to the calling out of the local militia, and when these were found insufficient to maintain order, troops to the number of two hundred were sent to Sydney from Halifax. Whether the strikers were over-awed by the presence of the soldiers, or whether they have acted on the prudent advice of their leaders in the matter, is uncertain, but there has evidently been a great change in their demeanor since the arrival of the troops from Halifax and they no longer offer forcible resistance to those who are disposed to go to work for the company. It is said, however, that the strikers are no less determined to persist in their refusal to accept the terms of the company and that they expect to be joined by the coal miners. If it is true, as reported, that the strikers have asked for the arbitration of the Dominion Government as to the matters in dispute between themselves and the Company and have agreed to accept the ruling of the Government in the matter, meantime resuming work under former conditions, a remedy would seem to be in sight, unless the company doubts the justice of its case.

The Hope of Russia.

Alluding to Count Tolstol's philippic recently published in the London Times and other anti-Russian writings, and to the possibility that such inflammatory writings may foster international jealousies which later may result in war, the *Montreal Witness* says: "It is to be noted, however, that while British sympathy is with Japan against Russia, it is also with the Russian people against their government, whose aggressive policy caused the war, and whose system of internal repression is the main source of the misery and discontent described by the correspondents. And, even were there no comments by journalistic observers on conditions in Russia, the facts as reported in the news columns are sufficient in themselves to enable every reader to form a judgment of the character and capacity of the Russian bureaucracy. Its Manchurian diplomacy, not only with Japan but with all the powers, was a tangle of tergiversation, and its conduct of the war has been marred by corruption in preparation and administration and by mutual jealousies between leaders. Though the masses in Russia may be as stupid and ignorant as they are represented, they are human, and it is human to revolt against want, misery, unrequited servitude and excessive taxation. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes—'Whatever other results the war may have, it is now practically certain that it will sweep away once and for all the old effete

bureaucracy and their corrupt methods.' The same correspondent declares his belief that the Czar himself will head the new movement, for at heart he is a lover of peace and justice. To him, as to all intelligent and educated Russians, the war has been an awakening to a perception of what a free united people can accomplish. The lesson is of terrible significance, and the herald of revolution, that may be peaceful or otherwise, in Russia, itself. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Chronicle* agrees with this view when he states that there is a well-established belief in inner official circles and among the nobility that there will be a change in the methods of government after the war is ended. Other observers have pointed out that great dissatisfaction exists among intelligent Russians respecting the conduct of the war and the conspicuous failure of bureaucratic plans. As the war proceeds and fresh disasters befall Russian arms, the discontent increases and has become noticeable in banking and industrial circles whose interests are sorely affected. It is felt that the war was a mistake in the first place, and would not have occurred had the Czar not been surrounded by unwise, if not wholly self-seeking, advisers. So far has the discussion gone that it has actually been proposed to revive the old States-General, suppressed by the Empress Anne after her accession in 1730. But, as another correspondent observes, the immensity of the empire must be considered. There are many parts of it, in which the people have never heard of the war, or if they have, they believe the soldiers of the Little Father must be victorious."

The Wreck of the Norge.

Later reports of the wreck of the steamship *Norge* on Rockall Islet, noticed in our columns last week, show that a somewhat larger number of her passengers and crew were saved than was at first supposed. The number of the rescued which have been landed at Stornaway and other ports on the west coast of Scotland is given as 130, with a possibility that a few others may have been picked up by some passing vessel. On the most favorable supposition possible, however, it would seem that the number of lives lost in this appalling disaster was not less than 650. Describing what occurred during the brief time the *Norge* remained afloat after striking the reef, an associated press dispatch says: "Without waiting for orders, without paying attention to their proper manning, the occupants began to lower the boats. The starboard life boat began slowly to fall, when to the horror of those on board the stern tackle fouled, while the bow tackle ran free. Soon the boat was almost perpendicular. Those who were in it clung desperately to the sides until a great wave came towering along and struck the boat, smashing it against the side of the ship. The occupants of the boat who were not killed by the impact were thrown into the water. The crew and passengers on deck had no time to spare to assist the few who had a chance to escape but lost it. Undeterred by the experience of the first boat, a second loaded principally with women and children, was lowered. This time the tackle ran smoothly, but the hopes of escape of the passengers on board were blasted. The moment it touched the water waves picked up the small craft as if it had been a feather and dashed it against the side of the ship, in spite of the frantic efforts of the passengers to fend it off. Other boats are reported to have met with a similar fate. Four boats are said to have got away from the steamer, but some of them in a damaged condition. Some of the crew are reported to have acted badly, seeking to escape from the sinking ship regardless of the fate of the passengers, and had to be driven to their posts with threats of death. On the other hand, many deeds of heroism shine brightly through the pall of the catastrophe. That of Jans Peters Jensen, who has relatives in Brooklyn, is told with admiration by the survivors. He was one of the engineers of the *Norge*. When the ship struck he learned the extent of the disaster, and went below to where his relatives were and told them and those near by to go at once to the upper deck. He accompanied them to the boats and saw them safely on board. He was urged to join them, but said he must return to the engine-room, and shouting a farewell ran to his post of duty, where he died. Some of the male passengers, without a thought of self, placed women and children in the boats, preferring to remain behind rather than take advantage of their strength. The mate of the *Norge*, who left the ship in the boat which arrived at Grimsby, seeing that it was overcrowded, leaped into the water for the purpose of swimming to a second boat not far away. He had only gone a short distance when, weighted by his clothes, his strength gave out and he sank.

Nova Scotia Central Association.

Held at Tremont, South Kingston, Baptist church,
June 20-22, 1904.

(REPORTED BY REV. S. WALTER SCHURMAN.)

The Association proper was preceded by the Central Theological Circle of which Rev. C. H. Day is President, but in whose absence the chair was taken by Rev. D. H. Simpson. The general theme of the Circle was "The Person of Christ." This theme was discussed very ably in three papers. (1) "The Incarnation," by Rev. D. H. Simpson. (2) "The Death of Christ," by Rev. L. D. Morse. (3) "The Second Coming," by Rev. Ernest Quick. These papers were full of meat. The first two caused no discussion, but the third stirred the gathering very noticeably. The view held by the writer was the pre-millennial. The circle was well divided, at least it could not be held that either Pre or Post was considered strictly Baptist or one or the other non-Baptistic.

At 7 p. m. a praise service was conducted by Rev. I. A. Corbett, after which Rev. R. Osgood Morse, M. A., preached the preparatory sermon, subject "Paul's Autobiography." The sermon was very highly commended, being able and heart-stirring.

TUESDAY MORNING SESSION

On Tuesday morning the Association proper opened with a preparatory service led by Rev. M. C. Higgins. The roll call of delegates showed the attendance larger than last year. Then followed the election of officers, resulting in the appointment of Rev. D. E. Hatt as Moderator, Rev. H. B. Smith, Clerk; and Rev. M. C. Higgins, Assistant Clerk. A cordial welcome was extended to four new pastors—Rev. C. Spurr, Falmouth; Rev. G. P. Raymond, Berwick; Rev. Ernest Quick, Hantsport; and Rev. S. Walter Schurman, Lunenburg. At 11:30 the Rev. H. W. O. Millington, of the Tabernacle Baptist church, Halifax, preached on the subject, "God's Good Man," Acts 11:24—"For he was a good man and full of the Holy Ghost and of faith." It was an excellent and earnest discourse to which no one could listen without benefit.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

The afternoon session was opened with a prayer service. The unfinished business was taken up followed by reports from the district chairmen. Rev. Dr. Kempton reading the report written by Rev. J. H. Jenner for Halifax district, reported good work but meagre results. Conditions in the county not satisfactory. Aim of committee has been to get pastors. Succeeded in getting Rev. J. L. Lingley for St. Margaret's Bay, Rev. Jas. Porter occupies the east side of Jeddore, and several outstations, while W. A. Warren of the senior class of Acadia supplies the west side during the summer. The conditions among the negro people are not hopeful. Some work is being done in a general way by laymen of Halifax, but greater work is needed. Rev. Dr. Kempton spoke at length on this matter, setting forth the great claim of the negro cause. Mr. J. T. Irvine is working among them at present. It is expected that Rev. O. P. Brown will settle with the Hammond's Plains and Sackville churches. Pastor Rees has resigned the West End church, Halifax, and Rev. Allen Spidle is supplying for the summer.

Bro. A. E. Wall reported for Hants County: H. C. B. Convention held three sessions during year. There are nine churches, five of which received aid from the H. M. Board. At the close of the Association year five were pastorless but only one is so at present. The colored brethren are receiving help from Rev. W. Andrew White and Deacon Nalder of Windsor who preaches to them once a month. Reports from churches most encouraging. Windsor church reports 26 baptisms and nine received by letter. Droppings of blessings felt everywhere.

Rev. D. E. Hatt reported for Kings County, mentioning the five conditions of all the churches, the few changes in pastors and the great advance along all lines, especially has the county done its duty financially in some parts. The Theological Circle has been of great value and help to pastors. The temperance work had gone on with great success. Bro. P. C. Reid, laboring with the Burlington Group had done exceptional work. For this summer Bro. Harris of Acadia College is ministering to mountain sections of Billtown and Ca'ning churches with great success.

The chairman of Lunenburg, Rev. C. R. Freeman, reported as follows: We have held our four regular sessions. The president, (Rev. C. R. F.) was re-elected, and Rev. S. Walter Schurman was elected secretary. Three new pastors have settled during the year. Bro. Schurman at Lunenburg, Bro. Beaman at New Canada, Rev. A. F. Brown at Mahone Bay. Very extensive repairs on church property are reported. Two new churches dedicated. The pastor of Bridgewater church has widened his work, and Rev. Stephen March is doing some special missionary work. Bro. Schurman has taken over the care of the Dayspring church and during the winter has enjoyed quite a revival. Baptisms reported from all churches. The financial aspect is quite equal to, if not surpassing, any other of the counties reported.

Rev. M. W. Brown then followed with an address on Home Missions. He was very enthusiastic and showed himself deeply interested in the work. Special mention was made of the work at Sydney Mines where Bro. Whit-

man has organized a church. A collection was taken up for the purpose of helping to pay for a lot on which to build a parsonage for the Sydney Mines church. \$26 were gathered. The great need of the work is men and money.

A session on Sunday School work then followed addressed by Rev. R. Osgood Morse, on the Teacher's "One Book," and by Rev. G. P. Raymond on the "Teacher's One Aim." The first paper was a masterpiece. It was sound, sensible and spiritual. Bro. Raymond's address opened some new lines of work which he proposed as good for our denomination.

TUESDAY EVENING SESSION

was not on education, it was preceded by a service of song led by Bro. Ernest Quick. Then the platform was given to educational addresses of not a little merit. Rev. L. D. Morse, pastor of the Wolfville church, delivered what was called a prefatory address seeking to set forth the aim, profit and necessity of a Christian school and finally showing how great and lasting would be its influence. It was the spiritual side of the educational problem which he emphasized. One remark will clearly set forth his high thought concerning the necessity of a truly wholly Christian college.—"God forbid the day when our denomination will permit one non-Christian man to occupy a chair in our university."

Dr. Trotter followed with fitting acknowledgement of the wealth of thought which preceded him. He recognized the importance of the spiritual aspect of the work and said it was always a matter of pain for him to devote, as was necessary on these occasions, his whole time to its financial aspect. While the Dr. saw many reasons for discouragement yet the encouragement was so great that hope was in the ascendant. The great work done in the first forward movement was only a revelation of what the people could do if they were willing, and that they were willing to do what they could if only they were instructed as touching the need. And then the Dr. laid before the associates the many points of encouragements and also the plan for procedure. Never before was there such a manifest interest in this great work and the interest showed with what respect and confidence the president of our good college is held. Two pledges of \$100 each were subscribed, and an interest was awakened that will mean a great deal more.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION

Was opened with a devotional service led by P. Clinton Reid, after which the report on Denominational Literature was called for which was read by Rev. C. K. Morse for the writer Rev. J. H. Jenner of Halifax. After emphasizing the importance of a people's reading matter, the report proceeded to offer some suggestions, regarding the character of the reading matter of our Baptist people. This subject may be conveniently divided. (a) Literature for the church and Sunday school. (b) Literature for the home. (a) Will include the Bible, hymn books, lesson helps and library. Bible—American Revised Edition. Lesson helps—If we continued to use the International Lessons we should use those published by our own publishers, but it is a question whether or not we had not better use the Blakeslee system. Libraries—There does seem to be a call for no little change in the character of the books that form our libraries, not enough strictly religious book are found therein. We should have fewer of one author's books so as to acquaint our young people with a wider range of literature. Missionary and Temperance books should be pushed forward. We should have books published to suit our Canadian need. For this purpose we should have a book room somewhere in the Maritime Provinces. (b) Should there not be more attention given to the home reading? Should not our pastors acquaint themselves with the home literatures of our Baptist people? The Bible must have its place and beside it books with Christian principles and influence. A picture Bible, life of Jesus popularly written and biographies of some of the Bible heroes and heroes of the church, best poets and some religious papers especially the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

Then was taken up the symposium on Systematic Benevolence which was a very unique affair. The leader prepared twelve questions, to be answered by twelve different persons. The questions were as follows:

- 1.—Is there such a thing as a "mean Christian"?
- 2.—What are some of the motives to giving?
- 3.—How far are inducements to giving allowable?
- 4.—What about the "tea meeting method" of raising funds?
- 5.—Shall we give as families or as individuals?
- 6.—What are the best methods for raising funds?
- 7.—What per centage of income should a Christian give?
- 8.—How is income to be reckoned—gross or net?
- 9.—Who is responsible for raising the denominational funds?
- 10.—What should be done with delinquent Churches and Pastors?
- 11.—Is the offering an act of worship to God?
- 12.—What are the best educative methods for our Churches?

In the absence of the Rev. Dr. Chute, Rev. W. F. Parker was asked to preach the associational sermon. Rev. H. F. Waring led the devotions, reading 2 Cor. 9, then followed with prayer. Text of the sermon was taken from Mal. 3:10 and 1 Cor. 16:2, subject being, "The Fiscal Policy of the Christian church."

Scripture Reading 2 Cor. 9:1-15. Text Mal. 3:10 1 Cor. 16:2.

Introduction.—Every Kingdom on earth has a fiscal policy. When the king of kings set up His Kingdom on earth, he took into account its financial needs and laid down for his people a simple and righteous plan whereby these needs are to be met. Let us learn from him "who is head over all things to the church."

(SUBJ.)—THE FISCAL POLICY OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

I. The need for money for the Lord's work is patent to all.

1. Houses are needed for work and worship. These should be built and kept in such condition consistent with the purpose of their erection. This requires money.

2. The poor and needy must be ministered unto. This is the distinguishing characteristic of those who will be fitted to enter into the joy of the Lord. But orphanages, asylums, hospitals, homes, food, and clothing, all cost money.

3. To love the Lord our God with all our mind will require of us the maintenance of Christian schools of the higher learning, and surely we are learning that the educational work of God's Kingdom can't be done with out money.

4. The evangelization of the world is our duty. As those who give themselves to prayer and the ministry of the word are made of the same stuff that other men are made of, it becomes therefore apparent that those who are in the business must supply the money that will support those who are thus toiling for us. Even so hath the Lord ordained that they who preach the gospel should live by the gospel.

5. The literature of the kingdom, Bibles, tracts, periodicals papers etc., all this requires money, and Oh how crying all these needs are! Not because they require so much, but because they get so little. Money they do require, but there's no kingdom on earth that costs so little to pay its bills, as the greatest kingdom in the universe the Kingdom of God.

II. The Lord's plan for meeting the financial needs of his work. 1. The Lord has a plan, and as the success of a church depends upon God, we will do well to know his will in this matter, and do it.

2. His plan is 1. Personal, "Let every one of you," etc. All that we have is God's. We are only stewards and servants, therefore he has the right to demand an offering for his work from "every one." If this word of God does not apply to every one, how can we know that any word of his applies to any one of us. "Every one" needs the blessing that follows honoring God with our substance, Mal. 3:10. Parents should train their children to give, as much as to teach them to pray. Every one who enjoys the benefits of a Christian civilization should be willing to contribute towards the support of Christianity. 2. Voluntary, Exod 35:5. 2 Cor. 9:7. The offering is to be brought as an act of devotion. It should be the central act in our worship—the bringing of a part of ourselves—a part of our six days of labor and laying it worshipfully before God as an expression of our devotion to His cause. It is too bad that much pernicious education has been given on this matter and the cause of Christ has been thereby belittled before the world.

3. Regularity is another feature in God's plan. "Upon the first day of the week etc." The wisdom of this feature is apparent. It will help us much to know our duty, and to do it. 4. Every one should give proportionately—"as the Lord hath prospered him." Everyone should know what his income is, and so live within it as to be able honestly to make the Lord's portion of it his offering to the Lord. Under the O. T. dispensation God required one tenth of the income. If our duty is measured by our privileges then the Christian should give more than the tenth. Love ought to lead us to give more than law. But tithing is not always proportionate giving. The man who gives one tenth of a \$1000 dollar salary has not given in proportion to him who gives one tenth of a \$500 salary.

It's what we have left after we have given that determines what is proportionate giving. It was on this principle that the widow's two mites were reckoned by our Lord as more than the large gifts of the wealthy.

Conclusion.—Money is stored power. How shall we loose it? There are many ways. No investments can compare with those which are offered us in the kingdom of God. Mal. 3:10, 1 Cor. 16:2. Then let us give to God's kingdom personally, voluntarily, worshipfully, regularly, proportionately, and prove the Lord thereby and see if he will not open the windows of Heaven and pour us out a blessing that there will not be room enough to receive it.

The sermon was very helpful and fitting. This session closed with prayer by Rev. R. Osgood Morse.

Two Great American Preachers.

BY BISHOP JOHN H. VINCENT.

At first glance the two men I compare in this paper were entirely unlike. Both were men of remarkable power—unique, spiritual and masters of men. In spite of their dissimilarity in so many respects each was able to regard the other with genuine and profound respect.

Both of these men were New Englanders; both responding in early life, with glad consent, to the call of God; both exerting a remarkable influence over the generation to which they belonged; both having to-day an enviable and,

I may say, a world-wide reputation. Both were gifted with a vigorous physique and plenitude of what is called personal magnetism; both humble in spirit and utterly free from the limitations of a morbid self-consciousness.

The two men differed in the degree of their educational opportunity. One passed into active life from the lower grades of a country public school; the other was a product of one of our eldest and greatest universities; one a farmer-boy and shop-clerk in his youth, the other the son of an ancient and honored New England family and all his early life a student; the first became a Sunday-school class teacher and an evangelist—I think never officially more than a layman, although enjoying a reputation throughout Christendom as an effective and successive preacher of the gospel; the other, after serving several years as a pastor of important congregations, was pressed into the pelacy and died a bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The two men are Dwight Lyman Moody, of Northfield, and Phillips Brooks, of Boston.

There was something royal in the appearance and bearing of Bishop Brooks. He had broad culture and lived in the largest world of thought. He was at home with scholars and sages. His penetrating eye looked through you when he looked at you. He won a reputation for vigor, earnestness and eloquence, and attracted large congregations of cultured people both in England and America. He was especially appreciated by his alma mater, Harvard University, where no name is more honored to-day than his.

Dwight L. Moody was not a scholar, but he was a man, and man of rare earnestness and power. He attracted immense congregations for years, as did Bishop Brooks, on both sides of the sea. He knew little of human science, human history and human literature. That last sentence I must modify, for Moody did know human nature to the ture—and that is science, and he did know the holy scriptures—and that is literature, and he did know the Lord Jesus Christ—the centre and soul of history; and he did know well the ways of the Holy Spirit of God in the souls of men. Can any wisdom be higher than that?

Mr. Moody was a close and careful student. He spent many weeks every year at his home in Northfield in reading and study. He came in contact with the most thoughtful and scholarly men of his age. His steady growth in power of thought and clearness and force of expression was very evident to those who systematically watched his career from the early beginnings in Chicago to the crowning years of his educational, evangelistic and spiritual ministries at Northfield.

Mr. Moody was first of all a man of common sense, that uncommon endowment. He had a large heart and early turned it over to the loving and divine Master of men. Men opened their hearts to Moody. Men trusted him. He was frank, brave manly and tender. He had business tact and might easily have been a millionaire. His strong and masterful qualities would have given him a controlling place in commercial and political life. And this manly energy he brought into religious life. He made a business of spiritual life and service.

Phillips Brooks was an extraordinary preacher; free from pulpit mannerisms and affectations; rich in metaphor, his style characterized by clearness, force and precision; with rare analytic skill and persuasive power; making old truth radiant with heavenly light. He believed as Moody did in a positive Christianity and in its reality and certainty. He says: "There are many preachers * * * who are always discussing Christianity as a problem instead of announcing Christianity as a message and proclaiming Christ as a Saviour. It is good to be a Herschel who describes the sun's fire to the earth."

That is a fine analysis and tribute to the Boston preacher on the tablet in the central hall of the "Phillips Brooks House" at Harvard University: "A preacher of Righteousness and Hope, Majestic in Stature, Impetuous in Utterance, Rejoicing in the truth, Unhindered by bonds of church or Station, He bought by his life and doctrine Fresh faith to a people, Fresh meaning to Ancient Creeds. To his University he gave constant love, large service, high example."

The Boston orator in his official robes with his wealth of wisdom, his splendid rhetoric, his flow of eloquence, does not more effectively impress upon the hearer his genuine manhood than does the Chicago evangelist with colloquial English, his business suit, his homespun ways. Manhood of the true type is always impressive, always convincing. Moody and Brooks thus measured as worthy peers, God's men in a world that needs God's message.

The bold huge block of unchiseled granite projecting from the mountain side, and the stately temple with its impressive facade showing what genius can do with granite, alike arrest the attention and command the respect of man. A mountain may be as imposing as a pyramid.—The Standard.

A Comfortable Hope.

BY DAVID J. BURRELL, D. D.

Who would not have it? A man may reject the Scriptures and refuse the Messianic claims of Jesus, but it is hardly possible for him to be wholly blind or insensible to the charm of heaven. If an angel were to come and lay his hand upon the reader of these words saying, "God hath

annointed thee to stand among the redeemed ones," would he not rejoice and shout for joy? Yet there are infallible signs and tokens by which one may know his standing before God, as certainly as though his voice had spoken it.

If a man is not accepted in the beloved, but an alien in the commonwealth of Israel, without God and without hope numbered among the lost, we may know it. The marks are plain. Are we living far from God? Are we refusing the offers of salvation? Are we persisting in the neglect of known duty, above all that of confessing the Redeemer who was crucified for us? Are we putting off repentance until a more convenient season, knowing that every moment increases the burden of guilt and enfeebles our desire to turn? Or are we in the church living, as mere formal professors, a life that is a constant falsehood? Are we insensible to the fervent appeals which are frequently addressed to us, for greater zeal and faithfulness in the discharge of duty? Are we cold, idle, self-righteous, impure in our imaginations, or ungodly in our daily walk and conversation? If to any of these questions we sadly answer "yes" there is no ground for uncertainty. The plague spot is in our garments.

"There is no way," says Flavel, "for men to gain the assurance of heaven but by reading the work of sanctification written in their own heart. I desire no miraculous voice from above. Lord let me but find my heart obeying Thy calls, my will obediently submitting to thy commands; sin a burden and Christ my passionate desire, and I never will crave a surer evidence of thine electing love to my soul! And, on the other hand, if I had an oracle from heaven tell me that God loveth me I should have no reason to credit such a voice while I find my heart sensual, indisposed to spiritual things and averse to God."

What shall we do, then, if we find ourselves in this state? A prudent man will straightway seek to improve it. The Lord is ever waiting to be gracious. Will we be saved? The promise is, "Ask, and ye shall receive; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." Come to him as a child to an earthly parent, not pleading any merit of your own, but the infinite grace, that your soul be accepted in the Beloved; and forthwith by the divine veracity, it shall be done.

God always meets a man more than half way. He will receive us into the family by the spirit of adoption, and he will put a new song into our lips, even the song of our salvation: "I love the Lord because he hath heard my voice; he hath taken my feet out of the horrible pit and planted them upon the everlasting Rock!"

But this act involves an absolute and unreserved surrender. He who desires a portion among the redeemed in glory must give himself, time and talents and possessions to the master, and must assume his lot and portion among the redeemed. This is enlistment. It begins with a "sacrament" an oath of loyalty. Whoever is willing to make this surrender may have the assurance of faith just now.

The conclusive proof of sonship is being led by the spirit. If as quaint Thomas Adams says, "thou but find in thyself this sanctimony, thou art sure of election. In Rome the Patres conscripti were distinguished by their robes; so thy name is enrolled in the legends of God's Saints, if thy livery witness it, that thy conversation is in heaven."

If these tokens of redemption be found, it becomes us to walk circumspectly, so "making our calling and election sure." If indeed we are light in the Lord, let us walk as children of the light; for as we know the fruit of the spirit is in all goodness and righteousness and truth. Are our names written in heaven? Then let us put away the spirit of heaviness and take the garment of praise. "Ye are no longer children of the bondwoman but of the free." Stand fast, therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made you free! and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage. Walk worthily of the vocation wherewith ye are called, with all lowliness and meekness, endeavoring to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace; letting your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify God.

But if, after an honest self-examination, you cannot find these evidences of eternal life what then? In that event it certainly will not be wise or prudent for you to waste the opportunity of one blessed hour. Put no confidence in the voice that speaks persuasively of a more convenient season. "Tomorrow and tomorrow and tomorrow!" It may find you standing at the judgment bar of God.—Congregationalist.

Sunday Social Functions.

BY KERR BOYCE TUPPER.

Few problems are so broad and comprehensive, so varied and difficult as the Sunday question. Its relations are physiological, affecting the body; sociological, affecting the home and society; national affecting the highest interest of soul and of Christianity. Like the landscape, the Sunday question embraces all life. In view of this, one of the supreme dangers of our nation is presented to-day by the spectacle of laxity and license among us respecting the observance of this holy day.

Another petition of attack upon the Sabbath is now manifest: In this favored city of Philadelphia, a movement is on foot among a number of our fashionable people including several recognized "society leaders" to give their large social functions on Sunday. It is declared by these

leaders that men cannot be present at weekday afternoon social gatherings; that in our largest American cities these Sunday functions have been most agreeable and popular; that on the Continent, particularly, they have been most charming and attractive. And therefore it is suggested and asked that in this good city of Philadelphia—this city essentially and gloriously American in spirit and life, with the best type of American ideas and ideals—the Continental Sunday be encouraged and God's day be desecrated.

Shall Christian people sit quiet and make no protest? The wise and witty John Todd once said, "It is an amazingly hard work to keep piety alive in the world. In the country the people sleep it to death; in the city they kill it by ices and silks." Our Christianity, with its rich store of vitality, may be able to stand the harm there comes to it in our cities from "silks and ices" occasionally, but when these "silks and ices" occupy mind and heart and life on the Lord's Day—and that is just the meaning of these social functions on Sunday—then will come social degradation, heartlessness and forgetfulness of God; and with this, even conservative Philadelphia is threatened to-day. The time has come when men and women who love God and man, home and nation, and respect divine law and human rights should speak out their convictions with red-hot earnestness and with no uncertain sound. A demand is on us which our fathers knew not of, for a century ago the Lord's Day was hallowed and revered, (even though some Puritanical shadows rested on it), but to-day all kinds of sentiments touching Sunday are held and propagated; and unless God's people are both intelligent and heroic in its defense, we shall sooner or later gaze upon the spectacle of laxity and license presumptuously supplanting liberty and law.

On two grounds should we urge one day in seven as a day of rest for all, and as a day of worship for all who will: first, physical necessity; second, mental and moral elevation.

These social leaders should consider that one day of rest in seven is a physical necessity. France once established the tenth instead of the seventh day as one of rest; and with what sad result? Not only did the Seine run red with the blood of the slain, but the loss by natural death became enormously great. A great Englishman once exclaimed: "In the name of hygiene, if not of religion, let us keep the Sabbath, since one day in seven is indispensable to the man who works." Bring to mind the petition to Parliament a few years ago, of six hundred medical men against opening the Crystal Palace on Sunday, the plea being based on the fact that thereby "the hygienic stability of England is menaced." Chauncey Depew is right when he says "I never knew a man who worked seven days who did not either kill himself or kill his mind." A greater than Depew, Edmund Burke, declares, "They who work all the week have no true judgment. They exhaust their powers, burn out their candle and are left in the dark." Some labor may not be intermitted on Sunday, for the works of love and necessity must be done. But how much rest would be given, if only due respect were paid to broken down bodies? Our social leaders owe it to their employes, to the men and women who work for them and who have souls as precious in God's sight as their own to give to these employes, as far as practicable, one day in seven for rest and worship. Not to do this is, as one of our own citizens has recently said, the first step in social degradation; this Sabbath desecration involving a deal of unnecessary work, and thus robbing men and women whose rights of physical rest and relaxation God would not have us violate.

Oh! that man would realize that the Fourth Commandment is founded on natural law, as really as is the law of food-digestion and blood-circulation, and no one may violate it without physical penalty.

But on higher ground than the physical do I plead for a better observance of the Lord's Day. We are animal, but we are more; we are spiritual. We need visions that no earthly landscape can give. We can not live on bread alone.

That which largely differentiates man from the brute is that he has faculties capable of being stamped with the Divine influence; that he has a soul with capacity to see the invisible and grasp the intangible. Even with the manly form and manly intellect, the crowning glory of manly worth is wanting if the soul lack those high, transcendent virtues which are the garb of a man's strength and the garment of his beauty. God means every man to gaze sometime from the upper windows of his being from which are outlooks into the heavenlies. Above us are skies as well as ceilings.

Now, what opportunities the Sabbath rest gives for this heavenly vision—this day of conscious, formal, stately acknowledgements of God's supremacy, dedicated to thought and reverence—this "tallest and purest of white-robed angels" standing amid the glories of our Christian civilization. Take away from man his Sabbath rest and worship and you take away the sunshine and showers that develop the buds of his spiritual graces from which God would have grown fruit for the golden garner of immortality.

O, shall we not be true in this city to our American ideas and ideals? Shall we not defend and observe the Lord's Day on the broad grounds of economical, ethical, social and religious necessity? Shall we not believe and teach that what makes a nation great is not art nor science nor philosophy nor literature nor armies nor navies, but integrity and honesty, right and righteousness, personal, inalienable, unpurchasable and these crowned with the favor of him who has said: "Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy."

Righteousness exalts a people.

Righteousness is the palladium of a Republic.—Philadelphia.

Messenger and Visitor

Published in the interests of the Baptists denomination of the Maritime Provinces by

The Maritime Baptist Publishing Co., Ltd.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum in advance.

S. McC. BLACK

Editor

Address all communications and make all payments to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

If labels are not changed within reasonable time after remittances are made advise "Business Manager," Box 330 St. John, N. B.

Printed by Paterson & Co., 107 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.

HORTON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

The recent announcements of the changes in the staff of instruction of our oldest institution may well draw the attention of our churches to the facilities for the education of our boys now provided by our denomination.

The Academy has a permanent place and function in general education. If England has her Oxford and Cambridge, where University work determines, as one great writer affirms, the education of England itself, she has also the great world famous schools at Eton and Rugby and Westminster where her scholars, statesmen and great soldiers have received their preparation for the University and to a large extent, for life.

Baptists in New England have derived much from Brown University; but they value Worcester Academy enough to equip it and maintain it in the most efficient way. The Academy is a permanent institution and for us it is necessary on account of its service to scores who within its walls will obtain literary training that shall qualify them for various spheres of business and professional life, and as a preparatory school for Acadia College.

In the early years of its history Horton Academy furnished instruction and stimulus to Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. Dr. Parker, and Dr. Edward Young, men who have in professional and public life accomplished tasks that would bring honor to any school in the nation. And throughout its long career old Horton has sent forth students who have been seized by the quest for knowledge that has made them and their school precious to a hundred worthy enterprises. And today the Academy is at least as well prepared to continue this work as it ever was. The boys of the denomination can there have privileges of the best kind, and opportunities for improvement unknown to former students. We hope a large number will be found in its classes in the coming year.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND NOTES.

The Island Baptists are carrying forward their work with success in various directions, while of course, like others they have their difficulties. The removal of good pastors like Rev. J.C. Spurr who for a long period was a faithful, efficient preacher and who cared for all the churches, and Rev. A. F. Browne, whose ministry was highly valued, as the enforced suspension of work of Rev. John Clark, owing to the state of his health, have been widely regretted. Brother Clarke has the sympathy of all. He is esteemed for the fine quality of his mind, his scholarship, and his preaching and pastoral service. For thirty years he has served our churches with unflinching devotion. May the tender mercies of the Lord be his abundantly.

But while the Island Baptists retain pastors like Rev. G. R. White, Rev. F. D. Davidson, Rev. Josiah Webb, Rev. J. S. A. Belyea, Rev. J. W. Gardiner, Rev. P. D. Nowlan and men of similar spirit we may expect the word of God to be preached and not in vain. We hope the pastorless churches may soon be supplied with good ministers of the New Testament.

Some time ago Rev. Josiah Webb published in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR a series of articles designed to give comfort to Christians in trouble. So many testimonies to the usefulness of these articles came to Mr. Webb that he has revised and enlarged them and will shortly publish them in a book. His approval of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR has already been given by publishing the series; but we shall be glad to know that in a more complete form they will continue to minister Christian consolation to the sorrowing.

The work of Rev. G. R. White at Charlottetown is being blessed. A parsonage is being erected the greater part of the required funds being already in hand. If we remember correctly a parsonage was built at the Temple church, Yarmouth, during Mr. White's pastorate.

The Baptists of Charlottetown have a good house of worship and if they should invite the Convention to hold its meeting for 1905 in their beautiful city the officers who have the duty of locating Convention might well be glad.

The annual Drill of the Militia is going forward in the

park at Charlottetown. The young men who for the time wear the King's regalia are a strong, healthy looking body. Since we must be prepared for contingencies it is good to see into what trustworthy hands the weapons of war are placed. We are especially glad to know that, under the guidance of the Y. M. C. A., religious services are held every evening on the grounds. The attendance and interest show the wisdom of the work. May every department of the life of our young country be pervaded by the spirit of loyalty to Christ.

Acadia has a number of its students of former days at work in the Island. We have not the knowledge required to name them all, but we may mention pastors, Belyea and White and teachers, J. Walter Jones, who is on the Consolidated School work, as manager, Miss Annie S. Clark and Miss Elsie McNeill. They are all doing well and there is room for more.

A MATTER OF PRINCIPLE.

A few weeks ago we noted the fact that it had been proposed that Alma College, a Ladies' School under Methodist control in St. Thomas, Ontario, should receive a bonus from the civic treasury. At the same time it was noted that the Montreal Methodist Conference had adopted a resolution deprecating the acceptance of the proposed bonus by Alma College, on the ground that the diversion to denominational purposes of public funds contributed under compulsion by the members of all religious faiths is to be condemned.

As the resolution was adopted by a large majority of the Conference, and as it was in harmony with the principles which evangelical denominations in Canada are supposed generally to hold as to the acceptance of state aid for religious purposes, it seemed reasonable to expect that the trustees of Alma College would recognize the wisdom of the advice of the Conference and decide not to accept the bonus. Such however has not been the result. On the contrary it is announced that it has been decided to accept a bonus of \$15,000 voted by the St. Thomas city council to aid the denominational school.

There was probably no very serious opposition to the payment of this bonus on the part of the citizens of St. Thomas, otherwise it could hardly have received the endorsement of the city council. It is probable too, that the continuance and prosperity of the college is regarded generally by the people of St. Thomas as of very considerable value to the community, and as a financial investment the money may be well expended. And on such grounds as these, no doubt, the bonus accepted from the city will be regarded by many as a small thing to make any fuss over. However, the principle involved is not a small thing. If the principle is accepted of a city taxing its citizens of all denominations in order to promote the educational or other interests of one particular denomination, we have only to extend its application of the principle from the city to the state in order to sanction Government grants in aid of all kinds of denominational objects. We should hope that the principle of the separation of Church and State is so generally and strongly held by the Methodists of Canada that the declaration of the Montreal Conference in reference to this matter will be generally endorsed by the denomination and the action of the Governing Board of Alma College as generally condemned.

THE WAR.

During the past week there has been little news of a definite character from the seat of war. The Japanese authorities maintain a rigid censorship upon despatches, and the plans of the Japanese Generals and the movements of their forces are puzzling the Russians. Heavy rains have interfered with the movements of the opposing armies, but the rainy season has not yet, it appears, fully set in, and it is apprehended that General Kuropatkin's forces will have to sustain a general attack before the rains come. The point at which the blow will fall remains a secret with the Japanese commanders, but the fact that their forces are active and advancing makes it probable that it will be delivered. A few engagements of a minor character are reported. One at Motien where the Russians lost 200 killed and wounded in an unsuccessful attempt to retake the pass was perhaps the most serious. There is also an indefinite report of heavy fighting twenty-five miles from Liao Yang. Field Marshal Oyama is now in chief command of the Japanese forces in Manchuria, having left Tokio for the front on July 6. The Japanese have made another very daring but unsuccessful demonstration against the Russian squadron at Port Arthur, by sending four Torpedo boats into the inner harbor against the Russian ships. The Russians destroyed two of the Japanese boats and crippled a third, so that only one escaped. The loss of life on the part of the Japanese must have been considerable, and they appear to have inflicted no damage on the Russian vessels. Such a willingness to accept tremendous risks in the performance of military service is almost unprecedented in the annals of warfare. A Tokio despatch says that Kai Ping, an important position, was occupied after severe fighting by General Oku on Friday. The references of the despatches to the situation at

Port Arthur are of an indefinite character, but it is intimated that if correspondents were permitted to tell what they knew the account of the preparations looking to the reduction of that stronghold would be highly interesting. There is a report coming from the United States Minister at Seoul, Korea, that cholera has broken out on the Yalu river. If an epidemic of cholera in the camps of the contending armies is to be added to the ordinary horrors of war the situation will indeed be terrible. . . . Later despatches say that Kai Chou has been occupied by General Oku after heavy fighting. The possession of Kai Chou which is 25 miles south of Yin Kow, the port of Niu Chwang, is regarded as of much importance to the Japanese, as it will probably enable them to force the Russians from Niu Chwang. It is reported from Che Foo that on July 4th the Japanese took a Russian fort after hard fighting six miles from Port Arthur.

Editorial Notes.

—The *British Weekly* notes that Dr. Alexander MacLaren has been spending a brief holiday in Ramsay, Isle of Man, and has derived much benefit from his visit. He intends spending his summer holiday in Scotland, which will last for three months. His successor, Mr. Roberts, under whom Union Chapel is in a flourishing state, will spend a fortnight with Dr. MacLaren in the North. Dr. Watson of Liverpool has also been spending a short holiday at Ramsay.

—The *Presbyterian Witness* advises its readers to read the biographies of Missionaries, and it is good advice. "Make an experiment. It will not cost much, and you will be gratified with the result: Drop novels, and get the *Life of Carey*, or the *Life of Judson*, or the *Life of James Chalmers*, or any other of a hundred volumes in Fleming H. Revell's catalogue. If after a month of such reading you are not saved from the perusal of frivolous novels, it will be a wonder, and to us indeed it will be astonishing."

—Alluding to the case of a man named St. Julian Renfro *The Watchman* says: "He lived in Chicago, and in a conversation with friends declared that unless the God they believed in would strike him deaf and dumb he would not believe there is a God. He at once lost the power of speech and in a few moments of hearing also. The truth of this is not disputed. He writes that at the time he saw a beautiful light in one corner of the room, and saw an angel. Then the vision disappeared. He is now sure there is a God and intends to devote his life to His service. He is contented with his present condition but hopes his speech and hearing will be restored, but is not having medical treatment. He has now gone to his mother's at Shreveport, La."

—The attempt to make men sober by Act of Parliament is often ridiculed. But what about making men drunken by Act of Parliament—that is by the licensed saloon? Speaking recently in a great meeting in Albert Hall, London, at which ten thousand people were present to protest against the licensing bill now before Parliament, Mr. John Morley, M. P. said: "The sight of means to do ill-deeds is the cause of ill-deeds being done." So long as saloons are open there will be year and year and from generation to generation young men entering them to swell the ranks of the drunkards. Young men will go to the saloons, not because they have at first any thirst for strong drink, but because the saloons are there, because older men find them attractive, because of the excitement which they find in playing with fire and in shocking the sensibilities of those who understand better than themselves the perils of the way upon which they are entering. When one thinks of the inevitable results of opening a liquor saloon in any community which has hitherto been free from the traffic, how is he to avoid the conclusion that the law of the land should prohibit the saloon or at least go in that direction as far as is practicable?

—Boating, canoeing and swimming are pleasant and healthful pastimes in which during our short summer seasons many of our people delight to engage. But these pastimes are more or less perilous, and in connection with them many sad events are reported from week to week. One of the saddest that has come under our notice this summer is the drowning of two young men—James Malcolm and George Usher—in Grand Bay of the St. John River on Friday last. The facts in connection with the accident, as reported, are that Usher on coming to the surface after diving from a raft immediately called to his companion for assistance and sank. Malcolm, who was in the water, at once went to his assistance, and lost his own life in an unsuccessful effort to save his friend's. The place where the accident occurred is only a few miles from St. John and the families of both young men live in the city. Both lives thus suddenly cut short were full of promise, and the death of James Malcolm particularly is most sincerely lamented by a wide circle of friends. He was known, not only as a fine athlete and a young man of most attractive personality, but also as an earnest Christian and was preparing or a life of service to Christ as a minister in connection with the Presbyterian church.

N. B. Southern Association.

Everything conspired this year to make the sessions of the Southern Baptist Association a success. We had an enterprising secretary who took the trouble to do his work well. The good people of Belleisle station led by their pastor Rev. W. M. Field opened their hearts, homes and new church, to us, making us welcome to one of the most sightly and delightful rural districts in all Southern New Brunswick. The day was perfect leaving nothing to be desired as the delegates arrived. Pastor Field welcomed all in the name of his people and of the denomination. After the usual devotional services the routine business of the Thursday morning was taken up. Mr. Chris. A. Laubman was reappointed clerk and Rev. C. W. Townsend of St. Martins, Moderator. He was nominated by Dr. Gates who spoke in kindly terms of his personality and fitness for the office.

During the morning session the reports upon Denominational Literature and Systematic Beneficence were submitted. Dr. Gates in his report paid tribute to our splendid growing literature which is increasing year by year. He called attention to the faithful labors of Dr. Black, editor of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, to its editorial and news departments and referred to the history of the Maritime Baptists just written by Dr. E. M. Saunders and to the autobiography of our veteran apostle Rev. Isaiah Wallace.

Following this in place of the Report on Systematic Beneficence the chairman of the committee H. H. Roach pointed out how unsystematic was the state of our systematic Beneficence and instead of a report after the old stereotyped manner conducted a round table upon Beneficence at which some interesting and practical methods were outlined. The general feeling left was that as an association we are sadly behind on the great question of systematic Beneficence and that each church should seriously consider its obligation in this respect, not only giving for current expenses which is a matter of self respecting expense, and not benevolence at all, but also contributing to the great denominational objects.

The afternoon session was one of the best sessions of the association. It was opened by a few minutes devotion led by our young brother H. B. Killam of Thorntown, N. B. Following this came the reading of the associational letters. From this it appeared that too large a number of our churches did not report, 17 out of 47 churches failed to report to the clerk by letter. 71 were baptized. The loss was 36 making the total gain 46. For general expenses some \$13,226.00 was raised from the 30 churches reporting. The total benevolence was \$980. 38 Sunday schools were reported from which 41 were baptized. We have single churches which should have given as much for missions as the entire 30 did.

Following this came a characteristic and impressive Bible reading on "Sin" given by Dr. Gates. The Dr. wears like steel, and the sweetness of this wholesome, reading of passage after passage with his, few but pertinent comments presented the matter in such a form that it still lingers in the memory.

Then came the report on Education given by Rev. C. Burnett, the pastor of Leinster St. Among other things he reported the resignation of Principal Brittain from Horton Academy who leaves this position to pursue his studies. The number of students in the Academy is 192. The college had 117 students last year and the seminary under the splendid direction of Principal DeWolfe had the largest attendance in its history. \$15,000 in repairs has been put upon the buildings and \$53,000 of the \$100,000 necessary to secure the other \$100,000 to be given by Rockefeller has been raised. Lord bless our energetic and indefatigable President Trotter. Prof. E. W. Sawyer the newly appointed Principal of the Academy was present and spoke a few minutes. Rev. W. Camp of Sussex spoke in the highest terms of Mr. C. J. Mersereau the new assistant of Principal Sawyer.

Rev. W. C. Goucher of St. Stephen made one of the best reports on Sunday Schools ever made at our Association. It was well received and the discussion which followed showed how vital the work of the Sunday School has become to the life of the denomination.

The first hour of the evening was given over to the Association sermon which was preached by Rev. C. W. Townsend of St. Martins from Heb. 11:4. His theme was the "immortality of influence." This brother is a preacher of the old school of which our fathers are justly proud. Space will not permit a full report of this sermon. Rev. A. T. Dykeman then gave the report upon Foreign Missions following this came two excellent addresses one from the reader of the report and one from Dr. Gates. These men are well known and were well up to their accustomed mark. It was late when the meeting was dismissed. Friday morning touching references were made by several upon the deaths of our brothers Rev. S. D. Irvine and Mr. Chas. Baker of Randolph. We can ill afford to lose such men as these.

The afternoon was given up to addresses. The first was delivered by Rev. P. J. Stackhouse upon The History of the Baptists of N. B. for the first half of the Century. This address as given was part of his university thesis and was vigorous and helpful. From necessity the speaker had to hurry to make room for others who wished to catch the

train which interrupted his address somewhat and was regretted by all. Rev. A. B. Coho came next and spoke upon "The significance to the church worker of the modern theory of education." We hope the brother can see his way to publish this excellent and able address. Brother Coho is a new man among us, but like his fellow C. Burnett, is proving to be a man of the right stamp. Your scribe was sorry that he could not remain to listen to the address of Rev. C. Burnett upon "The Second Coming of Christ", and also the addresses on Home Missions and Education delivered in the evening by Rev. W. E. McIntyre and Prof. E. W. Sawyer respectively. These addresses, it may be taken for granted were all excellent and would doubtless be listened to with deep interest. H. H. R.

P. E. Island Association.

REPORTED BY REV. J. WEBB.

The Thirty-eighth Annual Session of the Prince Edward Island Baptist Association convened with the Baptist church at East Point on Friday, July 1st at 7 p. m. The Moderator, Rev. G. R. White, occupied the chair. After a devotional service the secretary read the list of delegates from which were elected the following officers: Moderator, Rev. J. G. A. Belyea; Secretary, Arthur Simpson; Assistant Secretary, Ross Bethune; Treasurer, A. W. Sterns.

The report on Sunday School Work was read by Rev. Josiah Webb.

Rev. P. McKellop, of Toronto, who is supplying for the Summerside church, gave an instructive address on S. S. work in general.

Rev. J. G. A. Belyea followed with an address in which he emphasized the necessity of having properly trained teachers. Rev. H. F. Adams said that the greatest need of all was the indwelling of the Holy Spirit.

The report on B. Y. P. U. work, which was very carefully prepared, was presented by Bro. Ross Bethune. Rev. J. Webb gave an address in which he showed the importance of B. Y. B. U. work and the great benefits derived from it by the church and denomination.

SECOND SESSION.

A devotional service was led by Rev. H. F. Adams. A report on Obituaries was read.

Rev. J. G. A. Belyea read a carefully prepared digest of church letters. The report showed 104 baptisms for the year and three new church buildings.

The report on Denominational Literature was read by Rev. G. R. White. The writer said: "We have no Publication Society and no 'Baptist Book Room.' What have we left? The Bible—we were wont to think—but from the way the old Book itself and the doctrine of Inspiration have been handled of late in our denominational paper, some of our young people have been led to question even here. But one redeeming feature of that long, largely personal, and trying discussion has been that the writers talked so learnedly on the 'errancy' and 'inerrancy,' and other technical phrases, that many of our young people paid but little attention, for which we are devoutly thankful."

Rev. F. D. Davidson moved the following resolution which was passed unanimously:

"Whereas at the present time there is much discussion concerning the inspiration and authority of the Word of God

Therefore resolved, that this Association hereby reaffirms the belief held by the Baptists from the days of the apostles until now, that the Bible is the only supernatural revelation from God, and was given to the world through men elected and inspired by the Holy Spirit, and, further, that the Bible is the only infallible rule for Christian faith, and for the conduct of all men, but especially for all believers in the Lord Jesus Christ."

THIRD SESSION.

The report on Denominational Finances was presented by Bro. A. W. Sterns, Denominational Treasurer. Bro. Sterns said: "The Baptists of the Island do not enjoy the great privilege of Christian giving as they might, for it is more blessed to give than to receive." He recommended the weekly offering system.

The report on Systematic Beneficence was read by Rev. F. D. Davidson. The writer said: "The New Testament reveals but one plan and that is found in II Cor. 16:2. 'Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store as God hath prospered him.'"

Rev. E. M. Keirstead, D. D., and Rev. H. Y. Corey made very interesting and suitable remarks on the subject.

The report on the Twentieth Century Fund was read by Rev. G. R. White.

FOURTH SESSION.

The report on education was read by Rev. J. G. A. Belyea.

Dr. E. M. Keirstead was then called to the platform. This was the second visit that the doctor had made to the Island. The first time was in the year 1886. The Island has sent many men into the denomination and to the college. He was glad to say that those that had been sent were all good men.

It is not necessary for the reporter to say that the interests of Wolfville and the subject of Christian education were fully and eloquently presented. The fact that Doctor Keirstead gave the address is sufficient. The doctor's visit to this Association was greatly appreciated and it is the wish of the people that he may come again next year. The report was adapted.

Rev. H. F. Adams gave a vigorous address on the subject of Temperance.

FIFTH SESSION.

The Association sermon was preached by Rev. F. D. Davidson from the Book of Revelation fifth chapter and first five verses. It was a strong doctrinal discourse and was well received.

SIXTH SESSION.

The report on Missions was read by Rev. J. W. Gardiner, Rev. H. Y. Corey, returned Missionary, gave a clear and interesting account of society in India, of the part taken by natives in the education and government of the country and of the objections made to Christianity. Mr. Corey's address was suggestive and timely.

Rev. M. W. Brown presented in a most excellent spirit and in fine form the work of the Home Mission Board. His account of the week at Sydney Mines quite captivated the congregation.

SEVENTH SESSION.

Rev. H. F. Adams preached a powerful gospel sermon from John 3:16.

Rev. Josiah Webb conducted an aftermeeting. The power of the Holy Spirit was felt. Several persons stood up to ask for the prayers of God's people.

EIGHTH SESSION.

Brother Linkletter led a devotional service.

Rev. G. R. White read the circular letter. The writer spoke of the blessing that accompanied the labour of Evangelist Eaker during the past winter, and the improved condition of our church property. "We would," said the writer, "also call attention to some regrets among us. We regret the departure of some of our most faithful pastors, namely, Brothers Spurr, Calder and Browne, also our genial Raymond as Sunday School worker. But we are much pleased to welcome Bros. Josiah Webb, J. G. A. Belyea and D. W. Crandall as pastors, and others on supply."

NINTH SESSION.

Dacon Wm. McVean was requested to read a carefully prepared history of the Baptist church at East Point. The history is intensely interesting. A resolution was passed to request the publication of it in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. The remainder of this session was given over to the sisters of the W. M. A. Society.

(I take the liberty to add the following to the items of interest gathered from the Report on Denominational Literature:

"We call special attention to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. We still have the paper in the best form; it is one of the best papers on the continent. Your committee would express deep, heartfelt sympathy for the editor in his impaired health. Our prayer should be most hearty that God will give the editor health to discharge the duties that come to him.

As a denomination we are deeply indebted to our denominational paper. It is silently and powerfully doing its work from week to week. We call upon all our pastors and church members to do all they can to enlarge the list of subscribers.")

TENTH SESSION.

After a social service Rev. P. McKellop preached a very earnest and thoughtful sermon on the "Resurrection."

An after meeting was conducted by Rev. M. W. Brown. Several persons stood up for prayers, and two young ladies professed conversion.

After the usual complimentary speeches and votes of thanks to everybody and for everything the Association adjourned.

This was one of the happiest Associations that have ever been held on the Island.

East Point is beautiful for situation, and the people are among the best and most hospitable in the world. The church, which was dedicated last December, and is now free of debt, is one of the prettiest and most comfortable buildings that is to be found in this Garden of the Gulf.

The Suppression of a Faith.

Under the title above, Mr. Charles de Kay in the Outlook (July Magazine Number) discusses vigorously the forcible suppression of the Armenian Church by Russia. He says:

It was a blunder to have precipitated this little trouble while so many others were hatching. But it is really only the culmination of a long series of attacks. There is something behind the bigotry of the Orthodox Church; there is a chord on which that bigotry can play. This is the jealousy of the bureaucratic government of an organization which has elements of popular strength. Among the Armenians the clergy, from the Katholikos down, is largely elective by the people; this democratic element offends the Russian as it does the Turk and Persian. Doubtless it accounts for the strength and tenacity of the church through centuries of oppression; but it also creates a constant source of irritation to the tyranny of officials. . . . The feelings of the Armenians are not soothed by the fact that when the Russians first set covetous eyes on this part of Persia it was to the common view Christianity among the Armenians that they appealed. Favorable terms were offered and accepted. The Armenians were valuable then as a counterpoise to Mohammedans, and it is not too much to say that long before 1804, when the Russians gained their first victory in this region over the Persians, Russian diplomacy had been making use of the Armenians to prepare the conquest. Now they are of no use, and they are brutally crushed like the Finns. If they will not obey, let them emigrate, and good riddance to them!

* * The Story Page * *

Holding Out a Hand.

"All aboard!"

Phil stepped quickly into the sleeping car, a lump in his throat, a pain in his heart, and tears so near his eyes as to require the aid of all the dignity of his fifteen years of stalwart boyhood to keep back. But a defiant look and a gruff voice in answer to a question put by him were great helps, and before many miles of the road had been passed, he found himself able to compare the sad features with the glad features of his first leaving home.

It was parting with mother and all the rest. That was enough to say for one side of the matter. The heartache must be accepted; it could not be ignored or made light of.

But on the other hand, even mother could feel thankful for this grand chance for him. A well-off uncle had sent him an invitation to come to his home in a distant city and attend a first-class school; had even sent him a railroad ticket. So for weeks past mother and all the others had been putting forth their best of effort and self-denial in order to give Phil what he appreciatingly called a "good send-off,"—in other words, such an outfit as might do honor to his new surroundings.

"I can only give you a dollar, my dear boy," mother had said, as he was leaving. "I wish it were more."

"Ho! What do I want of any money, mother, when I have my ticket and enough lunch to last?"

"Well, I always think a person ought to have a little over in case of an emergency," said mother; and the dollar, looking very large to both of them, went into Phil's pocket-book, which was carefully placed in his inside vest pocket.

He hoped to keep that dollar unchanged for a long time. Nothing could induce him to spend a cent of it for anything not strictly necessary. No, indeed—that troublesome feeling just behind his eyes came again as the boy recalled the sacrifices, which had been made for him at home. This time he overcame it by a more critical look about him.

"Stylish way of traveling, I should say. Wish mother and all of them were along. Three days and three nights whizzing along like this. Wonder if I shall get tired of it?"

The swift motion was so exhilarating, the accommodations so luxurious and the various experiences belonging with travel so novel, that tiring of it seemed unlikely.

But at the close of the second day the country boy began to find the unusual confinement a heavy tax upon the powers of endurance. Every nerve in his active young limbs seemed rising in protest against a continuance of this state of things. Phil felt a wild impulse to run a race, scream, shout, leap, wrestle—anything which would set the stagnant blood stirring in his veins.

During a stop at a station he wandered restlessly into the next car. It was a day car, crowded, and, he could easily perceive, far less comfortable than the one in which he traveled.

"Haven't you a seat?" he asked of a boy about his own age who was standing up. He appeared to belong to a family party, the mother and a little girl upon one seat, the one turned toward it being occupied by a smaller child who appeared ill.

"No," answered the boy. "Little Kitty's sick, and she must lie down."

"Been traveling long?"

"Long enough to get pretty tired," said the boy with a sigh. "But it's hardest on mother."

The bell rang, and Phil, in faithful remembrance of his mother's many anxious cautions, hastily returned to his car. But he could not get the weary face out of his mind. The pale woman slightly recalled his mother. If she was taking a long journey, not at the cost of a liberal friend as Uncle George had shown himself (taking such kindly thought to see that Phil occupied a sleeping-car), it would be very unlikely that she would go to the extra expense. But how hard such nights must be?

And that boy! Phil determined that at the next station he would ask him to sit with him for a while. But while he waited for the next stop another thought came to him. Why shouldn't he ask the mother to come with the poor little mite to occupy his berth?

The idea was not a pleasant one. Phil felt so restless that he intended to have his berth made up early in order that he might sleep away more of the weary hours. But if he, a great, strong boy, were tired, what must that woman be? He felt half ashamed of the comfort he was enjoying.

"A chap like me ought to be willing to rough it a little," he said to himself, as an hour or two later, he made his way to the other car and proposed the exchange of accommodations. At first the woman would not hear of it.

"I wouldn't think of robbing you of your rest," she protested. "And if I could I don't think it would be allowed that I should go there."

"That berth's hired for me," said Phil, and it's likely I have a right to put whom I like in my place."

He insisted until he carried his point—the woman raised the two-year old child and carried her into the sleeping car. Whether or not any objection would have been made to the change, had it been observed, can never be known, but as

others were passing in and out no one appeared to notice it.

Returning to the day car, Phil and his new friend, Robert, arranged the other little girl on one seat, and the boys settled themselves to spend the night as best they could sharing the other. The prospect for a comfortable rest was not good, and for a long time the two vainly sought positions of comfort. But the sleep which blesses vigorous boyhood, even under disadvantageous circumstances, did not entirely fail them, and for several hours Phil slept, to waken early, cold, cramped, and in general uncomfortable.

Two or three hours later Robert's mother came to him. "Go back to your own place now," she said.

"Have you had a good night's rest?" asked Phil. "Yes, and the child too. The Lord will bless you for your kindness to a stranger."

Toward evening of that day Phil became absorbed in a magazine which some one had lent him, and failed to hear some loudly spoken words at the door of the car.

"What is it?" he asked, observing that they seemed to create a great commotion. A confusion of excited voices arose as men left their seats and crowded towards the doors, while women wore faces of anxiety and dismay.

"Do tell me what the matter is?" said Phil, seizing hold of a young man.

"Didn't you hear? There's a strike all along the road. All the hands have left the train."

"Well," said Phil, breathlessly, "when are we going on?"

"That's easier asked than answered. Nobody knows."

Phil stood in bewilderment, scarcely comprehending what this most unlooked for interruption in his journey might mean. Where should he go? What could he do? In the tumult around him he heard people speak of going to hotels. He had never been in one in his life, but easily guessed that his dollar, his precious resource in case of emergency, would not go far in providing what he might need for the indefinite time which the strike might last.

As others began leaving the car he mechanically picked up his satchel and followed. The greater part of those about him were evidently perplexed as himself, some of them appearing greatly distressed. It had just occurred to him to wonder whether his friends of the night before were still on the train, when he caught sight of them on a street a little distance away.

"I wonder what they are going to do," he said to himself gazing wistfully after them, half inclined to ask advice, yet shrinking to obtrude himself upon them, he saw Robert set down his satchel he was carrying and run back.

"Hello!" he cried, as at length he caught sight of Phil. "We were so busy getting out we didn't quite understand about the strike. Got far to go yet?"

"Three hundred miles," answered Phil.

"Bad for you, isn't it? What are you going to do?"

"I—hadn't—exactly—"

"Say, now," said Rob, eagerly, "can't you come right along with us and stay till the strike's over. Mother sent me to ask you. We're home, lucky for us."

Very thankful Phil rejoined the family party. A short talk brought them to the plain, comfortable home of his new friends, where he was made most welcome for a night and a day until he was able to continue his journey.

"I shall never forget it of you," he said, with beaming eyes, as he at length wished them good-by.

"Don't say a word," said Rob, heartily. "One good turn deserves another all the world over."

"Keep on with your kindness as you go through life," said Robert's mother. "You won't always get it right back but that isn't what you do it for." She read correctly the unselfishness in the boy's bright eyes. "You did it without hope or thought of reward, and the Lord gave it back to you."—Sidney Dayre in Advance.

* * "I Can't Help It." * *

It was a grand day for a Sabbath-school picnic—bright and warm, and yet with a nice cool breeze rustling among the leaves—to a still of a breeze that part of the way the boys used umbrellas instead of cars, as they came up the lake.

It was an hour after dinner, and most of the scholars were in the height of their fun; but one wandered away by herself, as though she felt out of sorts. That was Ella Fay.

"Ella, come swing," her friend Laura White called, as she passed them.

"I don't want to," Ella said, listlessly. And on being further urged she actually answered, "I won't so!" and went out of sight.

"What is the matter with Ella?" Jennie Willson asked. "She is as cross as two sticks."

"I guess she doesn't feel good," said patient little Laura. She always found excuses for people if she could. The girls laughed at her answer.

"I shouldn't think she did," they said. "She feels ugly, I guess." Then they went on with their frolic.

Ella dragged her feet slowly down the path to the spring,

passed the little arbor and the big tree with seats around it, away from the children and the boats and all the noise and bustle, quite down where the grave grew denser, and there was plenty of brush to crackle sourly under her feet. Here she sat down on an old dead stump, and put her feet on another mossy one, chewed the rubber of her hat, and looked gloomy enough to belong to the dried-up things around her.

It was here that Mr. Lewis found her. Mr. Lewis was her Sabbath-school teacher.

"Why!" he said, stopping to have a full look as he came suddenly in sight of her. "Is this you, Ella? Have you come out here to have a talk with the June bugs? Are you having a good time?"

"No, sir," Ella said, very gravely.

"Not? Why, how is that? Is it your fault or mine?"

"It isn't mine, sir, and I don't suppose it's yours—it's only that I can't help thinking about troublesome things."

"What things, for instance? Did you come out this morning meaning to be happy?"

"I didn't mean anything about it; I knew I shouldn't be happy, though. Things went wrong—they most always do go wrong. I can't help that."

"What things? The baskets and dresses and flowers, do you mean?"

"Oh, no, sir; I mean people."

"Oh, not things at all. Well, it was people with whom you had something to do."

"Why, yes, sir; I had a great deal to do with them."

"Why, how is that? I thought you said you couldn't help the going wrong?"

"So I couldn't. I can't help it if people will do what I don't want them to."

"Dear me! That's another question. I thought you were talking about people doing wrong?"

"Mr. Lewis," said Ella, who was sharp enough to know that her teacher was laughing at her a little, "I'm not trying any more, and I don't want you to think I am. I can't be good and there's no use in trying. I'm sick of it; the harder I try, the worse I am. I've gone all back, and I can't help it."

"I know it," said Mr. Lewis, speaking quietly. "If I were you, I wouldn't try any more."

And now Ella was very much amazed. She had expected to astonish and shock Mr. Lewis; she had nerved herself up to bear that, but over his unexpected answer her lip quivered.

"I thought you would care," she said, pitifully. "I thought you would be sorry for me."

"No. On the contrary, I am glad. You are quite right in saying you can't help it, and I am very glad that you are not going to try any more. I have been waiting a long time for this. You have been so sure that you could help it, and I was so sure that you couldn't. I was waiting for you to find it out."

"Mr. Lewis," said Ella, earnestly, "I don't at all understand you."

"Don't you? Haven't you been trying for a long while to make yourself good? You have reminded me of a little girl whom I once knew, who said she could be good all day if she tried, and she said that she had—that Jesus hadn't helped her a bit. Now, you haven't been so foolish as to say it, but I think you have acted it. Haven't you tried to get along to-day, for instance, without his help?"

Ella's head drooped very low, and her voice was almost a whisper; but she answered; "Yes, sir."

"Love never loses, because it is always willing to lose. I felt quite sure of it. You cannot help failing when you try in that way. I am glad to hear that you have given it up. Are you going to begin all anew, with somebody to help you?"

There was a long silence. Ella plucked up tufts of grass and threw them into the lake. She was busy thinking. In a little while she spoke in a very determined voice: "I mean to try it."

"Thank you," said Mr. Lewis very joyfully.—The Pansy.

* * Superseded. * *

BY EVELYN ORCHARD.

They faced each other in the square, comfortable private room of the great city house, and its youngest representative, now unfortunately for William Kensworth, its absolute head, toyed with his watch chain, and gazed imperturbably into space. It was a death knell he had sounded, but it did not greatly disturb him, nay, it was a step absolutely necessary in the interest of his house.

In the great modern mart there is no room for him whose faculties have lost their keen edge, their experience does not count, and grey hairs are a crime. Never even in his best a brilliant man, Kensworth now had hardly earned the salary which had for long been grudgingly paid. He was a decent conscientious plodder, nothing more. As he entered the room his face had worn the placid expression of the man who does not think. But a bomb had fallen at his feet, and his distress was now pitiful to witness.

"But sir, Mr. Walter it is impossible! What have I done? Wherein have I failed? Three months' notice! You can't be in earnest."

"I am quite in earnest, Kensworth. You ask what you have done! My indictment against you is what you have

not done. We need a pushing, energetic young man in your department, or it will go to the wall. It has been going steadily back in the last five years, and the firm have decided that it is impossible for such a state of things to go on."

"It is hard, it is unjust, sir! I have served you well," said Kensworth in a thick unsteady voice, and left the room without another word.

Careless of the fact that it was not yet six o'clock, he took his coat and hat from their peg, and walked out into the grey dusk and throng of London Wall, from thence to Broad Street station, his grey hairs and stooping shoulders attracted no attention among the pushing, anxious crowd making home. Any day at the same hour you can see him there in his thousands.

"What will Bessie say?" The words forced themselves from between his bloodless lips in a voiceless whisper, and his shoulders drooped a little lower. "Last year ends did not meet. This year, with Larry's long illness they will gape wider than ever. Next year—"

"Hi, there! look where yer'er goin', Mister! Does yer mother know yer'er hout?" cried a mocking voice, as a hansom was sharply jerked up at his elbow. He murmured a meek apology and threaded his way across the thronging street. Once safe in the corner of his railway carriage, he closed his eyes. Many pictures passed before his darkened orbs, and he was quite unconscious of his surroundings. Mere force of habit enabled him to alight mechanically at his own station, which was Canonbury.

From the brightness of the lighted platforms, he passed into a quiet, obscure street, where it seems to be always twilight. The tall, dull houses proclaimed that decent poverty which keeps closed doors and makes no moan to the world. In such streets dwell many William Kensworths. No thought of postponing or evading the evil day occurred to him. To tell Bessie was his one and only desire. Bessie always knew what to do. Had she not ridden triumphant above mountains of difficulty in the last twenty years?

As he fitted his latch key in his own door, a thrill of happy laughter was wafted to him through a half open window.

"How can they laugh?" he asked himself, with a little shiver. "After to-night they will not laugh any more." He moved his key very softly, but his wife heard it, and ran out. Do you know Bessie Kensworth, she of the bright eyes, the brave, pathetic smile, the faith in God and man that never falters? Sometimes martyr here, but yonder to be numbered high among the shining ones that wait to do His pleasure.

Upon her sweet worn face, Kensworth's eyes fell wistfully and with confident expression of the child who has come home.

"Why, Daddy, home already! Did a little bird whisper the good news that your working days were done?"

He stared at her stupidly, and she perceived that something ailed him, and that he had no comprehension of her meaning.

"We were planning how we should keep the secret, but it won't keep," she said, tenderly, as she began to help him off with his coat. "Aunt Grace died at Bournemouth yesterday, Willie, and she has left everything to me. To me, dear, and not to you, though she was your aunt. And there is so much that your working days are done, darling, and we shall be able to take Larry away to France even before Christmas, and get him well." She hovered anxiously, waiting for his glad response.

"Why, Willie dear, you are ill?" she cried in swift alarm. But he had only faintly at her feet.—British Weekly.

Half an Apple.

One cold winter morning, about thirty years ago, a number of girls and boys were gathered around the stove in a schoolroom. They talked and laughed among themselves, paying little heed to a new scholar who stood apart from the rest. Now and then they cast side glances in her direction, or turn to stare rudely; but nobody spoke to her.

The little girl had never been to school before, and she began to feel shy and home-sick. She wished she could run home to mother, and have a good cry in her loving arms. One little tear-drop trembled in her eye, and seemed ready to fall; but it never did, for just then something happened.

Suddenly the outer door flew open, and a bright-eyed rosy-cheeked girl rushed in. She brought plenty of clear frosty air with her, and she imparted a cheer to the schoolroom that it had not had before. She walked up to the stove quite as if she were at home, and after saying good morning to everybody, her eyes fell on the new scholar.

"Good morning!" she said sweetly across the stovepipe. The little girl on the other side brightened up at once, though she answered somewhat timidly.

"Cold, is it not?" the newcomer went on, pulling off her mittens and holding her red hands over the stove. Then she sent one of her plump hands down to the depths of her pocket, and when it came out it held a fine red apple. With her strong fingers she split it in two, and with a smile she passed half of it to the new scholar.

"Do you like apples?" she said. The little girl did like apples very much, and she thought none had ever tasted half so nice as this, it was so juicy and crisp and tart.

"My name is Libby," said the owner of the bright eyes; "what is yours?" "My name is Hetty," replied the other little girl. "Well," said Libby, do you want to sit with me? There is a vacant seat beside mine, and I know the teacher will let you."

Hetty thought she would like that plan very much, so the two little girls went off to find Libby's seat, where they chatted happily till the bell rang.

"Where is Hetty Rowe?" asked the teacher; and then, before anybody had time to answer, she espied her seated next to merry-faced Libby. The teacher smiled, saying, I see you are in good hands," and Hetty was allowed to keep the seat for many a day.

When Libby had grown to be a woman, she told me the story herself, and she used to say that it was her gift of half an apple that won for her so dear a friend as Hetty Rowe.

But I think that something besides the apple comforted that little heart on that cold morning. Do not you think so?—Our Dumb Animals.

The Young People.

EDITOR

A. T. DYKEMAN

All articles for this department should be sent to Rev. A. T. Dykeman, Fairville, N. B., and must be in his hands one week at least before the date of publication. On account of limited space, all articles must necessarily be short.

Officers.

President, Rev. H. H. Roach, St. John, N. B.
Sec.-Treas., Rev. G. A. Lawson, Bass River, N. S.

Our Aim

"Culture for Service:"
"We study that we may serve."

Reports from Societies

LIVERPOOL, N. S.—The Liverpool, N. S. B. Y. P. U. made what may be a telling application of the theme "Ways of consecrating ourselves to our country" by circulating a petition calling upon the Mayor and Council to enforce the Canada Temperance Act. They intend as young people, to impress upon the community their sentiments of civic righteousness, and purpose that their opinions shall have at least equal weight with the opinions of the violators of law.

Some two or three weeks previous, this Union pledged \$20.00 towards the support of Rev. S. C. Freeman.

N. B. CROWELL.

Missionary Freeman's Salary

PLEDGES.

Windsor	\$40.00
Main St., St. John	\$25.00
Woodstock	\$25.00
Germain St., St. John	\$25.00
Springhill	\$25.00
Middleton	\$50.00
Immanuel, Truro	\$20.00
Sussex	\$25.00
Mira Bay	\$15.00
Dr. Manning	\$25.00
St. Stephens	\$25.00
Clarence	\$25.00
Tabernacle, Halifax	\$50.00
Liverpool	\$20.00
Total	\$395.00

NOTE.—Send your remittances as soon as possible to Treasurer Lawson through your regular church Treasurer. We are pleased to add, this week, the name of Liverpool, N. S., to our list of pledges.

Prayer Meeting Topic—July 17th.

THEME.—The world's gain through universal peace. Psalm 46:9-11: Isaiah 2:2-4.

Home Readings.

Monday.—Justice and Judgment established. Isaiah 9:1-7.
Tuesday.—The Divine Desire and Man's Need. Num. 6:22-27.
Wednesday.—The Coming Universal Kingdom. Dan. 2:31-45.
Thursday.—The Day that is Dawning. Isaiah 32:15-20.
Friday.—In the Midst of the Years. Matt. 24:6-14.
Saturday.—The Christian Duty. Rom. 12:14-21.
Sunday.—A Glorious Prospect. Isaiah 11:1-9.

Have prayer for universal peace to open with. Defined peace is mutual concord and agreement among men. As such it presupposes a state of strife and of contending right and wrong. Such conflict ending as it has in peace, has been fruitful of great good for all humanity. Mere negative quietness may indicate stagnation and death, but peace a condition of wrong made right after victory is the ideal objective of the Kingdom of God.

A CHANGE OF NATURE.

The peace we have, has been won and stands for victory which marks a radical change in human character. Beasts with fangs and claws and horns must be tamed. The taming of man has brought to him a new nature. This in itself has been the greatest gain of humanity.

SENSE OF SECURITY.

The present gain through peace has brought with it a great sense of security and lessened the terror and fear of the helpless and weak. The age of chivalry made the powerful safe within his castle so long as his arm remained strong. The age of the crusades gave a great check to the enemies of right and now right and might toil hand in hand, for peace is the possession of character and strength. The

reign of terror has given place to the consciousness of safety because of right ascending the throne as might.

GIVES EMPLOYMENT.

It has multiplied the pursuits of peace until they are greater than those of war, the war instinct dies hard, but the god of peace fills the lion heart with desire for employment, and the troubling mind with the desire to solve the problems of truth, the gentler emotions have more room, ethics is no longer a question of physical existence but is a question of character.

The church of Christ has now its long expected, and long coveted opportunity to set out upon its mission of love. The century just past was the greatest in all history because of the greatest work of peace since Calvary, the establishment of Christian missions. Going and gone is the ambitious warrior and the haughty empire that ignores the sovereignty of God, while upon the other hand many a broken spirited man as he crawls bleeding but triumphant from a falling overlaunch of sin comes with peace in his soul in meekness and strength to inherit the earth. HOWARD H. ROACH. St. John, N. B.

Daily Thoughts.

Monday.—When we are on the edge of our need, God's hand is stretched out.—Rev. J. R. Miller, D. D.

Tuesday.—The fairest and finest impression of the Bible is to have it well printed on the reader's heart.—Dr. Arrow-smith.

Wednesday.—He who has the Bread of Heaven spends his life in the banqueting house of God.—Rev. Joseph Parker.

Thursday.—"Not a new Gospel, but more Gospel."—Henry Van Dyke, D. D.

Friday.—Godness expands the heart and makes it humble.—Robertson.

Saturday.—Our moods are lenses coloring the world with as many different hues.—Emerson.

Sunday.—Such as Christ would make most eminent in His service, He takes further: with Him into Gethsemane.—Wm. M. Taylor, D. D.

Bible Inspiration.

Mr. Emerson told a convention of rationalists once, in this city, that the morality of the New Testament is scientific and perfect. But the morality of the New Testament is that of the old. Yes, you say; but what of the imprecatory Psalms? A renowned professor, who, as Germany thinks, has done more for New England theology than any man since Jonathan Edwards, was once walking in this city with a clergyman of radical faith, who objected to the doctrine that the Bible is inspired, and did so on the ground of the imprecatory Psalms. The replies of the usual kind were made; and it was presumed that David expressed the Divine purpose in praying that his enemies might be destroyed, and that he gave utterance only to the natural righteous indignation of conscience against unspeakable iniquity. But the doubter would not be satisfied. The two came at last to a newspaper bulletin, on which the words were written, "Baltimore to be shelled at twelve o'clock. 'I am glad of it,' said the radical preacher; 'I am glad of it.'" "And so am I," said his companion; "but I hardly dare say so, for fear you will say I am uttering an imprecatory psalm."

Life and Death.

So he died for his faith. That is fine

More than most of us do.

But say, can you add to that line

That he lived for it, too?

In his death he bore witness at last

As a martyr to truth.

Did his life do the same in the past

From the days of his youth?

It is easy to die! Men have died

For a wish or a whim—

From bravado or passion or pride.

Was it harder for him?

But to live—every day to live out

All the truth that he dreamt,

While his friends met his conduct with doubt

And the world with contempt.

Was it thus that he plodded ahead,

Never turning aside?

Then we'll talk of the life that he lived.

Never mind how he died.

—Ernest Crosby.

Other Foundation can no man lay . . . Jesus Christ.

I COR. III. 11.

A great engineer who recently died had charge of the erection of a suspension bridge over the Hudson River in 1880. Before he began to build the towers he made a most minute inspection of the rocks on which they were to stand. He not only examined them carefully but sent divers down to see if there were any cavities or washouts under them. Their reports would have satisfied any engineer; but this man was not content. He sent for a diamond drill and took a core out of the rocks a hundred feet long. The work took twelve days, and the result confirmed the previous conclusion that the rocks were absolutely solid. Then and not till then, he began to erect the towers. When a man is building his life and work for eternity he should take care that he has a sound foundation, and that he has it in Christ.—Doherty.

Foreign Missions

W. B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR JULY.

Viziannagram's Missionaries, helpers, school, and out stations that the work may prosper and Christians strengthened. That a deeper Spiritual life may be experienced in all our churches, and that strong faith may inspire to greater efforts for God.

Notice.

Meetings of the W. M. A. S. will be held at the following Associations: N. B. Western at Centreville, Car. Co., June 25; P. E. I. at East Point, July 4; N. B. Eastern at Sackville, July 16; N. S. Eastern, Canso, July 8; N. B. Southern at Belleisle Station, July 9.

Our returned missionaries will deliver addresses at these meetings and a large delegation from Societies and Bands is expected.

The Com. in charge of W. B. M. U. Convention at Halifax 1st church would like to add to the notice of last week the following—Please state when sending your name to Mrs. Will Freeman, 'Willow Park,' Halifax, whether you represent Mission Band or Aid Society. We cannot place everyone at a convenient and easy distance from the church, but we would like to give this preference to 'officers' and older ladies as far as possible. The younger ladies from Bands could be entertained in the homes farther away as they would not mind the walk to and fro morning and evening. All delegates are to have free meals, dinner and tea, in the vestry during the two days we are in session.

M. E. HUME.

Explanation.

I wish to say to those who have recently ordered Mite Boxes, that we hope to have them in stock by July 15th. when your orders will be filled. They have been ordered for some weeks, but the firm which supplies them, having suffered from fire will be unable to supply them till that date. Kindly pardon the unavoidable delay.

EVA McDONNAN, Sec'y Bureau Literature.

The Missionary Aid Societies of the Western Baptist Association met in the Methodist church, at Centreville, Car. Co., N. B., on Saturday afternoon, June 25th.

The meeting opened by singing and was led by Mrs. Z. L. Fash, county Sec'y for Carleton, Scripture reading by Mrs. Geo. Howard followed by prayer by Mrs. Jewett. The reports at hand were read by sec'y and verbal reports given by delegates present. Out of the twenty six societies in the association twenty three reported in working condition. Some doing better work than others but all holding together and hoping for improvement. The interest in mission work seems to be broadening in this association. Many of the aids reported Bands doing a good work in connection with their societies.

A letter addressed to the association from Mrs. Archibald of India was then read by the sec'y.

Mrs. Hartley of Florenceville gave an address of welcome to Rev. H. Y. Corey returned missionary. Mr. Corey then made a strong appeal to the people. He spoke of the manners and customs of the people of India and the different ways of working among them. We are sure no follower of Christ who heard Mr. Corey but would have her interest quickened and faith strengthened. Mrs. Fash led a 'round table talk.' Many of the questions asked were answered by Mr. Corey. Meeting closed with singing and benediction by Rev. J. D. Wetmore.

E. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

Collection \$ 1 87.

Lawrencetown, Annapolis Co.

"A Rally Missionary Service" was announced to take place on June 19th, '04, under the auspices of the W. M. A. Society of the Baptist church, Lawrencetown. The President of the Society presided.

A song service by the choir was the first item on the programme. Scripture read was the 24th Psalm. Mrs. S. N. Jackson led in prayer. Then the choir gave an Anthem.

A pleasing feature of the meeting was the presentation of a certificate of Life Membership to our Pres. accompanied by an address, by Mrs. W. L. Archibald, in appreciation of her long and faithful service towards the Society. Mrs. Morse responded in her own characteristic pleasing manner.

"Will there be any stars in my crown," was sweetly given by three boys. The solos by Miss Estella Saunders and Mrs. Theiss added much to the enjoyment of the service. Miss Bertha Newcombe, sister of one of our Missionaries in India, gave an Object Lesson.

This was "The W. B. M. U. Tree" delineating the Aid Societies, its officers, its work, etc., also the Mission Bands and its workers, and was interesting.

The "Readings" by Miss Clara Daniels and Miss Ethel Fitch, two late graduates of W. Seminary, were very pleasing and listened to by the large audience with rapt attention.

The address by Mrs. Pierson our country secretary on woman's work and responsibilities gave the audience much subject for thought. Her half hour address engaged the close attention of all as she forcibly urged the need of a deeper sense of individual effort towards the multitude of women who know not the Gospel.

The offering taken was divided between the Home and Foreign work. At the close "Blest be the tie that binds" was sung. The society is grateful to the choir for the valuable help rendered on this occasion, as well as on the other public meetings held under its auspices. In many hearts there is a love for missions that is deepening and strengthening.

R. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

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

FROM JUNE 16TH TO JULY 2ND.

Bear River, Tidings, 29; Hillsboro to constitute Mrs Kate Steeves a life member, F. M. \$25; Greenville, F. M. \$2 50; H. M. \$5; Daoktown, F. M. \$13; Greenfield, F. M. \$3; H. M. \$3; Parkdale, F. M. \$5 50; H. M. 10c; Tidings, 25c; Reports, 15c; Midgie, F. M. \$26; Peel, F. M. \$2 50; Knutsford, F. M. \$5; H. M. \$5; Tidings, 20c; Gaspereau, leaflets, 18; Wine Harbor, Reports, 20c; Alexandra, F. M. \$6 71; H. M. \$2, leaflets, 39c; Alexandra, a gift from her husband, to place the name of Mrs Lemuel Wood deceased on the Life members' list, F. M. \$25; Amherst, a friend F. M. \$2 50; H. M. \$2 50; Goshen, Tidings, 25c; Gabarus, F. M. \$4 50; Yarmouth, Zion church, F. M. \$16; H. M. \$2, to constitute Mrs G G Sanderson a Life Member, F. M. \$13; H. M. \$12 75; Reports 30c; Tidings 50c; Lewis Head, F. M. \$1 50; H. M. \$1 50; Lower Cambridge, F. M. \$27 60; Falmouth, F. M. \$10; H. M. \$1; Annandale, F. M. \$2; H. M. \$1; Murray River, F. M. \$2 40; H. M. \$1 20; Wolfville, F. M. \$25; H. M. \$15 25; G. L. \$5; Reports, 30c; Havelock, F. M. \$19 50; Sackville, F. M. \$19 22; H. M. \$10 46; Salisbury, to constitute their President Mrs Isaiiah Smith a life member, H. M. \$25; Guysboro, F. M. \$11; Tidings, 25c; Reports, 10c; Kingston Station, to constitute Mrs Esther Stevens a life member, per Mrs P M Foster, F. M. \$25; Enmore, F. M. \$2 15; Bonshaw, F. M. \$19 40; Tryon, F. M. \$34 50; H. M. \$3 60; Badeque, F. M. \$1 13; H. M. \$2 28; N. W. M. 80c; hospital bed, \$2 50; Reports, 5c; Tryon, Hospital bed, \$3 41; Goldboro, F. M. \$13 25; West Oslow, F. M. \$5; Canning, F. M. \$8 50; H. M. \$1; Aylesford, Tidings, 25c; Mira Gut, F. M. \$4; Homeville, F. M. \$3; Morrinstown, F. M. \$8 49; H. M. \$1 11; Collection, Western Asso. \$15; Antigonish, F. M. \$1 11; H. M. \$9 28; Amherst, proceeds of Thanksgiving Meeting, F. M. \$40; H. M. \$40 06, "two sisters," to support a native preacher, and constitute Mrs Maude Chubbuck and Mrs Botsford Black life members, \$50; St Peters Road, F. M. \$7 50; Clarence, Tidings, 50c; a friend, toward Miss Martha Clarke's salary, \$5.

MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U.

Amherst, P. O. B. 513.

Samuel D. Ervine.

On the 29th of May there passed away at Hemet, California, one of the brightest spirits in our Canadian ministry, leaving a record of rare usefulness and many fragrant memories. Bro. Ervine, as is well known here, had been in poor health for the last four years, and although struggling bravely for life and recovery, yet saw his disease steadily gaining upon him until at length the hour of release came.

Those weary months of suffering and loneliness are now ended. And what a crowded and eventful life his was. Born at Andover, Victoria Co., March 30, 1859, while yet a youth he professed religion in meetings held by the late evangelist J. W. S. Young. From that time a tender and intimate friendship existed between them, and in quite recent years they labored much together. Strangely enough Bro. Young who was most solicitous about his son in the gospel, was after all the first to be taken. He passed away in September, 1900, thus preceding Bro. Ervine in the home going by more than three years. When they met at Waterborough, Bro. Young appeared to be in his usual vigor and apparently had much more service to perform but the Master had willed otherwise. In two short weeks one was taken and the other left.

Early in his Christian life our brother felt called to the ministry. Without much delay he began special meetings in the Tobique and in other places near his home. Even then he seemed a born soul-winner. The writer well remembers visiting the parents nearly twenty years ago, when the son was away in his first efforts at Sisson Ridge. The mother seemed so interested about her boy and his call to the work, and I can not soon forget the thoughtful appearance and anxiety concerning the new life that seemed fast opening for him. Happy is the lad who has this watch care and Christian influence thrown around him in the very threshold of life. Pastor Ingraham was the home missionary then at Andover, and while here gave our brother much help and encouragement. Little perhaps did he or the members of the board think at that time that they were helping out into the vineyard one who was destined to accomplish exceptional service for Christ. Yet so it has proved.

Our brother did some transient work both in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and after a brief trial of his gifts was called to ordination at Forest Glen, Vict. Co., Sept. 26 1888. He was pastor for some time at Macnasquac, then at Thorntown and Cole's Island, and later at the Range. For a little over a year he was employed as an evangelist, visiting different parts of his native province. While in this service he acquired an interest in the home mission fields which clung to him, and to which he made many references in his letters written from California.

In the course of these evangelistic tours he and Bro. Young went together to Springfield, Kings Co., where the work grew to such proportions that he felt constrained to stop with the converts and care for them. This led to his acceptance of the pastorate of the First and Second churches, the last public service he was destined to perform. All those sections, Bellisle Creek, Cromwell Hill, Kars and both sides of the Bay were regularly visited by him. Much of this labor was performed when in an enfeebled state of health, an effort which tended no doubt to hasten the final break.

A succession of hemorrhages which began about this time led to his resignation and removal to Perth. Leaving his wife and two little boys he set out in the latter part of 1901 for California, hoping if possible to regain his health. The following spring his family joined him, also a niece. The change however came too late. The constitution had become so shattered that recovery was impossible.

For some time he resided at San Jacinto in the southern part of the state, but a little before his death the family moved to Hemet; not far from his former residence. Besides his wife and two boys, his mother, three sisters, and four brothers survive him. To them we tender our Christian sympathy, with the prayer that the great Comforter may soothe each aching heart and guide all into his perfect peace.

W. E. M.

20th. Century Fund.

RECEIPTS FOR NOVA SCOTIA, FROM MAY 1ST TO JUNE 1ST 1904.

Mr and Mrs John Baker, Wallace Bridge, \$2
Yarmouth, Temp'e Church.—Rev H Newcombe and wife, \$8; Wilkie Murray, \$1.
Dartmouth.—Capt. J W Graham, \$4.
Pembroke Shore.—Mrs Georgia Bethune, \$1; Mrs George R Vickery, \$3.
Wollville.—Mrs S C Hutchinson, \$7 50; Mr and Mrs W A Chipman, \$25; Muriel Bishop, 50.
Port Medway.—J W Dajley, \$3; Mrs Wm Parnell, \$2; Port Maitland.—Jesse Pierce, \$2.
South Brookfield.—Wrayton L Freeman, \$3; Hampton church, \$3 25.
North church, Halifax.—Mr Dickson, \$1; Miss Alice Isonor, \$1; Miss Emma Isonor, \$1; Mrs W H Isonor, \$5; Roy Isonor, \$1, "The Good Samaritan Society," \$10; Z Harpwell, \$3; W H Isonor, \$10; Caleb F Hubley, \$2; "Junior Union," \$10; W L Tanner, \$4; Nathaniel Smith, \$1; Miss Ada Smith, 75; Mrs John Butcher, \$1; Mr G Edmund, \$2; A C Layton, \$5; Mrs A L Shaffner, \$5; Miss Ida Wiswell, \$5; W J Gates and wife, \$1 50; Miss Edith Wiswell, \$1 60; Mrs Martin Smith, \$30; Joseph Francis, \$1; Miss Birdie Blakney, \$1; Rev and Mrs J H Jenner, \$10; Sunday School, \$14 21; A Clements, \$5; Mrs A Zwickler, \$2; Mrs Wm Gordon, \$3; Ernest Bramhall, \$1 50; Miss Odessa Levy, \$1; Miss Agnes MacPherson, \$1; Miss Minnie Hubley, \$3; Miss Ella Blakney, \$1; Miss Gordon Isonor, \$1.
Clarence.—E J Elliott, \$10; C S Balcom, \$2; L G White, \$2; S N Jackson, \$10; W B Foster, \$1; Eldon Marshall, \$4; Mrs A C Chute, \$1; Frank Ward, \$4; Henry Messenger, \$2; Sunday School, \$10.
Paradise.—Mrs Cover, \$1; Collection April 24, \$3; Z Phinney, \$5; J C Phinney, \$5; Aubrey C Freeman, \$2; Mrs S F Starratt, \$2 50; Geo. Starratt, \$1; Mrs G L Pearson, \$1 25; John Dargie, \$5; Eugene Morse, \$4; Chas. Daniels, \$1; S K Morse, \$1; C S Covert, \$1 25; J S Longley, \$5.
Gaspereau, Adelbert Coldwell, \$4.
Milton, Queens Co. Eben Coombs, \$5.
Amherst.—Rev J T Dimock, \$4.
Waltham Mass. Wm R Saunders, \$2.
Barrington S School, \$2 50.
Cheveris, Mrs S Smith, \$1; C H Burgess, \$1; Mrs W C Dexter, 50; Brookville S School, \$1 16.
Fall River, Halifax Co, Aaron Blakney, \$2.
Melvin Square, Mrs W H Goucher, \$5.
Kempt, Queens Co, Chas E Allison, \$1.
Digby, Miss Euphemis Bent, \$2.
S Cheggoggin, Miss Jennie L Bingay, \$5.
Tiverton, Mrs D Loomer, \$3.
Clementavale, Mrs W Potter, \$1.
Port Lorne church, Rev Mr Alf Charlton, \$4; Johnson Corbett, 50; Miss A Hill, \$1 50; Wittenberg S School, \$5; Dr E M Saunders, \$5; Aylesford church, \$8; Kingston, \$10 50.
J. HOWARD BARSS,
Treas. for Nova Scotia.

Cranks.

After forty-seven years in the pastorate and other public services of our churches, I have come to the conclusion that cranks are properly catalogued with thieves. If they be pious cranks I would put them on the roll of the meekest thieves, for if they can find the opportunity they will filch the reputation of the angel Gabriel. A crank mounts a hobby or fad and rides it out of all intelligent relation to other things. Then from the elevation on which, in his vain imagining he sits, he abuses his betters.

These thoughts have been inspired by receiving a circular full of insults, addressed to our brotherhood, on the subject of our Foreign Mission policy and work.
Ohio, Yar. N. S., June 28th, '04. J. H. SAUNDERS.

Notices.

OUR TWENTY-FIFTH CENTURY FUND,
1900.

Foreign Missions, India, \$25,000; Home Missions, Maritime, \$10,000; North West Missions, \$8,000; Grand Ligne Missions, \$5,000; British Columbia Missions, \$2,000; Treasurer for Nova Scotia.

Rev. J. H. BARRS,
Wolfville, N. S.

Treasurer for New Brunswick and P. E. Island,
Rev. J. W. MANNING,
St. John, N. B.

Field Secretary,
Rev. H. F. ADAMS,
Wolfville, N. S.

Will all subscribers sending money to Treasurers, kindly write the INITIALS and names they wrote on their pledges, also the county they live in. This will save much time.

Will all pastors and other persons holding pledges of churches, please send them to the Field Secretary, retaining a list of such, for their own use.

NEW BRUNSWICK EASTERN BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

This Association meets this year at Sackville on July 16th, 17th and 18th. I have this day mailed some blank reports to the Clerks of the Churches of this Association, which I trust will be filled out and returned to before the 1st of July next. The usual Railway arrangements have been made. Delegates who have purchased first class tickets going will be entitled to return tickets free. Those travelling over the I. C. R. and Salisbury and Harvey R.R. will please secure Standard Certificate starting point. The ferry at Dorchester Cape will give one fare rate.

F. W. EMERSON,
Clerk of said Association.

Moncton N. B., May 26th, 1904.

NEW BRUNSWICK EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO DELEGATES.

All delegates wishing to attend the association which meets at Sackville, N. B. on July 22nd next, are requested to send in their names to the church clerk or pastor on or before July 10th. Provision will also be made for those who have their teams with them.

E. T. BLENEHOVEN, Clerk
Sackville, N. B., June 10th, 1904.

YARMOUTH CO. QUARTERLY CONFERENCE OF BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The Yarmouth Co. N. S. Quarterly Conference will be held at Argyle, July 26th, and 27th. Weather permitting all sessions will be held on the picnic grounds near the H. and Y. railway station. Delegates and friends are requested to bring well-filled baskets. Lodging for the night and meals for the 27th provided by Argyle friends. If wet the meetings will be held in the church. Morning session July 26th at 10.30 o'clock. H. and Y. train leaves Yarmouth 8.30 a. m. returning leaves Argyle 2.05 p. m. on 27th. A large attendance is hoped for.

H. C. NEWCOMBE, Sec'y

DELEGATES TO MARITIME CONVENTION.

TRURO, N. S., AUGUST 20TH, 1904.

The Committee of Entertainment requests: (1) The Delegates be appointed at the July Conference meeting of the church desiring representation. (See Year Book, Page 9, Article 2.)

(2) That the names of all delegates desiring entertainment be sent in not later than August 1st. The Committee of entertainment cannot be responsible for providing entertainment for any delegates whose names are received after that date. This is positive.

(3) That delegates desiring entertainment forward their credentials of appointment, signed by Church Clerk or Pastor, with application, in order that the Committee may have authority to place names on the list.

(4) That delegates to the Maritime W. M. A. S., who expect the Committee to provide free entertainment for them, be appointed as regular delegates by their churches.

(5) That those desiring hotel or boarding house accommodation advise the committee not later than August 15th. Rates will run from 75 cts. to \$2 a day. Delegates applying for such accommodation should state what they are willing to pay.

Postal cards with instructions and location will be sent to all whose names arrive in time. In case a delegate is appointed or located, who afterwards decides not to come he will please notify the undersigned at once.

On behalf of the Committee of Entertainment.
W. P. KING, Chairman.

THE MARITIME BAPTIST HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The above-named Institution will meet in the vestry of the Truro First Baptist church on Saturday at 9 a. m. Aug. 20th for the election of officers and the consideration of its first annual report to the convention; also for the transaction of any other necessary business. It is highly desirable that all the members of this society be present at this meeting.

The names of the members will be found on page 30 of the year book.

J. W. BROWN, Sec'y.

Hopewell Cape, July 8.

THE CONVENTION.

The Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces will meet (D. V.) on Saturday, August 20th, at 10 a. m., in the First Baptist Church, Truro, N. S.

Official notices of the meeting have been sent to all the churches, through the clerks of the several associations. Church clerks were therein asked to forward the credentials of delegates to the Secretary of Convention by a certain date. But as the Committee of entertainment in Truro have requested "that delegates desiring entertainment forward their credentials of appointment with their application to the chairman of the committee (Mr. W. P. King, Truro), such delegates are hereby authorized to see that the clerk of their church does not send the credentials to me, but to Truro as above. Delegates who do not wish the Committee of Entertainment in Truro to provide for them may see that their credentials are sent to me. The regular printed form is not necessary; a written statement of appointment by the Church, signed by the Pastor or Clerk is sufficient.

HERBERT C. CREED, Sec'y of Convention.
Fredericton, June 21.

The annual meeting of the Business Educators' Association of Canada will be held in the rooms of the Maritime Business College, Halifax, commencing on Wednesday, July 13. Mayor A. B. Crosby will welcome the delegates on behalf of the City and Dr. A. H. McKay, on behalf of the educational institutions. Through the membership includes schools from Halifax to Vancouver, this is the first time that any session has been held outside of Ontario. The Maritime is the only school in the Province which will be represented at the meetings.

Warm Ed?

When you are Hot and Tired how good Sovereign Lime Juice does taste! It does more than cool—it satisfies. As invigorating as a cold plunge and much more lasting in its effects.

Sovereign Lime Juice

is the pure fresh juice of ripe limes—retaining all the natural flavor of the fruit.

10c, 15c, 25c & 50c A BOTTLE.
AT ALL GROCERS
SUNSON BROS. CO. LTD.,
HALIFAX, N.S.

DR. WOODS' NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Keels and Soothes the Lungs and Bronchial Tubes. Cures COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc., quicker than any remedy known. If you have that irritating Cough that keeps you awake at night, a dose of the Syrup will stop it at once.

USED FOR EIGHT YEARS.

I have used DR. WOODS' NORWAY PINE SYRUP for every cold I have had for the past eight years, with wonderful success. I never see a friend with a cough or cold but that I recommend it—M. M. Ellsworth, Jacksonville, N.E.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

do you not get our prices on that Printing you think of having done

?

The facilities we possess are such as to place us in a position to simply defy competition on any description of Printing whatsoever.

!

PAT. RSON & CO.
Printers and Publishers.
107 Germain Street,
St. John, N. B.

A. Kinsella,
Steam Polishing Granite and Marble Works.

Having a large supply on hand parties placing their orders before the 1st of May will get a discount. Material and workmanship guaranteed.

All orders delivered free.

165 Paradise Row,
St. John, N. B.

WIMTEA

Pure Indo-Ceylon Tea

LEAD PACKETS

BAIRD & PETERS, The Tea People,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Save your Horse

BY USING

FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE.

IT CURES

Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Sprains, Bruises, Slips, Swellings and Stiff Joints on Horses. Recommended by prominent Horsemen throughout the country.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

T B BARKER & SONS, LTD
ST. JOHN, N. B., Sole Props.

When Your Joints Are Stiff

and muscles sore from cold or rheumatism, when you slip and sprain a joint, strain your side or bruise yourself, Perry Davis' Painkiller will take out the soreness and fix you right in a jiffy. Always have it with you, and use it freely. USE

Painkiller

If You Want To Be Absolutely Sure That

You will secure the best training that it is possible to obtain as a book-keeper or stenographer and typewriter, attend

Fredericton Business College.

Public opinion says that this school has no superior in the Dominion. Enter at any time. Write for free catalogue. Address,

W. J. OSBORNE,

Principal, Fredericton, N. B.

WOULD HAVE TO STOP HER WORK AND SIT DOWN.



HOW MANY WOMEN HAVE TO DO THIS FROM DAY TO DAY?

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS are a blessing to women in this condition. They cure Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Palpitation of the Heart, Faint and Dizzy Spells, Weakness, Lassitude, and all troubles peculiar to the female sex.

Mr. James Taylor, Salisbury, N.B., in recommending them says: "About eight months ago I was very badly run down, was troubled greatly with palpitation of the heart and would get so dizzy I would have to leave my work and sit down. I seemed to be getting worse all the time until a friend advised me to try MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS. I can truthfully say that they do all you claim for them, and I can recommend them to all run-down women."

Price 50c. per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.35; all dealers, or The Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Beware

of the fact that

White Waue

disinfects your clothes

and prevents disease

INDIGESTION
CONQUERED BY K. D. C.
IT DESTROYS THE STRONG
AND WEAKENS THE WEAK
BY THE ONLY METHOD THE THROAT CAN WITHSTAND

The Home

KITCHEN CONVENIENCES.

There is much in arrangement. If the kitchen is small, this takes care of itself, but in large kitchens it requires some study and experience to know just where it is best for a certain object to stand. Housekeepers there are who place the wood box at the end of the stove farthest from the fire box. Five or six steps must be taken to replenish the fire when, if the box stood at the upper end, the wood could be placed in the stove without a step, writes Mary Taylor-Ross in the February Housekeeper. Then, too, many housekeepers bend over a stove or sink or table that is too low for their height. The stove can be built up on bricks till it is the right height, and the table can be raised on blocks till it is convenient. The sink is a more difficult matter, but if it is too low for the house wife, and the expense of making it higher is not to be thought of, put the dishpan on the table and wash the dishes there instead of the sink. Do anything to avoid bending the back at an angle. A high stool should be in every kitchen, for it is possible to do much more while sitting down than one would believe who had not tried it.

Another most convenient article for the kitchen is a bench or box on which the mop-pail may be placed when one is mopping the floor or washing paint. This bench saves one from stooping to the floor each time the mop or cloth must be wrung out, and it is this stooping that makes the work of mopping so very tiresome. This same bench can be used for elevating the clothes basket when one is hanging out clothes, saving one the trouble of stooping for each piece of clean linen.

A convenience when one is cooking is a wooden cleat nailed to the wall just above the cooking table. A strip of elastic is nailed to the wall a few inches above the cleat, and the cook-book open at the right place, rests on the cleat, and is slipped back of the elastic which holds it in place. Thus one may glance repeatedly at the cook-book without touching it with the fingers or having it on the table where it is apt to become soiled.—Sel.

STRAIGHTEN UP.

God made your back to be erect, and not curved or hunched. He formed it of several bones so that it would bend to fit different positions, but the natural position is erect. Sit straight so your lungs will have room to work in. Your lungs have two sets of cells, one for air, the other for blood, separated by a membrane. The blood must come in contact with the air, and take from the air the oxygen. Now when you stoop you cannot get air enough to purify the blood; these little cells are squeezed together. Give the lungs room enough to pump in all the pure air they need, and to do this you must sit and stand straight. And then, think of how much better you look. You don't like to see boys and girls all stooped over, do you? Round shoulders make you look smaller and slouchy. And then it isn't as your maker intended you to be.—The Sabbath Visitor.

RECIPES.

STRAWBERRY CAKE.

Bake a sponge cake in a thick sheet, cut it into squares of about three and one-half inches, or into circles. Then cut smaller squares or rounds from these, leaving an opening of generous size in the middle of each. Fill this with crushed strawberries, sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve with a coil of whipped cream on the top of each.

BANANA SHORTCAKE.

Make a rich tea-biscuit crust, bake in jelly cake tins in not too thick layers. When done, split open with forks and butter while hot, three layers being enough for one cake. The two bottom layers and one top make the best shape. Take about three good sized thoroughly ripe

bananas and shed finely with a fork. Spread a layer of the fruit on the crust, adding the least bit of salt, then sprinkle well with powdered sugar. Add the next layer in the same way. On the last one spread the fruit very thickly, well mixed with sugar, so as to form a sort of icing. Serve with soft custard flavored with vanilla.

CHOCOLATE CAKE.

The following receipt makes a delicious black chocolate cake: Three quarters of a cake of unsweetened chocolate, shaved and dissolved in one cupful of boiling water; one cupful of butter, four eggs, one cupful of sour milk, three and one-half cupfuls of sifted flour. Add one teaspoonful of soda to a little of the sour milk, and add this last. Flavor with one good teaspoonful of vanilla extract. This will make one large cake or two of medium size.

EGG CROQUETTES.

Four hard-boiled eggs, three tablespoonfuls of cream, butter the size a large nutmeg, a heaping salt-spoonful of salt, a dash of pepper. When the eggs are very hard and perfectly cold, rub through a fine wire sieve, add the cream, salt and pepper, beaten in gradually. Melt the butter and stir in. As eggs sometimes vary in size, a little thickening may be needed to give the right consistency. Use the finest cracker dust, add a little at a time until the mixture can be molded into very soft balls. Roll in cracker dust and drop in a kettle of hot fat to fry. When they are brown, drain on a wire sieve, and serve with lettuce salad. For this purpose the croquettes should be cold. When hot, serve with crisp bacon.

FRESH STRAWBERRY PIE.

Bake an empty bottom crust, making it extra nice; prick holes all over bottom and sides to prevent it getting out of shape. As soon as baked sprinkle the inside with sugar and fill with ripe berries, also well dredged with sugar. Cover with sweetened whipped cream, and then cover all with a meringue of the frothed white of two eggs mixed with two tablespoonfuls of sugar and a dash of lemon juice. Invert a plate in the oven and place the pie plate on top of it and brown. If the work is very carefully done the berries will not be even heated and the result will be delicious. The pie should be thoroughly chilled before serving.

CURE FOR ROUND SHOULDERS.

Round shoulders are almost universally accompanied by weak lungs, but may be cured by the simple and easy performed exercise of raising one's self upon the toes leisurely, in a perpendicular position, several times daily. Take a perfectly upright position, with the heels together, and toes at an angle of forty-five degrees. Drop the arms lifelessly by the sides, animating and raising the chest to its fullest capacity muscularly, the chin well drawn in. Slowly rise up on the balls of the feet to the greatest possible height thereby exercising all the muscles of the legs and the body; come again into standing position without swaying the body backward out of the perfect line. Repeat this exercise first on one foot, then on the other.—'Healthy Home.'

UNLIMITED SUPPLY.

Some years ago, in Scotland, a Scotch lord gave to his old servant Donald a little farm. He called him in one day, and said "Donald I am going to give you this farm, that you may work it for yourself, and spend the rest of your days there upon your own property." Donald, with all the canniness that characterizes the typical Scotchman, looked up into the face of his master and said to him. "Its nae guid to give me the farm; I have nae capital to stock it." His lordship looked at him, and said, "Oh, Donald, I think I can manage to stock it also." And Donald said, "Oh, well, if it is you and me for it, I think we will manage."

FIRST AID
TO THE INJURED
POND'S EXTRACT

FOR BURNS, SPRAINS, WOUNDS, BRUISES OR ANY SORT OF PAIN.

Used Internally and Externally.

CAUTION! Avoid the weak watery "Witch Hazel" preparations, represented to be "the same as" Pond's Extract, which usually does not and often contains "wood alcohol" an irritant externally and, taken internally, a poison.

Employment for Graduates.

We have no occasion to worry over that. What is our greatest concern is to get sufficient competent graduates for the positions we are asked to fill.

A CALL PER DAY

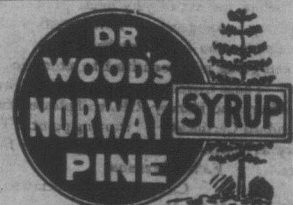
what weavage. If you desire to qualify in for the calendar of the

MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Halifax, N. S.

KAULBACH & SCHURMAN,

Chartered Accountants.



Heals and Soothes the Lungs and Bronchial Tubes. Cures COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc., quicker than any remedy known. If you have that irritating Cough that keeps you awake at night, a dose of the Syrup will stop it at once.

USED FOR EIGHT YEARS.

I have used DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP for every cold I have had for the past eight years, with wonderful success. I never see a friend with a cough or cold but that I recommend it.—M. M. Ellsworth, Jacksonville, N.B.

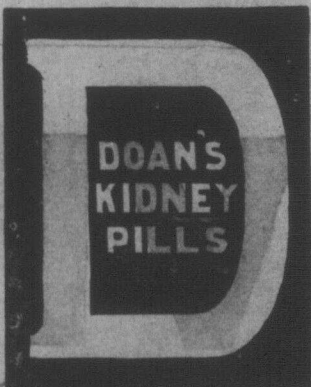
PRICE 25 CENTS.

COWAN'S

Cocoa and Chocolate.

They are the choicest of all.

Try them



Are a sure and permanent cure for all Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

BACKACHE

is the first sign of Kidney Trouble. Don't neglect it! Check it in time! Serious trouble will follow if you don't. Cure your Backache by taking

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes

Third Quarter, 1904.

JULY TO SEPTEMBER.

Lesson IV.—July 24.—Jehoshaphat's Reform.—II Chronicles 19: 1-11.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Deal courageously, and the Lord shall be with the good.—II Chron. 19: 11.

EXPLANATORY.

I. JEHOSEPHAT'S PROSPERITY.—2 Chron. 17. Our lesson is the entire reign of Jehoshaphat, king of Judah. The remaining lessons of this quarter, and part of the next, treat the history of Israel contemporary with Jehoshaphat.

Jehoshaphat's name means "Jehovah hath judged."

His parents was Asa, the good king, and Azubah, about whom nothing more is known.

His age at his accession was 35 years, and he reigned for 25 years.

His character was pious, prudent, enterprising. He "was alone counted worthy in later ages to rank with Hezekiah and Josiah among the most pious rulers of the Davidic line."

His reign was among the best and most prosperous in all Judah's existence. His great error, equally with his success, points out to us the way of true prosperity.

II. JEHOSEPHAT'S SIN.—2 Chron. 18: 1-34; 19: 1-3. When Jehoshaphat was at the height of his prosperity and power, he committed his great sin by marrying his son Jehoram to Athaliah, daughter of Ahab, the wicked king of Israel, and of Jezebel, his still more wicked and idolatrous wife. This heathen marriage was the cause of numberless woes to Judah, for Athaliah corrupted her husband and her son.

1. JEHOSEPHAT returned from the lost battle at Ramoth-Gilead in PEACE. "Literally, whole; as we would say, 'safe and sound.'"

2. JHU. "A prophet of the northern kingdom who predicted the downfall and destruction of the dynasty of Baasha (1 Kings 16: 1-7, 12.)" He was probably led by Jehoshaphat's reforms to remove from

WRONG TRACK.

Had to Switch.

Even the most careful person is apt to get on the wrong track regarding food sometimes and has to switch over.

When the right food is selected the host of ills that come from improper food and drink disappear, even where the trouble has been of lifelong standing.

"From a child I was never strong and had a capricious appetite and I was allowed to eat whatever I fancied—rich cake, highly seasoned food, hot biscuit, etc.—so it was not surprising that my digestion was soon out of order and at the age of twenty-three I was on the verge of nervous prostration. I had no appetite and as I had been losing strength (because I didn't get nourishment in my daily food to repair the wear and tear on body and brain) I had no reserve force to fall back on, lost flesh rapidly and no medicine helped me.

"Then it was a wise physician ordered Grape-Nuts and cream and saw to it that I gave this food (new to me) a proper trial and it showed he knew what he was about because I got better by bounds from the very first. That was in the summer and by winter I was in better health than ever before in my life, had gained in flesh and weight and felt like a new person altogether in mind as well as body, all due to nourishing and completely digestible food, Grape-Nuts.

"This happened three years ago and never since then have I had any but perfect health for I stick to my Grape-Nuts food and cream and still think it delicious. I eat it every day. I never tire of this food and can enjoy a saucer of Grape-Nuts and cream when nothing else satisfies my appetite and it's surprising how sustained and strong a small saucerful will make one feel for hours." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

True food that carries one along and "there's a reason." Grape-Nuts to days proves big things.

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

Israel to Judah. THE SON OF HANANI, the prophet who had rebuked Asa (see last week's lesson.) WENT OUT TO MEET HIM. "The monarch was thus rebuked at the earliest possible moment, and in the most effective way, when he was entering his capital at the head of his returning army." SHOULDST THOU HELP THE UNGODLY? The prophet truly considered that victory could have been expected only from Jehovah, and that God would never bless an alliance with idolatry. THEREFORE IS WRATH UPON THEE. "Showing itself in an inglorious return home; in invasion, from which only prayer and fasting delivered; in disappointed commercial hopes."

3. NEVERTHELESS. Our Judge will estimate with perfect fairness the good in us as well as the evil. GOOD THINGS FOUND IN THEE. These good things were (1) a righteous rule, whose climax was the removal of the chief temptation to idolatry, the groves or Asheroth, shrines sacred to the licentious worship of the Phoenician Venus; and (2) a pure, personal life, the king's heart being PREPARED TO SEEK GOD through study of Scriptures, prayer, and meditation.

III. JEHOSEPHAT'S REPENTANCE AND REFORM.—Vs. 4-11. "Lais broke her looking-glass because it showed the wrinkles on her face. Many men are angry with those that tell them their faults, when they should be angry only with the faults that are told them." Jehoshaphat was not such a man. His father Asa had imprisoned Hanani when the prophet rebuked him for his alliance with Ben-hadad; but Jehoshaphat evidently took to heart the warning of Hanani's son. He showed his repentance by practical reformation. Three steps in the reformation are to be noted.

First, Avoidance of the Sin. 4. AND JEHOSEPHAT DWELT AT JERUSALEM. "He minded his own business at home, and would not expose himself by making any more such visits as he had made to Ahab."

Second, Personal Labors, the Religious Reform. HE WENT OUT AGAIN. On the former occasion he had sent out sixteen commissioners (2 Chron. 17: 7-9) to teach in his name. This time he emphasized his repentance by going himself. FROM BEER-SHEBA, a city on his southern frontier, to MOUNT EPHRAIM, R. V., "the hill country of Ephraim," the mountainous region in the southern part of the tribe of Ephraim, which Abijah had taken from Jeroboam (2 Chron. 13: 19) AND BROUGHT THEM BACK, in some cases from the worship of idols, and in other cases from carelessness regarding Jehovah, UNTO THE LORD GOD OF THEIR FATHERS. The very name was an argument for their return: the God who had done so much for their fathers was ready to do as much for them.

Third, Setting Others at Work, the Judicial Reform. No man does his whole duty, however zealous he is personally, until so far as he can he sets others at work for God. 5. AND HE SET JUDGES IN THE LAND. "What exact change Jehoshaphat made in the judicial system of Judah, it is impossible to determine. Probably Jehoshaphat found corruption widely spread (vs. 7.) and the magistrates in some places tainted with the prevailing idolatry. He therefore made a fresh appointment of judges throughout the whole country. THE FENCED CITIES, the walled cities. In these leading towns the chief courts were established, to which there was an appeal from the village judges.

Jehoshaphat's charge to the Judges is "worthy to be written in letters of gold." It consists of five particulars.

First, Be Cautious. 6. TAKE HEED WHAT YE DO. Judges, of all men, must "think before they speak," so much depends upon their words.

Second, Act as if in God's presence. THE LORD, WHO IS WITH YOU IN THE JUDGMENT, to note what you do, to help you judge aright, to call you to account if you judge amiss. NOT FOR MAN, BUT FOR THE LORD will all God's servants' labor, and there is no more steady and inspiring thought than the consciousness of God's presence.

Third, Fear God. 7. THE FEAR OF THE LORD is "the beginning of wisdom" (Psa. 111: 10). "Fearing no man, dare you God to fear." This is not a cowardly dread, but a wholesome sense of God's just requirements and the terrors of his offended law.

Fourth, be Pure. FOR THERE IS NO INIQUITY WITH THE LORD. "Magistrates are called Gods, therefore they must endeavor to resemble God." Any sin, like drunkenness or licentiousness, affects the mental balance, and perverts the judgment.

Fifth, be Impartial, both toward the lowly for there is no RESPECT OF PERSONS with God (Rom. 2: 11; Jas 2: 1-9), no regard for worldly rank; and also toward the poor, refraining from the TAKING OF GIFTS, that is, bribes, either directly or indirectly—an especial danger of office holders, which is to this day the conspicuous disgrace of Oriental courts.

8. IN JERUSALEM, the capital, and under the king's eye, Jehoshaphat sat up a great court of final appeal, to which the most difficult cases might be carried. The supreme

court consisted of three classes: LEVITES who were not priests, (2) PRIESTS who were generally if not always Levites, and (3) THE CHIEF OF THE FATHERS OF ISRAEL, R. V., "the heads of the fathers' houses of Israel." Each Israelite was head of his own family; these family heads made up the "fathers' houses" or clans, and the heads of these clans sat in the great court at Jerusalem.

9. IN THE FEAR OF THE LORD. Not terror, but reverential awe WITH A PERFECT HEART. "With integrity, conscientiously."

10. AND WHAT CAUSE SOEVER, R. V., "And whenever any controversy," SHALL COME . . . CITIES. Evidently the supreme court was to be "especially, if not wholly, a court of appeal." BETWEEN BLOOD AND BLOOD "To decide between one kind of blood-shedding and another, i. e., between manslaughter and murder. BETWEEN LAW AND COMMANDMENT, STATUTES AND JUDGMENTS. "To decide what particular ordinance applies to a particular case." TRASPASS NOT AGAINST THE LORD, R. V., "Be not guilty towards the Lord." The judges were to remind all litigants and criminals that offenses were against Jehovah, and not merely against men. AND SO WRATH CAME UPON THE ENTIRE NATION, judges and people. NOT TRASPASS, R. V., as before, "not be guilty."

"Psalms 82 seems to describe Jehoshaphat's injunctions, which echo those of Moses (Deut. 1: 16, 17; 17: 8.)"

11. AMARIAH, "the Lord hath promised," THE CHIEF PRIEST. The high priest, probably the one named in 1 Chron. 6: 11. MATTERS OF THE LORD. The "judgment of the Lord" of vs. 8, ecclesiastical causes; to hear such cases, Amariah would preside over the court, as being especially conversant. ZEBADIAH, "the Lord hath bestowed," according well with the name of his coadjutor. RULER OF THE HOUSE OF JUDAH. The emir, or tribal head, was evidently most suitable to preside over the KING'S MATTERS, i. e., civil or criminal cases, the "controversies" of vs. 8. THE LEVITES SHALL BE OFFICERS "A certain number of the Levites were included among the judges (vs. 8); but it is not those of whom Jehoshaphat is here speaking. He means to assign to Levites, other than the judges, all the subordinate officers about the court, as those of scribes, constable, and the like." BEFORE YOU WAITING TO CARRY OUT YOUR ORDERS. DEAL COURAGEOUSLY. Literally, "Be strong and do," judge manfully and fearlessly. THE LORD SHALL BE (R. V. is a prayer, "the Lord be") WITH THE GOOD. that is, with the good judges; but the great thought applies to all men; and therefore is made our Golden Text

A STRONG YOUTH OVERCOME.

A big, broad-shouldered, fine-looking young working-man entered a city saloon to spend the evening. He was welcomed as a hail-fellow-well-met. He had money. He not only spent the evening, but he was stupid with liquor, he leaned his elbow on a table, and went to sleep. After a while the saloon-keeper came and shook him roughly, but the goods he had bought made him hard to waken.

"Get up! I don't want you to sleep here," yelled the saloon-keeper, continuing to shake the man. Finally, angered that the poor drunkard did not awake, he suddenly jerked the chair from beneath him, and the head of the sleeping man struck the floor with a bang. The shock aroused him. He jumped to his feet with one hand to his head, and rubbing his eyes with the other. "What did you do that for? The saloon-keeper's reply was a curse. Out went the arm of the half-drunken, angered man he seized a heavy beer-glass, and hurled it against the saloon-keeper's head, who fell dying to the floor. How the wine-glass defeated that young man! He went to the saloon to have a good time; he went out to a cell in the penitentiary or the electric chair.—Sel."

FORTUNE'S WHEEL.

O! Fortune's wheel turns best for him— If he but knew it— Who always puts with all his vim, His shoulder to it. —Philadelphia Press

I was Cured of Bronchitis and Asthma by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

MRS. A. LIVINGSTONE.

Lot 5 P. F. I.

I was Cured of a severe attack of rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Mahone Bay. JOHN MADER.

I was cured of a severe sprained leg by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

JOSHUA WYNACHT.

Bridgewater.



Miss Gannon, Sec'y Detroit Amateur Art Association, tells young women what to do to avoid pain and suffering caused by female troubles.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I can conscientiously recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to those of my sisters suffering with female weakness and the troubles which so often befall women. I suffered for months with general weakness, and felt so weary that I had hard work to keep up. I had shooting pains, and was utterly miserable. In my distress I was advised to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it was a red letter day to me when I took the first dose, for at that time my restoration began. In six weeks I was a changed woman, perfectly well in every respect. I felt so elated and happy that I want all women who suffer to get well as I did." —MRS. GRILLA GANNON, 259 Jones St., Detroit, Mich., Secretary Amateur Art Association.—\$8000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

When one considers that Miss Gannon's letter is only one of the countless hundreds which we are continually publishing in the newspapers of this country, the great virtue of Mrs. Pinkham's medicine must be admitted by all.

Insurance. Absolute Security. Queen Insurance Co. Ins. Co. of North America. JARVIS & WHITTAKER. General Agents. 74 Prince William St., St. John, N. B.

Fire Insurance effected on Dwellings, Furniture, Stocks, and other insurable property. W. H. WHITE, General Agent, No. 3 King St. Office phone 650. House 1-60.

O. J. McCully, M. D., M. R. S., London. Practise limited to EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT. Office of late Dr. J. H. Morrison. 163 Germain St.

GATES' Little Gem Pills are coming into use everywhere, as a DINNER PILL they are unexcelled. They will stimulate a torpid liver.

40 little sugar-coated pills in a bottle for 25 cents. Ask your Dealer for them.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, JAN. 1901. MESSRS C. GATES SON & CO. DEAR SIR:—I have pleasure in testifying to the value of your Little Gem Pills which I believe are just the thing for persons of a sedentary occupation. Yours truly, H. D. RUGGLES, Barrister-at-Law, etc.

From the Churches.

DOMINATIONAL FUNDS.

Fifteen thousand dollars wanted in 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. O'Hoon, Treasurer, Walsville, N. S. Envelopes for gathering these funds can be obtained free on application.

The Treasurer for New Brunswick: Rev. J. W. Macdonald, D. D., St. John, N. B. and the Treasurer for P. E. Island is Mr. A. W. Stevens, Charlottetown. All contributions from churches and individuals in New Brunswick should be sent to Dr. Mackenzie; and all such contributions P. E. Island to Mr. Stevens.

BRISFIELD.—We are having a quiet work of grace. We are being assisted by C. O. Howlett, who is highly esteemed. We expect baptism next Sunday. C. P. WILSON.

PREMFIELD AND BEAVER HARBOR.—It has been some time since anything has been sent to our denominational paper concerning these churches and still we have little to report. The work of the churches and S. schools are progressing as usual. We hope to report baptisms at no distant date. F. M. MUNRO.

SPRINGFIELD.—Since our last report a most estimable young lady, teacher of our school at Lake Pleasant was baptized here. Last Sunday two were baptized at Albany making twelve in all since we began special work. Others are coming. We thank God for these tokens of divine favor. E. E. LOCKE. July 6, 1904.

HILL GROVE, DIGBY CO. N. S.—My last report from here, through an error in printing my name, seemed to be from some one else. I reported ten baptized May 15th, Sabbath evening June 26th, we had a Sabbath school concert. A large congregation was present, and our young people acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable to them. A liberal offering was made for our Sabbath school work. Last Sabbath it was my privilege to baptize five believers in the Lord Jesus. Our Sabbath congregations and prayer meetings are well attended and all departments of the churches work are prospering. J. W. BANCROFT.

CHESTER BASIN.—Three years of labor upon this field have just been closed, and as we look back upon them, we can say that we have had some manifestation of the Divine favor upon our united efforts. Forty one have been added to our number, thirty eight by baptism and three by letter, many of whom are continuing faithful. We have been in the midst of a very kind people who have remembered us with many gifts for our home. As my labors here close on Aug 15 to begin work with the 2nd and 3rd, Digby Neck churches, I sincerely hope that a successor will be immediately secured to carry on the work here, for there is much yet to be done. The new pastor will have a commodious parsonage which only lacks about \$200 of being free from all indebtedness. May the blessing of the Most High still rest upon this church until it shall become a much greater power in extending Christ's kingdom. M. B. WHITMAN.

ISAACS HARBOR.—After a very pleasant pastorate of nearly two years at Isaacs Harbor, I have severed my connection with this interesting field to accept a call from Annapolis and Upper Granville church as copastor with Rev. E. E. Dsley. A previous residence at Bridgetown for eleven years makes the return to that field peculiarly pleasant. At Isaacs Harbor we received much kindness, and on the eve of our leaving the young people manifested their good will and affection by presenting us with a well-filled purse, accompanied by warm expressions of appreciation and friendly interest. We trust a suitable pastor for this important church will soon be found. The field is compact, attractive and promising, having but one congregation to serve. There are many excellent fellow-workers to assist the pastor in his work, and whatever difficulties or obstacles may exist they can all be overcome by patient and judicious effort. W. H. WARREN.

RECOGNITION SERVICE.

A Recognition Service was held at Dawson Settlement, A. Co., on the evening of July 7th, on behalf of Rev. H. S. Erb, who has been called to the pastorate of the Dawson Settlement, Baltimore and Caledonia churches. Pastors present J. B. Ganong, M. Addison and J. W. Brown. A sermon was preached by the writer on "Power from on High, the need of the church." A welcome was extended to the pastor elect by Rev. J. W. Brown as a representative of the N. B. Eastern Association. Rev. M. Addison extended a welcome as Pres. of the Albert Co. Quarterly meeting. Rev. J. B. Ganong addressed the church on the privileges and responsibilities of the Union consummated between pastor and people. Rev. H. S. Erb responded in an earnest address in which he expressed his ardent desire for the blessing of God to rest upon the group of churches to which he had been called as pastor. He also assured the brethren that the denominational work would be kept prominently before the people.

Bro. Erb has a united people and the prospects for a fruitful pastorate seem bright. J. W. BROWN.

Hopewell Cape, July 8.

C. B. BAPTIST QUARTERLY CONFERENCE.

The Cape Breton Baptist Quarterly Conference convened with the Grand Mira Baptist church on Tuesday and Wednesday the 28th and 29th of June. There was a good attendance. Nearly all the pastors were present and the churches sent other delegates. Among these was an old veteran in our Baptist ranks Bro. Philip Spencer of Mira, ninety years of age but still active and greatly interested in our work. Rev. E. A. MacPhee until recently pastor of the Port Hawkesbury Baptist church and Rev. F. Erb at present supplying the pulpit of the Glace Bay Baptist church were present and invited to seats in the Conference. The first session was opened by a deeply spiritual and very helpful prayer service led by our esteemed brother pastor F. Peattie.

After the enrollment of delegates pastor Vincent of Sydney read a paper on Systematic Benevolence which was much appreciated and stimulated a lively discussion. The writer believed firmly in the Scriptural method of giving and judging by the amount given yearly by the Pitt street church the superiority of the New Testament method is established.

On Tuesday evening pastor Whitman preached an evangelistic sermon from Isa. 28:16. Subject "Christ the true Foundation." A helpful testimony meeting followed.

On Wednesday morning reports were given by the pastors from their respective churches. For the most part these were encouraging. Bethany Baptist church Sydney has recently welcomed their new pastor Rev. Frank Bishop. The Homeville church has sustained a heavy loss by forest fire of their comfortable church home. They are cast down but not discouraged and the probability is they will rebuild in the near future.

Rev. F. Erb addressed the Conference from the subject of "The Christians Obligation to spread the Gospel" Rom. 1:14. We wish that we could report this excellent sermon more fully but can only give the main divisions viz.

1. The Obligation of Self Preservation.
2. The Obligation of a great Opportunity.
3. The Obligation of Obedience to Christ.

On Wednesday evening pastor Bishop preached a very helpful and inspiring sermon on Burden Bearing basing his remarks on Gal. 6, 2nd and 5th verses. He referred to the two kinds of burdens, 1st the burdens we should bear for others and 2nd the burdens which we must bear for ourselves.

A vote of thanks was passed and tendered to the kind friends of Grand Mira who did all they could for the comfort of the delegates. Another act of kindness deserving special mention was that of Captain Phillips of the "S S Marietta" who carried the delegates to and from the place of meeting free of charge.

The next meeting of the Conference will D. V. take place at Sydney Mines on the 13th of September. A. H. WHITMAN, Secy.

HOW TO KEEP COOL IN SUMMER.

VUDOR SHADES

An effective screen. Allow free circulation of air.

Ease of operation—rolls up like a theatre curtain.

Made in such a variety of colors, it is easy to select those in artistic harmony with the style of the house.

Great durability, made from linden wood fibre, securely woven with the best of seine twine; fitted with metal pulleys, and a heavy maitre cord for raising.

The colors are weather-proof.



VUDOR SHADES

Style No. 5, Olive Green, 4 feet wide, \$2.50.

Style No. 6, Dark Rich Green, 6 feet wide, \$3.50.

Style No. 9, Mottled Olive Green, all shades, 8 feet long.

Send for Illustrated Booklet.

Manchester, Robertson, Allison, Limited.

St. John, N. B.

20TH CENTURY FUND.

Reported by Rev. A. J. Vining as received by him on account N. W. Missions but credited to 20th century fund.

G S Mayes, 25 00; Mrs Scarbornia, 2 50; Mrs Joseph Newcombe, 5 00; Mrs H Smith, 1 00; Gilbert W Titus, 50 00; 'Avon' St John, 1 00; Friend St John, 1 00; D A Vail, 2 00; E D Davis, 5 00; Gordon Mills, 10 00; Mrs Coonan, 1 00; Mrs H D Cleaveland, 5 00; John Miller, 1 00; James Doyle, 10 00; Carleton church, 4 75; Sussex church, 6 63; Hillsboro 3rd church, 6 20; Hillsboro 1st church, 3 46; Valley church, 8 00; Hopewell church cape section, 7 44; Salisbury church Steeves Mt section, 14 70; Moncton church, 91 00; St St phen church, 67 00; Fredericton church, 34 00; W A Hickson, 5 00; Rev A T Robinson, 5 00; Total \$372 77. Cardwell Co Branch, Mrs Bertram Whelpley, 5 00; Hopewell, Mrs Alonzo Stiles, 1 00; Gibson, (Rev and Miss W R Robinson, 6 25; Mrs Thomas Hoben, 5 00; Mrs C Bleakney, 1 00; J A Hendy, 1 00; Belle M Miles, 1 00; Geo A Miles, 50 \$12 75. Hillsboro 2nd, Hettie E Steeves, 2 00; Germantown, Mr and Mrs Geo Berryman, 2 50; Forest Glen, W T Colpitts, 5 00; Centerville, E S Branscombe, 5 00; Coondale 1st S S, 5 00; Total \$40 25. With above \$413 02. P E I, Bedeque, Miss R E Bradshaw, 3 00

J. W. MANNING, Treas. N. B. and P. E. I. June 7, 1904.

A FINAL WORD.

To the Pastors and Churches of Nova Scotia.

In a few weeks more the financial year will close and the opportunity be forever gone to discharge this year's obligations. The splendid effort of some will be made unavailing if the many do not rally now and pay in their offerings for the Convention Funds. The treasurer has been unable to send out statements as he hoped to do at the close of June, owing to a partial break-down from over-work. The committee therefore make this special appeal to all to rally now and make the most of the remaining weeks.

Do not let another year go into your history with your allotment for denominational work unpaid. In some cases the full amount, and more, is already in the treasurer's hands but many are away behind, and some have paid nothing. An earnest effort on the part of the pastor or leading brethren or sisters, would, in almost every case bring the offering up to the full amount asked. Remember that funds must be in the treasurer's hands by Aug. 2, at latest.

D. E. HATT, For Finance Com. N. S.

FAITH IN THE STORM.

In my brief holiday, which I spent at the Cornish coast, I was one day out in a storm. A great sea-bird rose on white wings thwart the stormy sky. A little group watched for a long time its progress against the fury of the elements. Every now and again it seemed as if forces gripped that frail thing, and hurled it downwards to the earth. If it had been a man, it would have been dashed to pieces on the rock. Many times—and sometimes he was whirled upside down—he rose again and then came up and came over, spread its wings, and rose and rose and rose, until it was a speck in the sky. Like the seabird, so are the sons of God. On the wings of faith and hope, we mean to rise. Be glad of your conflicts. Fight the good fight of faith. You have won your victory when you have assumed that they that be with you are more than they that be against you. As George Macdonald says, in "Robert Falconer," This is the real practical, working faith.

WANTED.

Young Lady Composer. A good reliable hand.

Address PATERSON & CO. 107 Germain St.

HOT WEATHER DANGERS.

More little ones die during the hot months than at any other season. At this time the stomach and bowel troubles assume their most dangerous form, and sometimes a few hours delay in the treatment means the loss of a little life. Baby's Own Tablets is the best medicine in the world to prevent these troubles, or to cure them if they attack the little one unexpectedly. Every mother should have a box of these Tablets in the house—their prompt use may save a child's life. Mrs. Arthur Cote, St. Fortunat, Que., says: "My little one was greatly troubled with colic and bowel trouble, but since using Baby's Own Tablets the trouble has disappeared, and she is growing nicely and has good health." These Tablets are guaranteed to contain no opiates, and are safe for a new born baby or a well grown child. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Upper Canada College
CANADA'S NATIONAL SCHOOL
FOR BOYS.
FOUNDED 1829.
Deer Park, Toronto.

PRINCIPAL—Henry W. Auden, M. A.
Formerly Scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge, late Sixth Form Master of Fettes College, Edinburgh.

The College re-opens for the Autumn Term on THURSDAY, September 8th, 1904.

The regular Staff comprises 14 graduates of English and Canadian Universities, with additional special Instructors

50 acres of ground and complete equipment. Separate double Infirmary Building for cases of illness. Physician and Trained Nurse.

SEPARATE PREPARATORY SCHOOL BUILDING for boys between the ages of 9 and 13, with separate Staff and equipment.

Examinations for Entrance Scholarships will be held on Saturday, September 10th. Special Scholarships for sons of old pupils. For Calendar and all particulars apply to

THE BURSAR,
UPPER CANADA COLLEGE,
Deer Park, Toronto.

A Free Path to Knowledge.

We are giving a FREE SCHOLARSHIP in every School Section in Canada. Open until June 30th next. Instruction to commence when desired.

DO YOU WANT IT?

You may learn general agriculture, poultry raising, small fruit and vegetable gardening and other branches of agricultural science under Expert Teachers and by the most modern methods.

WRITE AT ONCE FOR PARTICULARS OF OUR OFFER. Be sure to state course you would like to take.

Ambition and energy are all you need to secure this scholarship.

Address "Free Scholarship Dept."
CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA.

St. Margaret's College Toronto.

A high-class Residential and Day School for Girls.

Modern equipment. Specialists of European training and of the highest academic and professional standing in every department of work.

For Booklet, apply to
MRS. GEORGE DICKSON,
Lady Principal.
GEORGE DICKSON, M. A.
Director.
(Late Prin. Upper Canada Coll.)

For Boys

A Collegiate or Business course, together with Manual Training, gives an all-round education to the boy who attends this residential school. For 48th annual calendar, address A. L. McCrimmon, L.L.D.,
WOODSTOCK COLLEGE
WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Girls

who attend this school obtain an essentially womanly education—fitting for home and wider influence as well. There are Preparatory and Collegiate courses as well as those in music, art, vocal expression, domestic science, etc. For Calendar, address
MOULTON COLLEGE
TORONTO, ONT.

REMEMBER!

We have no summer vacation. St. John's cool summer weather making study enjoyable during our warmest months.

Also, students can enter at any time as instruction is mostly individual, given at the student's desk.

Send for Catalogue.

THE ST. JOHN'S SUMMER COLLEGE

S. Kerr & Son,
Oddfellows' Hall.

MARRIAGES

FULLER-COLLINS.—At North Sydney, June 29th, by Rev. G. W. Schurman, William I. Fuller to Martha Collins, both of North Sydney.

COULTER DUPLISSIE.—In Nashua, N. H., July 5th, by Rev. E. L. Gates, William A. Coulter and Blanch M. Duplissie, of St. Stephen's, New Brunswick.

MCDONALD-INGRAHAM.—At North Sydney, June 28th, by Rev. G. W. Schurman, William J. McDonald of Sydney to Florence L. Ingraham of North Sydney.

BOEHNER-BANCROFT.—At Round Hill, July 6th, by Rev. J. W. Bancroft, Charles F. Bohner and Florence G. Bancroft, youngest daughter of S. E. Bancroft.

WOOD-BERRY.—At the home of the bride's parents, June 29th, by Rev. M. V. Davies, William H. Wood to Nellie W. Berry, both of Berry's Mills, West Co.

GODDARD-BROOKS.—At Fort Point, Digby, N. S., July 6th, by Rev. J. T. Eaton, Frank E. Goddard of Boston, Mass., to Irene Doty, daughter of William H. Brook, Esq., of Fort Point.

THOMPSON-BARRY.—At the home of the bride, on the 4th July, by the Rev. F. M. Munro, Daniel Thompson of Black's Harbor, and Lena Barry of Beaver Harbor, Charlotte county.

ALLEN-MCGORMAN.—At the Baptist church Hopewell Hill July 6, by pastor J. W. Brown, Harper Richard Allen of Campbellton, (Railway Postal Clerk) and Grace Annie McGorman of Hopewell Hill.

GIBERSON-DARRAH.—At the residence of the bride's parents, June 29th, by Rev. J. D. Wetmore, assisted by licentiate, C. Frank Rideout, Harry E. Giberson of Bath to Christina E. Darrah of West Glassville, Car. Co.

DAVIDSON-CALHOUN.—At the home of the bride's parents, Dea Wm. and Mrs. Wm. Calhoun, Albert, Claude McCully Davidson, son of Rev. F.D. Davidson, and Deborah Hannah Calhoun, July 4 by pastor J. W. Brown.

DEATHS.

FRASER.—At her home, Milton, Queens Co., June 4th, after a brief illness, Mrs. Fraser aged 74 years.

CAMPBELL.—At Upper Brighton, Car. Co., June 29th, Frank A. aged 6 years and 5 mos. youngest son of Howe M. and Addie M. Campbell. Safe with Jesus.

ELLIS.—At her home, Milton, Queens Co., May 27th after a short sickness, Mrs. Nathan Ellis, aged 82 years. Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints.

TRENHOLM.—At Cape Tormentine, N. B., July 4th, Everett Trenholm, aged 27 years. Deceased was a son of Millage Trenholm. He leaves a mother, one sister and two brothers to mourn their loss.

HARLIN.—At Sixteen Mile, Queens Co., June 21st, after a lingering illness, Charlotte Harlin aged 36 years. The deceased bore the suffering with Christian fortitude and died in full assurance of a better life.

SAUNDERS.—At Victoria Corner, Car. Co., June 30, Alfred P. Saunders, aged 33 years, leaving a widow and four children, with a large circle of relatives to mourn his departure. May the God of all grace comfort them.

JEAN.—At Farmington, April 1, Mrs. Wm. Jean, aged 43. Early in life she gave her heart to Christ, and has ever lived devoted to her Lord. She bore her illness patiently, and has gone home to be with Jesus. The family have our Christian sympathy.

STEWART.—At Kingsboro, P. E. I., June 3rd, Captain James J. Stewart after a lingering sickness entered into rest. He was a member of the East Point church, being baptized by Rev. John Shaw, July 27th, 1850. On following Sunday funeral service was conducted by the pastor, when a large number of friends were present: text Job 19: 25

O'NEIL.—After three weeks illness, Sadie, daughter of Edward and Sarah O'Neil of Point Edward, Cape Breton, died of spinal meningitis, June 23. Miss O'Neil had been away from her some two years when smitten down at the age of twenty three. She was a favorite and her death has cast a gloom over the whole community. The family sorrow greatly but not as those without hope.

ESTEV.—Suddenly on June 10th at his home Jacksonville, Frederick Estey aged 58 years. Our brother was baptized in his boyhood by the late B. N. Hughes and united with the church of which he was an honored member. In his death the church has sustained a great loss. He was quiet and modest in his manner and at all times would suffer a wrong rather than do a wrong. The universal sentiment is a good man has been taken. He leaves to mourn a widow, three sons and three daughters. May the heavenly father sustain the sad ones.

HICKS.—Fell asleep in Jesus, at her home Middle Sackville, N. B., Monday morning June 6th, 1904. Mrs. Elizabeth Hicks, widow of the late Thomas Hicks, aged 85 years. For more than half a century she

had been a faithful and consistent member of the Baptist church, being baptized by the late Rev. Wm. A. Colman. She leaves four sons and one daughter to mourn the loss of a devoted mother. B. Hicks of Seattle, Wash., Coleman Hicks and Milton Hicks of Presque Isle, Maine, Willard Hicks and Miss Julia Hicks at home. The funeral was largely attended. Three sons and three nephews were pall bearers.

BURTLE.—At his home in Jacksontown, on June 8th, Brother Benjamin Burtle aged 89 years passed on to his eternal rest. Fifty one years ago God called him. He heeded the call and was baptized by the late Thomas Todd and united with the church. All through the years since, his faith in God and his anxiety for the spread of the gospel have been strong. Ninety two years ago his parents came by canoe from Fredericton and settled in what was then a wilderness. Benjamin was the first male child born in Jacksontown. He leaves to mourn an aged widow three sons and three daughters besides many other relatives. With our brother the strife of earth is ended. He rests in the Paradise of God.

EATON.—At Montreal, June 27th, 1904, at the age of 41, Elizabeth L. wife of Dr. F. F. Eaton, of Truro, N. S., and daughter of the late T. A. Margeson, of Margareville, Anna Co., N. S. Though Mrs. Eaton had not been in good health for more than a year, her friends cherished the hope of her recovery and are greatly saddened in her death. Mrs. Eaton was a woman of rare strength and beauty of character. In a large way she had caught the spirit of the Master and those who knew her best loved her most. For three years she was a teacher in Acadia Seminary where she was highly esteemed both for her intellectual worth and fine moral spirit. In her death her husband and five children have sustained a loss that cannot be put into words.

HERKINS.—At Louis Head, Shelburne County, N. S., Mrs. Barbara Herkins, widow of William Herkins, departed this life on June 29th, in the 77th year of her age. Our sister was very much beloved by all who knew her because of her kind and amiable disposition, and also for her exemplary Christian life and character. Her name and memory will be long cherished by a wide circle of friends and relatives. In the absence of her pastor, Rev. S. S. Peole, Pastor MacQuarrie of Lockport officiated at the funeral. A service was held in the church near the house, and a sermon preached from a text that had been especially precious to Sister Herkins in her own Christian experience.—"Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee because he trusteth in thee." Her children are, W. E. Herkins, merchant, of Lockport, Mrs. W. A. Giffin, of Louis Head and Mrs. T. L. Houghton of Shelburne, N. S.

ARCHIBALD.—At Upper Blackville, July 1st, Mrs. Jacobina Archibald aged 82. Our sister was the wife of the late Deacon Burke Archibald. She resided with her daughter, Elsie Donalds during her recent illness, and for the last year. The deceased was a mother in Israel, and was widely known and very highly esteemed by all. She helped to cheer many a weary pilgrim, and led some to trust in Christ. In her last days she loved to have her pastor read the word of God, and pray with her; for she had always loved the word. While suffering from weakness and infirmities of old age she passed away while sitting in her chair to be with her Saviour. There was a very large gathering of people in the church at Doaktown to express their love and sympathy for one who had sympathized with them in life's trials. We then laid her along side of her husband's grave, feeling that it is true, Blessed are the dead who live and die in the Lord.

McNAY.—In the death of William McNay which occurred at Springfield June 27th, our community has lost by far its oldest citizen and our church its most venerable member. Mr. McNay was identified with the early history of Springfield and the infancy of the Baptist church here. Our brother came of sturdy stock and was a man of strong convictions with the courage to stand for what he deemed to be just and righteous. But with this resolute nature he possessed withal a broken and contrite heart. As a little child he submitted to the last long and trying illness as a chastisement from the hand of God. The immediate cause of death was thrombus in the foot and our brother could well adopt the language of inspiration to his experience wearisome nights are appointed unto me. When I lie down I say, when shall I arise and the night be gone and I am full of tossing and to fro unto the dawning of the day. But now the old veteran is at rest. He gives his beloved sleep but the memory of the kind old father and grandfather is a fragrant one with his kindred. At the funeral service which was largely attended his pastor spoke from Job 5:26, "Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age like as a shock of corn cometh in his season."

BEZANSON.—Nathaniel Bezanson, of Upper Falmouth, Hants Co. passed away May 5th, 1904 in the fifty-fifth year of her age. By his removal from earth a widow three sons

four daughters and the church sustains a great loss. Bro. Bezanson was born in Waterville, Hants, Feb. 24th, 1849. When a young man he came to Windsor and under the labors of Rev. F. W. Kelly during the winter of 1876 one hundred and thirty persons were added to the church by baptism. Bro. Bezanson being one of the number. He married Miss Louise Lyoa and moved to Upper Falmouth and was a regular attendant at the Sabbath school and all the services of the church, and when the pastor was absent would lead the prayer meetings with much acceptance and at a prayer meeting a few weeks since he made the statement that this was about the last meeting on earth he should attend as he had been in failing health for some time and his dissolution was at hand and also requested the writer a short time before his demise to bring the Rev. W. F. Parker of Windsor to attend his funeral, which was carried out according to his request and an excellent and appropriate discourse was given in the House of Worship on the Hill to large and appreciative audience, after which the remains were laid away in the family cemetery near the Mountain Grove in peaceful rest.

Notice of Sale.

To Stephen Perry, of the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and Lucy Perry, his wife, and all other persons whom it may or doth concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under or by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1896, and made between the said Stephen Perry and Lucy Perry, his wife, of the first part, and Charles A. Stockton, of the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, Barrister-at-law, Trustee, of the second part, and duly registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the County of Kings, in Book "1" number 5, Pages 566, 567, 568 and 569 of records, the 6th day of August, A. D. 1896, the said mortgage having been duly assigned by Jacobina Stockton, of the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Charles A. Stockton, deceased, late of the City of Saint John, Barrister-at-law, to the undersigned Robert Seely, of the said City of Saint John, Merchant, trustee, said Assignment being duly registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds, in and for Kings County, in Book "N" number 5, pages 725 to 729 of Records, the twenty-seventh day of May, A. D. 1899, there will, for the purpose of satisfying, the money secured by said mortgage, default having been made in the payment of the principal secured by said mortgage, be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 30th day of July, A. D. 1904 the hour of twelve o'clock noon, at Chubb's Corner (so called) in the City of St. John in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, the lands and premises described in said mortgage as follows, namely:—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the Parish of Havelock, in Kings County aforesaid, and bounded as follows, to-wit, beginning at the south western angle of lot number seven, granted to Melancthon Thorn block twenty-six and on the easterly side of the road from Butternut Ridge, New Canada, thence running by the magnet of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, north seventy-four degrees east thirty-six chains, and seventy-five links to a post, thence south eight degrees east twenty-four chains and eighty links to another post, thence south seventy-four degrees west forty-four chains to a stake placed on the easterly side of the above mentioned road, and thence following the various courses thereof in a northerly direction to the place of beginning containing one hundred acres more or less and distinguished as lot number five in block twenty-six; together with all and singular the buildings, fences and improvements thereon, and the rights and appurtenances to the said land and premises belonging or appertaining and the reversions and reversion, remainder and remainders, rents issues and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, dower, right of dower, property, claim and demand whatsoever, both at Law and in Equity, of them the said Stephen Perry and Lucy his wife, in, to or out of the said Lands and Premises and every part thereof.

Dated the 20th., day of June, A. D. 1904.
ROBERT SEELY,
Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
AMON A. WILSON,
Solicitor

Church Bells in Church in Front of St. John's
of St. John's. None so satisfactory as
McNAY'S BELL COMPANY, St. John's, N. S.

JOHN WESLEY AND TEA.

The Rev. John Wesley had a decided objection to tea, and in his journals are several notes concerning its consumption. On July 6th, 1746, he gave up the use of tea, and persuaded his followers to imitate him in this respect. Two years later Wesley issued a booklet bearing the title of "A Letter to a Friend concerning Tea." He speaks of tea as "impairing digestion, unstringing the nerves, involving great and useless expense." Wesley also thought that in his own case and that of others it induced symptoms of paralysis. It is not because Wesley thought that tea drinking was injurious that he gave it up in the first instance, but on account of its cost, and at a time when he wished to practice rigid economy.

SOLDIER LAD'S DYING TESTIMONY.

A wounded boy lay dying in a hospital. He was a soldier but a mere boy for all that. The lady who watched by his bedside saw that death was coming fast, and placing her hand upon his head, she said to him. "My dear boy, if this should be death that is coming upon you, are you ready to meet your God?" The large dark eyes opened slowly, and a smile passed over the young soldier's face he answered, "I am ready, dear lady, for this has long been His kingdom;" and as he spoke he placed his hand upon his heart. "Do you mean," questioned the lady, gently, "that God rules and reigns in your heart?" "Yes," he answered; but his voice sounded far off, sweet and low, as if he came from a soul already well on its way through the "dark valley and shadow of death." And still he lay there with his hand above his heart even after that heart had ceased to beat and his soul had gone to its God.—Ex.

A WORKING MAN'S NEED SUPPLIED.

A working man's recent testimony was: "I have never known what it is to be without a piece of bread in the house but once. I was out of work at the time. I heard my second child ask its mother for bread. Her reply was, 'I have only a slice in the house. I will divide it between you and Tom' (the eldest.) The baby was in arms. I was weary tired and dirty, having been out all the day. To hear there was only a slice of bread was more than I could bear. Just as I was about to leave house, an inner voice spoke to me saying 'Thou when thou fastest, anoint thine head and wash thy face, that thou appear not unto men to fast, but unto thy Father which is in secret, and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly.' At once I washed, went upstairs to change coats, and was about to descend when again the inner voice spoke saying, 'Thou hast not told thy Father thy need. Immediately I poured out my soul before God, and while so doing an assurance was given me that help was at hand. I went into the street without any plan before me. I had not been walking five minutes when a fellow workman met me; we shook hands; and he left a shilling in my hand. I told him he could not afford to give me that, for, like myself he was out of employment. His answer was 'I cannot afford it but God can. He has sent it for thee. Bread was provided. The next day from another source the Lord sent us 4s. 6d. more. This is the more remarkable for so out knew our condition but the Lord and ourselves.—Ex.

The true Christian studies the happy art of making the most of every one with whom he is thrown in contact—of recognizing in each soul and of eliciting from it that feature of heart and mind in which stands the relationship of that particular soul to God. It is this true self of our neighbor which we are required to love.—Edward N. Coulburn.

GOLD THREADS AND SILVER SPANGLES.

A beautiful English story tells of a child walking beside the sea who saw a bright spangle lying in the sand. She stooped down and picked it up and found it was attached to a fine thread of gold. As she drew this out of the sand there were other bright spangles in it. She drew up the gold thread and wound it around her neck and her arms and her body, until from head to foot she was covered with bright threads of gold, and sparkled with the brilliance of the silver

spangles. So it is when we give ourselves with open hearts and reverent devotion to serve the Lord Jesus Christ. We grow all the time in Christian knowledge and in power. The beautiful follows the beautiful, each good thought and deed is the key to another good thought and deed of still greater beauty.—Sel.

THE NAME AND THE THING

Sometimes good thoughts come to us in unexpected ways. I remember a story of an old woman who was very uncomfortable in her temper. She was always fretting and worrying and complaining. Nothing ever went right with her, and everyone was tired of her continual crossness and grumbling.

At last, late in her life, there came a change over her, and this cross, crabbed old woman grew gentle, patient, and amiable. She was so altered from her former self that one of her neighbors took courage to ask her how it was that she, who had always found life so full of prickles, now seemed to touch the smooth and pleasant side of everything.

"Well," said she, "I'll tell you just how it is. I've been all my life a-struggling and a-striving for a contented mind, and now I've made up my mind to sit down contented without it."

This old woman had picked up her treasure unawares; but the treasure, you see was a thought, which made a new thing of her life.—Kindergarten Review.

My spark may grow brighter by kindling my brother's taper, and God may be glorified in us both.—Jeremy Taylor.

I know not whence I came,
I know not whither I go,
But the fact stands clear
That I am here
In this world of pleasure and woe:
And out of the mist and murk
Another truth shines plain
It is in your power
Each day and hour
To add to its joy or its pain.

I know that the earth exists,
It is none of my business why,
I cannot find out
What it's all about
I would but waste time to try.
My life is a brief, brief thing
I am here for a little space,
And while I stay
I would like if I may,
To brighten and better the place
—Selected.

HAD ALL THE TIME THERE WAS.

Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson likes to tell of the perfectly natural but somewhat exasperating philosophy of a little Italian beggar girl. She had been pleading for something to eat from house to house, and finally a kind-hearted woman gave her some huge sandwiches. The child sat down on the back doorstep. After she had stayed there about two hours the mistress became tired of seeing the little ragamuffin on the premises. Did you have all you wanted to eat, little girl?' she asked.

The child nodded her head.

'Well, what do you want now?'

The child made no reply.

'Well, if you don't want anything why don't you go away?'

The big, solemn brown eyes looked at the woman in wonder. 'Go 'way? What for go 'way? Plenty time go 'way,' said the child, and remained on the steps the rest of the morning.—New York 'Tribune.'

NOT A BIRD.

Not a bird comes to the country but earns its living from the people. In some way or another they earn their right to live. Most of the song-birds are insect eaters. It is a question whether we could live on this earth if insects were allowed to multiply in the numberless forms and myriads of progeny that nature provides. Certainly man could not alone keep the insects down without the help of the birds. Even the hawks and owls live mostly on field mice and gophers, and Mr. Crow will eat most any old thing which, if allowed to pollute the air, means disease and death.—Pembina Pioneer Express.

ICED COCOA

is a delicious
Hot Weather Drink

Mix thoroughly $\frac{1}{4}$ of BENS DORP'S ROYAL DUTCH COCOA with two pounds of granulated sugar, and one pint hot water and boil three minutes, strain and when cool add, if desired, one tablespoonful extract of Vanilla. pththree tablepoonsfuls of this syrup in glass half filled with cracked ice; fill glass with milk, sugar to taste, shake thoroughly, and serve with or without cream. Whipped cream is a great improvement.

Have You Tried EDDY'S HEADLIGHT PARLOR MATCHES

It only costs 5c to try them. It is worth that to avoid the choking from a sulphur match.

Ask your Grocer for them.

TOTAL ABSTAINERS GET SPECIAL ADVANTAGES

In the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company during 1903 the saving from low mortality was 58.7 per cent. in the Total Abstainers' Section and 24.3 per cent. in the General Section.

Surely Abstainers consult their own best interests when they choose the Manufacturer's Life to carry their insurance.

The Manufacturers' Life is the only company operating in the Maritime Provinces giving Total Abstainers the terms and rates for which their low mortality calls.

For further information, write, giving exact date of birth to,

THE E. R. MACHUM CO., Limited, ST. JOHN, N. B.

International Exhibition, St. John 17th to 24th Sept., 1904.

The entries already received insure the Finest Industrial Display ever made here.

A number of NEW CLASSES and ADDITIONAL PRIZES have been added to the LIVE STOCK and AGRICULTURAL Prize Lists.

\$171.00. Offered TO THE NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL CHILDREN for the BEST COLLECTION OF WEEDS Gathered in the Province. Blotters and Entry Forms bearing full particulars have been sent to the Teacher of each school in the Province for distribution among pupils. No Entry Fee Required. Children Should Ask Their Teachers All About It. Entries should be sent to to undersigned at earliest convenience.

All the Latest, Heartiest and Healthiest in Amusements. SUPERB FIREWORKS: We have closed for the Most Expensive and Elaborate Display ever arranged for a St. John Exhibition, including a Spectacular Reproduction of the Bombardment of Port Arthur, etc., etc.

Music by One of The Best Bands on the Continent. Cheap Fares From Everywhere For Prize List and all Particulars, please address,

W. W. HUBBARD,
MANAGING DIRECTOR,
St. John, N. B.

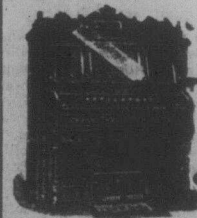
To Intending Purchasers—

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

"THOMAS"

for that instrument will fill the requirements.

JAMES A. GATES & CO.
MANUFACTURERS AGENTS.



When answering advertisements please mention the Messenger and Visitor.

This and That

NOT THE SAME KIND OF NURSERY.

The anxious mother brings up what she thinks is the day nursery to ask for some advice as to her child. She asks the central for the nursery, and is given Mr. Gottfried Glubber, the florist and tree dealer. The following conversation ensues.

'I called up the nursery. Is this the nursery?'

'Yes, ma'ma.'

'I am so worried about my little Rose.'

'Vat seems to be der madder?'

'Oh, not so very much, perhaps, but just a general listlessness and lack of life.'

'Ain't growing right, eh?'

'No sir.'

'Vell, I dell you vat you do. You dake der skissors and cut off apoud two inches vrom der limbs, und—'

'What-a-at?'

'I say, dake der skissors und cut off apoud two inches vrom der limbs, und den turn der garten hose on for apoud four hours in der morning—'

'What-a-at?'

Turn der garten hose on for apoud four hours in der morning, und den pile a lot of black dirt all around, und springle mit insect powder all over der top—'

'Sir-r-r?'

'Springle mit insect powder all over der top. You know usually id is noddings but pugs dot—'

'How dare you? What do you mean by such language?'

'Noddings but pugs dot chenerally causes der troubles; und den you vant to vash der rose mit a liquid breparations I haf for sale—'

'Who in the world are you, anyway?'

'Gottfried Glubber, der florist.'

'O-o-oh!' weakly. 'Good-bye.—Buffalo Express.'

STUBBORN.

'Yo' nebbah had eny experience wid wives do you, bruddah?' asked henpecked Remus. 'No, sah,' replied Sam, but Ah've raised mules.—Chicago Daily News.

TUNING A PHYSICIAN.

He Got Out, and Then in Tune.

If coffee has you where your nerves demand it each morning you have a wreck ahead sure.

Think back for a year and notice how the sick spells grow on you instead of getting less.

You are running into nervous prostration or some fixed disease absolutely certain, and when it suddenly takes full possession you will find nothing, absolutely nothing, in drugs that will heal you. Nature demands penalty for the daily hurt to the nerve centres by coffee, and you must pay the full price.

A physician of Cornwall, Ont., says of himself. "For years coffee was to me what rum is to the toper but I kept getting worse and worse in health.

"I suffered from continuous nervous twitching, insomnia, restless, miserable nights, nerves all gone. Craving for coffee was intense but it put me lower and lower in health. Something must be done, so I tried leaving off the coffee and using Postum Food Coffee. The first trial wife and I were both disgusted or we were careless in brewing it, but we went carefully into the subject of preparing Postum and found we had only allowed it to brew about five minutes and that won't make good Postum. So next time it was boiled full fifteen minutes after boiling began, then served with good cream and it was toothsome and delicious. That marked the beginning of my return to health. Now I sleep well, the old twitching has disappeared, and in short I am well again. My good wife has also been much benefited by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee. We have abandoned the old coffee for all time." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason why so many intelligent people and physicians drink Postum in place of ordinary coffee.

Look in each pkg for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

AUTOPHOBIA.

'Herbert had been running an auto so long that he had forgotten all about horseback riding.

'What did he do when the horse balked?'

'He crawled under it to see what was the matter.'—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

NEWSY TINA.

News is getting so plentiful in Tina that one of the local papers is thinking of issuing daily. Last week, for example, one man got his toe smashed, two had their feet cut, one ran a nail in his foot, and a woman fell and broke her arm.—Kansas City Journal.

THE SALOON CURSE.

Here is an extract from a speech made some days ago in Los Angeles, Cal., by Robert J. Burdette:

I do not know one good thing about the saloon. It is an evil thing that has not one redeeming thing in all its history to commend it to good men.

It breaks the laws of God and man. It desecrates the Sabbath; it profanes the name of religion; it defies public order; it tramples under foot the tenderest feelings of humanity; it is a moral pestilence that blights the very atmosphere of town and country; it is a stain upon honesty; a blur upon purity; a clog upon progress; a check upon the nobler impulses; it is an incentive to falsehood, deceit and crime.

From such a hateful fountain head can there ever flow a clear stream? Can you name one good thing the saloon has ever done for humanity—one good thing—but one instance in which it has brought forth fruits unto righteousness—one influence, sweet and healthful, and pure, gracious and beautiful which will linger lovingly in the memory of men, when you have buried the rum power, to make them say, "God bless the saloon for the good it did."

Search through the history of this hateful thing, and read one page over which some mother can bow her grateful head and thank God for all the saloon did for her boy. There is no such record. All its history is written in tears and blood, with smears of shame and stains of crime and dark blots of disgrace.

Men, are you going to stand for this thing? Are you going to vote for it? Are you going to put into office, in city or county, men who will be the tools of the saloon power? As you love the fair name of your city get together and make your lives and your united strength tel for all that is best and cleanest in good government.

A PREACHER'S WARNING.

"Have we not reason to believe that half of the wheat produced in the kingdom is every year consumed, not by so harmless a way as throwing it into the sea, but by converting it into a deadly poison—poison that destroys not only the strength and life, but also the morals of our countrymen? Well, but this brings in a large revenue to the King? Is this an equivalent for the lives of his subjects? Would his Majesty sell a hundred thousand of his subjects yearly to Algiers for four hundred thousand pounds? Surely, no; will he, then, sell them for that sum to be butchered by their own countrymen? Oh, tell it not to Constantinople that the English raise the royal revenue by selling the blood and flesh of their own countrymen?"—John Wesley.

LIQUOR IN THE YUKON.

The Canadian Government is having trouble with the liquor traffic in the Yukon Territory. This is not strange. The Government has failed to adopt the one practical and useful method of prohibiting the dangerous liquor traffic in this new north country where its effects are sometimes terrible in the extreme. It is stated that some Americans are striving to secure a monopoly of the liquor business in the Yukon and Canadians are justly indignant. The Victoria Daily Colonist says forcibly about the condition of affairs, 'The whole system of permits is rotten and has been condemned by the better element among the people in the Territory.'—Pioneer.



A Yard
of flannel is still a yard after washed with
Surprise Soap
Its pure hard Soap—
thats why.
Don't forget the name—
Surprise

Would there be any demand for 45 Successive Years for any article unless it had superior merit

Woodill's German Baking Powder

claim this as 45 RECOMMENDATIONS to all who use BAKING POWDER.

Ask your Grocer for it.



To the Weary Dyspeptic.
We Ask this Question:
Why don't you remove that weight at the pit of the Stomach?

Why don't you regulate that variable appetite, and condition the digestive organs so that it will not be necessary to starve the stomach to avoid distress after eating.

The first step is to regulate the bowels.


For this purpose
Burdock Blood Bitters
has no Equal.

It acts promptly and effectually and permanently cures all derangements of digestion. It cures Dyspepsia and the primary causes leading to it.

Dyeing with Soap!

Maypole Soap is the Household Dye that washes and dyes with one operation. Used almost exclusively in England. Yields fast, brilliant colors. Dyes to any shade. No streaks. And above all—CLEANLY, SAFE, SURE.

Made in England
Maypole Soap
Sold Everywhere
10c. for Colors—15c. for Black.



HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

ANY OPEN numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, excepting s and 20, which has not been homesteaded or reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY.
Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situated, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the local agent for the district in which the land is situated, receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of \$10.00 is charged for a homestead entry.

HOMESTEAD DURING.
A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required by the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act and the amendments thereto to perform the conditions connected therewith, under one of the following plans:
(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.
(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry under the provisions of this Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.
(3) If a settler has obtained a patent for his homestead, or a certificate for the issue of such patent, counter-signed in the manner prescribed by this Act, and has obtained entry for a second homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by residence upon the first homestead, if the second homestead is in the vicinity of the first homestead.
(4) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.
The term "vicinity" used above is meant to indicate the same township, or an adjoining or cornering township.
A settler who avails himself of the provisions of clauses (2) (3) or (4) must cultivate thirty acres of his homestead, or substitute twenty head of stock, with buildings for their accommodation, and have between 20 acres substantially tilled.
Every homesteader who fails to comply with the requirements of the homestead law is liable to have his entry cancelled, and the land may be again thrown open for entry.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT
should be made at the end of the three years before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent, or the Homestead Inspector. Before making application for patent, the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so.

IMPROVEMENTS.
Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the Immigration Office in Winnipeg or at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing land to suit them. Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral interests, as well as respecting Dominion lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

JAMES A. SHARP,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.
N. B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands to which the regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase from railroad and other corporations and private land in Western Canada.

NEWS SUMMARY.

A Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis passenger train was blown from a bridge at Petersburg, Ill., on Tuesday. A baggageman was killed and 15 or 20 persons were injured.

Premier Balfour announces that under no circumstances will there be a dissolution of parliament this year unless he should fail to secure the support of his colleagues.

The railway commission has purchased the handsome private car Acadia, and Messrs. Blair and Mills will leave about the 20th inst. on a six weeks trip to the west.

Ex-King Premph, of Ashantee, admired Joseph Chamberlain to such an extent that he ordered for himself a complete suit of clothes and monocle like those worn by the ex-Colonial Secretary.

Seventeen survivors of the wreck of the Danish steamer Norge were landed at Aberdeen on Tuesday night by the steam trawler Large Bay. They were picked up from one of the boats of the Norge.

John A. McRae was tried at Sydney Tuesday at the Supreme Criminal Court on a charge of murdering his father in his saloon at Glace Bay, on the night of June 11th, and was acquitted, the jury returning a verdict of "not guilty" after being out three hours.

So Henry Irving, after his professional farewell tour of England, will pay a farewell visit to America at the end of 1905 under the auspices of Charles Frohman. It will extend for twenty weeks, beginning in San Francisco in September, 1905, and finishing in New York.

The asylum of Villejuif, Paris, has organized a band of madmen trumpeters. A sum of \$160 was expended for trumpets, and the least violent of the inmates were presented with them and taught to use them. When they play a strong relay of guards is in attendance at an audience.

The Annual Methodist Camp meeting at Berwick, N. S., is to be held this year August 5-12. Among the prominent men expected are the Rev. C. W. Blackett, Ph. D., now president of the Boston Preachers Meeting, and the Rev. Mr. Neis, both Ministers in the active work of New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The fort held by 7,000 Tibetans was captured by a mere handful of British and Indian soldiers on Wednesday. British ten-pounders made a breach in the wall between the towers on the face of the cliff, the wall falling down in great masses. Shortly afterwards an explosion occurred in a powder magazine of the Tibetans by which many must have been killed.

The so called "Mad Mullah" of British Somaliland is again active. He is encamped south of Nugal with six thousand followers two thousand of whom are armed with rifles and has large supplies of ammunition and transport. Some of the tribes hitherto friendly to the British are reported to have joined the Mullah since the British forces were withdrawn from the country.

Trenton, N. J., celebrated the Fourth of July by the destruction of Devil Rock in the Delaware River, behind the State House. A large charge of dynamite, fired by electricity was used in the work of destruction. The rock was destroyed with a view of removing a treacherous eddy in the river where no less than sixteen boy swimmers have lost their lives during the last seven or eight years.

To meet a decrease of over \$12,000,000 in the revenues during the past quarter, some English financiers have seriously suggested to the government that a tax be placed on cats; not only for the money to be collected that way, but to lessen the number of cats. Some physicians have taken the subject under consideration and believe that if a tax were to be put on every cat, not so many would be kept, and that the wander-

ing animals, which are the spreaders of the most annoying diseases would be killed.

Travelling as "Mr. W. H. Howard," the Earl of Suffolk arrived on Sunday on the Celtic at New York. He was very much surprised that his identity had become known. "I am sorry," he said. "I am travelling only for experience and that is why I took another name. After a week or two in New York, I shall probably go to Philadelphia and then West. My plans are uncertain." Lord Suffolk went to the Holland House.

The immense grain elevator of the Boston & Maine Railroad Co., one of the largest in the world, together with the freight houses Nos 1, 2 and 3, on piers 1 and 2, Mystic wharf, Charlestown, Mass., was burned on Tuesday night, entailing a loss that will exceed \$1,000,000. Three lives are supposed to have been lost—those of sailors of the Allan Line steamer Austrian, which was lying at pier 1, and who, with thirty-four fellow seamen, jumped overboard to save themselves from the flames, which had communicated to their vessel.

Official immigration returns for the last fiscal year show the total number of arrivals to be 130,329, to which will be added 1,000 or 2,000 more for later arrivals. This is a increase, according to the present returns, of about 2,000 more than the previous year, when the number was 128,364. The returns are as follows: British Isles 50,915, as against 41,792 last year; continent of Europe and miscellaneous, 36,241, as against 37,099 last year; United States, 49,173, as 37,099 last year.

A despatch from Batavia, capital of the Dutch East Indies says the commander of the expedition to North Achin, Northern Sumatra, attacked Likat on June 20. The Chinese losses were 432 killed, including 281 women and 88 children, and 54 wounded. Seventeen prisoners were taken. The Dutch casualties included the commander, a lieutenant, two sergeants and thirteen soldiers wounded. On June 23 the Dutch troops attacked Langat Bars, when the Chinese losses were 654 killed, including 186 women and 130 children and 49 wounded. Twenty eight persons were taken. The Dutch losses were a captain, 22 soldiers and 6 coolies wounded.

A fierce fire raged for several miles beyond the Sydney limits Tuesday, causing great destruction to property and timber lands. The hardwood hill cemetery was swept clean of ornamental trees and shrubs. Losses as far as can be ascertained are as follows: Mr. Charles Hart, house, \$1,500; John Ferguson, house, barn and workshop, \$3,000; C. Brown, house, \$1,000; James McKinnon, house, \$1,000 Daniel McSween, house and barn, \$1,500; Henry Cossit, house, \$2,000; William Moore, house, \$2,000; Daniel McLean, house and barn, \$2,500; Peter Morison, house and barn, \$2,000; Moore, McLean and Cossit were the only parties who carried insurance and then only nominal amounts.

Robert Buchanan's farm in Lakeport, Iowa is being eaten up by the Missouri River. It has taken but five years for the current to swallow 200 acres of his 400 acre farm, which is valued at \$75 an acre. Great sections of rich earth, with growing crops, tumble into the river day and night, and the encroachment is approaching the buildings. "When the river gets near enough to take the buildings," Mr. Buchanan says, "it practically will have the entire farm. I have had opportunities to trade my farm, but I would not dispose of it to persons unfamiliar with the character of the river. I would rather lose it myself." At one time the Buchanan farm was worth \$30,000. Several other farms in the vicinity have been damaged by the river, and the Lakeport shore, containing the post office, is in the path of the greedy stream.

SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE

is now on

BLUE SERGE SUITS at Half Price,
RAINCOATS at 20 per cent discount.
SPRING OVERCOATS at one-third off

— All broken lots —

Early buyers secure first choice.

A GILMOUR, 68 King St.
Fine Tailoring and Clothing.

Flies Everywhere
in your food—in your bedroom—
making life miserable.

Wilson's Fly Pads
will clear your house of flies in a few hours.

ROOSEVELT OR PARKER.

The two great political parties in the United States have now elected their candidates for the Presidency and Vice-presidency President Roosevelt and Senator Fairbanks of Indiana represent the choice of the Republican party, and Judge Alton B. Parker of New York State, and Henry G. Davis of West Virginia that of the Democrats. The national convention of the Democrats held in St. Louis last week showed much less unanimity in the choice of a candidate than did the Republican convention two weeks earlier in Chicago. Eight candidates in all were nominated. In spite of an anti-Parker speech from W. J. Bryan, which is described as electrifying, it was found on the first ballot that Judge Parker had nearly enough votes to secure his nomination, and as several other States came quickly to his support his nomination was placed beyond doubt. A motion to make the nomination unanimous was then moved and carried. Judge Parker is a Democrat of the Cleveland type and as such stands for the best traditions of his party. His character and record appear to be such as to justify the belief that if elected he would make a very respectable President. The probability of his being elected however is small. President Roosevelt is popular with the nation, and though there are some of the party leaders who would have preferred another candidate, he will doubtless command the strength and enthusiasm of his party as a whole, whereas it seems certain that all Judge Parker can hope for from a considerable section of his party is a lukewarm support.—the Prohibitionists have also nominated three candidates—Silas C. Swallow of Pennsylvania as President and George W. Carroll of Texas, vice-President. In addition to its declaration in favor of Prohibition, the Prohibitionist platform declares in favor of international arbitration, uniform laws for the country and its dependencies, popular election of Senators, the initiative and referendum and a number of other reforms.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after MONDAY, July 4th, 1904 trains will run daily (Sunday excepted,) as follows:

TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN

6—Mixed for Moncton	8.00
2—Exp. for Halifax, the Sydneys and Campbellton	9.00
4—Express for Point du Chene	11.10
26—Express for Point du Chene, Halifax and Pictou	11.45
8 Express for Sussex	17.15
134—Express for Quebec and Montreal	19.00
10—Express for Halifax and Sydney	23.25
136, 138, 156—Suburban Express for Hampton	13.15, 18.15, 22.40

TRAINS ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

9—Express from Halifax and Sydney	6.25
7—Express from Sussex	9.00
133—Express from Montreal and Quebec	12.50
5—Mixed from Moncton	15.10
3—Express from Point du Chene	17.05
25—Express from Halifax Pictou and Campbellton	17.15
1—Express from Halifax	18.45
81—Express from Moncton (Sunday only)	1.35
135, 137, 155—Suburban Express from Hampton	7.45, 15.30, 22.05

All trains run by Atlantic Standard Time 24.00 o'clock is midnight.
D. POTTINGER, General Man.
Moncton, N. B., July 2, 1904.
CITY TICKET OFFICE.
7 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
Telephone 1053
GEO. CARVILL, C. T. A.

Society Visiting Cards

For **35c.**

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 35c. and 3c. for postage. These are the very best cards and are never sold under 50 to 75c. by other firms.

PATERSON & CO.,
107 Germain Street,
St. John, N. B.
Wedding Invitations, Announcements
Speciality.

SNOW & CO., Limited.
Undertakers and Embalmers.
90 Argyle St.,
Halifax