

# Messenger and Visitor.

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,  
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No. 28.

Hon. Arthur R. Dickey. The death of Hon. Arthur R. Dickey of Amherst, who was drowned while bathing at Amherst Shore, on Tuesday of last week, is an event deeply deplored by the very large circle of deceased's personal friends, and generally regretted also because it removes a man who, by his ability, generosity of spirit and moderation, had won not only the respect but the friendship of many public men who were opposed to him, as well as of those who were associated with him, in political life. Mr. Dickey was a son of Senator R. B. Dickey of Amherst, and was 46 years of age. He stood high in his profession, being regarded as one of the most brilliant lawyers of the Province. He was first returned to the House of Commons as member for Cumberland County in 1888, on the resignation of Sir Charles Tupper, and continued to represent the county in the Conservative interests until 1896, when he was defeated by Mr. Logan, the present member. Mr. Dickey became Secretary of State under Sir MacKenzie Bowell in 1894, was transferred to the department of Militia and Defence in 1895, and in 1896 in the Cabinet of Sir Charles Tupper was for a short time Minister of Justice. Both in private and in public life Mr. Dickey was highly and justly respected for his integrity. The remains were followed to their resting place in the Amherst Cemetery by a great procession of Mr. Dickey's fellow-townsmen and by many friends who came from a distance to attend the funeral. After the service had been conducted according to the ritual of the Episcopal church, a most touching and appropriate address was delivered at the grave by Rev. Dr. Steele, of Amherst, an intimate friend of the deceased.

General Hector Macdonald. Among the officers of the British army in South Africa, there are few who have won a higher reputation for bravery and fighting ability than General Hector Macdonald, who was called from India to succeed in command of the Gordon Highlanders General Wauchope who was killed in the battle of Magersfontein in which the Gordons suffered so terribly. Macdonald was born of Crofter parents, and began his career as a draper's apprentice in Aberdeen. While thus employed he was led to join one of the local volunteer corps, and found soldiering so much to his taste that he determined to enter the army and accordingly enlisted with the Gordon Highlanders. This was in 1872. At the time of the Afghan war of 1878-81, he had risen to the position of Color-Sergeant. Proofs of personal valor and leadership noted by General Roberts, won for Macdonald the choice of the Victoria Cross or a commission, and he chose the latter. Shortly afterwards the Gordons were withdrawn from India to South Africa at the time of the first Boer war Macdonald shared with his comrades the sad fortunes of Majuba Hill, and was one of the few who escaped that bloody fight of Feb. 27th, 1881. He owed his escape to his own valor and the generosity of a fallen foe. General Colley, the chief in command, had been killed, and Macdonald, as yet untouched, "was at grips with three sturdy Burghers." Two of them had fallen beneath his mighty arm, and the other had leveled a rifle at the young Highlander, when one of the fallen Boers cried to him not to shoot so brave a man. Macdonald was engaged in the Nile expedition of 1884, and fourteen years later at the battle of Omdurman, greatly distinguished himself by the masterly handling of his troops. Concerning Macdonald in that fight the brilliant George W. Stevens, who died during the siege of Ladysmith, wrote: "Cool as on parade," is an old phrase. Macdonald Bey was very much cooler. Beneath that strong square-hewn face you could tell that the brain was working as if packed in ice. He sat solid on his horse, and bent his black brows together toward the green flag and the Remingtons. Then he turned to a galloper with an order, and cantered easily up to a battalion commander. Magically the rifles hushed, and stinging powder-smoke wisped away, and the companies were rapidly threading back and forward, round and round, in and out, as if it were a figure of a dance. In two minutes the

brigade was together again in a new place. The field in front was hastening towards us in a white-brown cloud of dervishes. An order. Macdonald's jaws gripped and hardened as the flame spurted out again, and the white-brown cloud quivered and stood still. He saw everything, knew what to do; knew how to do it; did it. At the fire he was ever brooding watchfully behind the firing line; at the cease fire, he was instantly in front of all; all saw him and knew that they were being nursed to triumph."

Prohibition in Parliament. The debate on prohibition in the Dominion House of Commons, adjourned on April 23rd, was resumed on Tuesday last. It will be remembered that Mr. Flint had moved a resolution in favor of Prohibition by Provinces, in accordance with which each Province adopting the proposed law would have power to prohibit the manufacture and wholesale trade, as well as the retail trade, of liquor within its bounds. To Mr. Flint's resolution Mr. McClure had moved an amendment, pronouncing in favor of immediate and general prohibition, and Mr. Parmelee had moved a second amendment, declaring that in the opinion of Parliament the result of the Plebiscite did not warrant the enactment of a prohibitory law. The discussion of the subject on Tuesday does not appear to have developed anything of special importance. It was a forgone conclusion that neither Mr. Flint's resolution nor Mr. McClure's amendment would be adopted, as the latter was flatly opposed to the Government's declared policy, and Mr. Flint's resolution did not command the united support of Prohibitionists. The Premier, speaking as he said for himself personally and not for the Government, declared himself opposed to the principle of Mr. Flint's resolution, first on the ground of the doubtful constitutionality of the proposed legislation, and secondly, because it would be objectionable and dangerous for the Dominion Parliament to undertake to legislate on sectional lines, since such legislation would tend to intensify lines of cleavage already existing. Sir Wilfrid said that the country was either ready for a prohibitory law or it was not ready, and intimated that if, as he believed, it was not yet ready for such legislation, the only wise thing to do was to await the development of a more effective public sentiment in its favor. Sir Charles Tupper was not in the House, having sailed for England a few days earlier. Hon. Mr. Foster, acting leader of the Opposition, severely criticized the course of the Government respecting the plebiscite and prohibition. He said that the people had been tired of voting on plebiscites that never meant anything and which in this case had been discount-beforehand. The vote on the plebiscite therefore, was no indication as to the real prohibition sentiment of the country. Mr. Foster, however, declined to commit himself or his party to the policy of prohibition. When the vote came to be taken on Mr. Parmelee's amendment, it was carried 98 for to 41 against. Rev. Dr. Douglas moved that a clause be added to Mr. Parmelee's motion extending the Scott Act to groups of counties, and giving improved machinery for its administration. This amendment had the support of the Premier and carried by a vote of 65 to 64. It is evident that neither party is sufficiently convinced of the strength of the prohibition sentiment of the country to declare for a general prohibitory law, but if either party were wise and brave enough to make prohibition a well-defined plank in its platform, it would gradually draw to itself the better elements of the country and eliminate the worse, and some day it would find itself in a position to give the country effective prohibition.

Canada's Chinese Question. One does not wonder that strong protests are heard in various quarters against the policy of laying a heavy customs tax on Chinese immigrants. One likes to think of this country as ready to give a welcome and a home to any people who wish to enter it with the purpose of earning a livelihood by means of honest industry. The Chinese cannot indeed on general grounds be regarded as a desirable

kind of immigrants. It is probable that neither morally nor intellectually is the standing of most of the emigrating Chinese high in their own country, and their ignorance of and indifference to the blessings of modern civilization do not commend them for citizenship in our country. In fact it appears that few if any of them have any ambition to become citizens. They do not come, as the immigrants from Europe do, bringing their families, intending to settle permanently in the country and become a part of its national life and strength. Their ambition is to make some money here and then return to end their days in their home land and be laid to rest among their ancestors. On the other hand it should be said in favor of the Chinese that they are quiet, industrious, and self-reliant. It is seldom, we believe, that any of them become a charge upon the public treasury. They are willing to work hard for small wages and live on very little. It is indeed these latter facts that makes them so objectionable to a large class of persons upon the Pacific Coast. And while we do not like the policy of exclusion and the method which places an import tax upon these people as if they were so many brute beasts, it must be confessed that the objection so strongly felt in the West to unrestricted Chinese immigration is not wholly unreasonable. The Canadian workman naturally objects to being forced to compete with a man who lives as the Chinese immigrant does. What is comfort, if not luxury to the Chinaman, would be downright misery and squalor to the Canadian and his family. It ought to be considered that if the country is permitted to be flooded with Chinese immigrants, the home-born Canadian laborer must be driven out, or else be compelled to adopt a style of living to which no one in this country could wish to see him reduced. While therefore on general principles the imposition of a poll tax of \$100 upon Chinese immigrants is not a thing to be contemplated with pleasure, it does seem that the demand for some method of restricting Chinese immigration is not unreasonable, and especially in a country in which so many of the industries enjoy protection at the expense of the common people.

United States Politics. Both of the great political parties of the United States have now selected their candidates for the coming presidential election, and as the Republicans choose Mr. McKinley a second time to be their standard-bearer, so the Democrats have again put their trust in Mr. Bryan. The candidates for the Vice-Presidency are Governor Theodore Roosevelt of New York, nominated by the Republicans, and Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, by the Democrats. The Democrat National Convention, at which the party named its candidates, was held in Kansas City last week. Along with Mr. Bryan, the Convention appears to have accepted and declared as its platform Mr. Bryan's ideas on all matters, including the free coinage of silver and the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold. In this connection the Democrat platform demands a financial system made by the American people themselves, which shall restore and maintain a bi-metallic price level, and as part of such a system the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the consent of any other nation. The platform condemns the present administration's policy of Imperialism, illustrated in its dealings with Porto Rico and the Philippines, and declares that the constitution should follow the flag. It also strongly denounces trusts and monopolies, declaring that they are the most effective means yet devised of appropriating the fruits of industry to the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, favors the immediate construction and ownership of the Nicaraguan Canal by the United States, condemns the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as a surrender of American rights and interests not to be tolerated by the American people, favors the continuance and strict enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law and condemns what it denominates the ill-concealed Republican alliance with England. The tone of the Democrat pronouncement is distinctly unfavorable to Great Britain, and it assumes to speak for the entire nation, with the exception of its Republican office-holders, in extending sympathy to the Boers in what it calls their struggle for liberty.



## Not Afraid of Sackcloth.

BY DR. W. ROBERTSON NICOLL.

In the Book of Esther 4:3 we read, "None might enter into the king's gate clothed with sackcloth." St. Paul in his second epistle to the Corinthians 3:12 says, "Seeing then that we have such hope, we use great plainness of speech." In the first text we read of a refusal to face the facts of life, the hard and painful facts—"None might enter into the king's gate clothed in sackcloth." In the second we read of an unflinching sincerity of vision, and of a sincerity which does not flinch because it is armed by a great hope—"Seeing then that we have such hope, we use great plainness of speech."

There are three ways in which we may deal with the harder things of life. First of all, we may take the way of the Eastern king and resolve not to see them, to bar the door against them, to act as if they did not exist. There is a second way. We may face them without the Christian hope. There is a third way. We may face them with the Christian hope, and that is the true and only wisdom. Let us dwell for a moment on those three ways or methods.

I. We may close the eyes and the ears, and say that we will not look upon the things that affright and affront us. "None might enter the king's gate clothed in sackcloth." We know what that leads to, that life lived in an unreal world, in a world of imagination. We know that it has done in history through all the ages. Our fathers looked upon the French Revolution as a mere outbreak of the spirits of hell. Considering the matter with fuller knowledge, we see that the storm was provoked by a long course of crime and folly, by a persistent deafness to the harsh discords of humanity. Rulers who believed that they existed for nothing but their own pleasure were destroyed from off the face of the earth as a sign to mankind. It was the blindness of the rulers that roused the madness of the people. We may close the doors and curtain the windows and hide, as it were, our faces from misery, but it is in vain. The flaring lights flicker, the storm outside begins to mutter and to break, and the inexorable call comes, and we have to open our eyes and look out on the woe and the wrong and the torture of this world, on all the wretchedness that is rising against us to sweep us from our place. Nor by any decree can we keep from our homes the antagonists of peace. Treachery will enter, and be a fire in the heart, love will come in and be a misery, bereavement will follow and take the light from life. In other words, even the king cannot keep his gate against the dark ministers of pain that insist upon an entrance, and will force it at last.

II. We may look willingly or unwillingly at the facts of life without any hope in Christ. I will not speak of those, and there are many, who look upon the agony of the world simply to find in it the opportunity of new sensation. We have read of women flaunting over the stricken field of war, and they have been visited with a righteous condemnation. When, some twenty years ago, attention was forced on the unspeakable degradations of London life, there was a pastime called slumming which actually became fashionable. A bastard sentimentalism joined to a prurient curiosity took many to see under what conditions life was lived in East London. There was at the back of it no truth, no sincerity, and it soon passed away, leaving hearts that were already as hard as the nether millstone harder still, if that were possible. I wish to speak rather of the hopeless, earnest, despairing outlook on the miseries of life. There are those like the poet whose hearts become as

"A nerve o'er which do creep  
The else unmet miseries of the world."

They meditate upon sin and grief and death, upon the vast sum of human woe, upon their little and slow means for diminishing it, till the heart spends itself in fierce and hopeless throbs. The thought beats upon the brain like as on an anvil. Yet all becomes at last so commonplace and so sad and so far beyond remedy. The waves of mournful thought cannot be stemmed, but they flow in vain. The end is at best a quiet misery.

"But now despair itself is mild,  
Even as the winds and waters are;  
I could lie down like a tired child,  
And weep away this life of care."

At worst it is a passionate and vain rebellion. It was said about three of the most distinguished among French social reformers that they all of them at last died of their wounds, defeated, broken-hearted, almost unmanned. It was because they never learned to ally their own compassion for humanity with the vastness of the love and pity of Jesus Christ.

III. We come to the one wise way of facing the problems and the agonies of life without flinching and without fear. We may face them so as the possessors of the Christian hope, and in no other way—"Seeing then we have such hope, we use great plainness of speech."

St. Paul has been speaking of the comparative dimness of the Mosaic ministry. That ministry had passages of glory, but the glory was transitory and faded away. It was shone down by the everlasting splendour of the new ministry of Christ. In Christ the veil was taken away,

and taken away forever. There was a veil on the face of Moses; there was no veil on the face of Jesus. It is as if the eyes that sought each other with such desire burned the screen that parted them. So said the apostle, since we live in light, we speak in light. We declare every truth of the gospel, we make every claim for our ministry. The future glory will make all our words good. We are not afraid to look on the hostile elements of life and call them by their true names. We need no disguise, no euphemism, so softening. We use great boldness of speech, and are not afraid. Christianity be it remembered, is the only religion that has fairly measured itself with sin and grief and death. It has undertaken at last to subdue them completely. It recognizes the sternness of the battle; it confesses that the foes are terrible foes. It has no hope save in the might of Christ who is conquering and to conquer, but in him it reposes an unshaken and absolute and inviolable trust.

(1) Take, to begin with, sin. Christianity does not make light of sin. It knows that sin is something more than a derangement, something more than a disease. Though it does not deny those relics of the image and glory of God that dwell in the human heart, it does not seek to rally the still lingering forces that make for the right in the most degraded human soul. It uses great plainness of speech, and describes the state of man not as a sickness, but as a death. Its phrase is "dead in trespasses and sins," that is the blight of humanity. Christ has come to raise the dead. "You hath he quickened who were dead in trespasses and sins." It is only by working the miracle of resurrection that Christ can deliver one human soul. Christianity fully recognizes the far-reaching issues of transgression, the vitriolic intensity of remorse, but it comes to undo the coil of consequences. It comes to liberate from the guilt, the penalty, and the power of sin. And it does so by setting over against the immense disaster of the world the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ.

That is what no other religion does. At best, every other religion heals hurt slightly, or does not heal it at all. Whenever we begin to go into the doctrine of atonement we find ourselves confronted by problems of immense perplexity. We are plunged into the "abyssal depths of personality." Nevertheless the human heart has always answered and always will answer to the Divine remedy for sin. It understands the parable of Heine. After quoting the Homeric description of the feasting gods, he says, "Then suddenly approached panting a pale Jew with drops of blood on his brow, with a crown of thorns on his head, and a great cross laid on his shoulders; and he threw the cross on the high table of the gods so that the golden cups tottered, and the gods became dumb and pale, and grew even paler till they at last melted away into vapour." Yes, it is the cross that has redressed the balance; it is the blood of Jesus Christ that cleanses from all sin. The old question,

"Is there not rain enough in the sweet heavens  
To wash it white as snow?"

is asked to no purpose. There is not rain enough. All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten the defiled hand. But at last it comes to this, that the Christ crucified is to them that believe the power of God and the wisdom of God. It is told of a great Greek scholar that his last days were days of sadness. He was worn by pain, and his powers of speech failed him. The expression of his eyes, like those of the dying Agricola, desired something, and that something was found in a large printed copy of the well known hymn,

"Rock of Ages, cleft for me,  
Let me hide myself in thee,"

which had been displayed a few days before by one of his family. He passed peacefully away after he had read the familiar words. He found, as all sinners may find, a refuge in that strong Rock that was rent by love, and there is no other refuge. Because we can speak plainly of the cross, we can speak plainly of sin.

(2) In the same way Christianity measures itself with grief. It says that at last there will be no place for it. "There shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain, for the former things are passed away." Griefs come upon us in such battalions. They implicate themselves so closely with our life. They are, as it would seem, the inseparable companions of what is best and dearest and highest in this world, and it is very hard for us to imagine how we shall ever be done with them. Christianity itself recognized this. Even when the tabernacle of God is with men and he dwells with them, and they are his people and he himself is with them and is their God, tears linger in their eyes. But he is not content to have it so. God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes. He will plunge grief into the nethermost fire, therein to be consumed. And how? Surely he hath borne our griefs and carried our sorrows.

"All tears done away with the bitter, unquiet sea,  
Death done away from among the living at last,  
Man shall say of sorrow—Love grant it to thee and me!—  
At last, 'tis past.'"

(3) Again, Christianity measures itself with death. Lessing, I think, was right, when he took the view that Christianity presents death in a more awful light than heathendom. The Greek view of death made it the twin brother of sleep, and so in a manner amiable. Christian-

ity increases the terror of death by showing it as the wages of sin. "Some philosophers," said Lessing, "have thought that life was a punishment, but to consider death such was a view which apart from revelation could hardly have occurred to the human mind." So here also we use great plainness of speech. We say that death is terrible not merely because it is the end, but because it is the beginning. It is terrible not merely for its accessories, but because it is the judgment of God upon transgression. St. Paul himself recognized that death was the last enemy to meet Christ in the field and to be destroyed. And yet so absolute was Christ's victory over death that in the New Testament it is spoken of as sleep. It is not that the name has been changed, but that the thing itself has been changed, changed in its very nature and essence. More than eighteen hundred years have passed since St. Paul taunted death and the grave in words of triumphant scorn. "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?" And yet there is not one of us today who has not felt the sting of death. There is hardly one who has not wept over the seeming victory of the grave. But we know that for the Christian there is no death, that Christ by rising again, the firstfruits of his sleeping people, has plucked the sting from death and spoiled the victory of the grave; and so we can look calmly at it, and have peace, peace by the death-beds of our dear ones, peace when our own life is slipping away from us, peace as we stand by the grave where already we have two or three gathered together in his name, peace in the thought that they all live to God, peace in the hope of the day to be when the little hills in the churchyard shall rejoice on every side—at the voice of the archangel and the trump of God. For Christ has abolished death.

(4) To give one more illustration, we can afford to speak very calmly about the world and its enmity to Christ. There is no need that we should deceive ourselves. We need not try to think that we are in the majority, or that we shall have an easy triumph. We do not need to underrate the forces that are against us, nor do we need to minimize the hostility of the natural man to Christ. What says the apostle? "The whole world lieth in wickedness." And again, "Not many wise, not many mighty, not many noble are called." We need not fear to face the fact that our progress is slow and difficult, and that sometimes even we seem to go back. We are advancing at the best inch by inch through a hostile and difficult country. The tide of battle rolls backward and forward. If we seem to gain, our adversaries immediately become more resolute and desperate. Sometimes we wonder what is to come of it all. Will Christianity be able even to hold its own in England? Sometimes we think that Christ has forgotten us, and say that he is as a man astounded, and as a mighty man that cannot save. There are hearts here that are very sore for some branches broken from the True Vine or the latter rain denied. I do not believe that we have the means of measuring the advance of the Kingdom of God. Sometimes, indeed, there are revivals, overflowing tides of grace before which the mountains seem to be swept away. But I am sure that you cannot measure the advance of the cause by the statistics of the visible church. Christ is calling many who never associate themselves with their brethren, and whose names are not to be found on any of our rolls. And it may be even that the visible church makes more progress in years when she confessedly declines than in years when she increases. It may be that we should be stronger if, like Christ, we aimed at quality rather than at quantity. In any case, we are not to be moved overmuch by such things. We can afford to admit all the difficulties, to admit them frankly. We can do it because we have such a hope, because we know that Christ is conquering and to conquer, and that the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ. We rejoice in every sign of success, we rejoice in every new sanctuary that is opened for the worship of Christ. We rejoice in ever a living and awakening ministry bestowed by the Redeemer upon his church. But what we rest upon is not any of these things. We rest upon Christ's sure promise, upon Christ's living energy, on the power of the Holy Ghost.

"None might enter the king's gate clothed in sackcloth," but Christ our King offers his welcome and his heart to those who are clothed in sackcloth, who are weary and heavy laden. I am sure there are such among us this morning, men and women brooding vainly over the past, and afraid to think about the future. You have entered the King's gate. Come to the King. Bring your sins and your sorrows to Christ. Come into the covenant, come into his company, and he will never leave you. His presence will make all the difference. It will not in this world bid sorrow and struggle depart. The heart is heavy.

"To think that each new week will yield  
New struggles in new battlefield."

But if he is with us in the fight, everything will be changed. Said St. Paul once, "I will abide and winter with you." He has promised to be with us to the end of the world, and he will winter with us through the dark, cold years until the winter ends, until we pass from the turmoil of this world to the peace of that. And for you who are not yet clothed in sackcloth, for you whose peace has not yet been broken by the dark sorrows of life, he is the friend of friends. I know that a young heart may be very heavy. I know that the ancient thirst of humanity is in the most joyous spirit and will crave for satisfaction. This morning your hopes may be high, but in your souls there is always that low cry for rest, that low cry which swells at last into passionate weeping if the rest is not given. You have the hard things of life before you, but you need not fear them if you win the hope that is in Jesus Christ, or rather if you win him, for he is the hope. Unto him that loved us and loosed us from our sins in his own blood, and made us a kingdom of priests unto God, even the Father, to him be glory and dominion for ever and ever. Might we all join at last in that triumphal cry!—British Weekly.

Almighty  
God of our  
Our Heavens  
We gather

Thy people  
Have passed  
And that  
Have spread

And now  
From plain  
We come  
To swell the

We praise  
Our country  
For all who  
And all who

But grant  
To forward  
Till all our  
And all the

A Word

MY DEAR MRS. SAGE to you was from work there result young church and among them some Dauphin I visited Marais, (a part of the Lord is putting word. We give him

The visit to Port hard since his return "ease up." The stionary, Bro. Isa past two weeks.

The cause in There are some fr leaven the congreg so many! We ar pation to the grea Winnipe next we the first national the servants of the of the blessing of

At present the p a pretty trying ex perhaps the most consequently a m grain than in form gone beyond 2,000 wise purpose, with for the past ten d glaring heat of a c by high hot winds. are stunted. The water is falling Austin, there has October to wet th heat yesterday and in the shade and Territories are muc suffering. Where prosperous settle over the 10,000 bu them are ploughing They think that ev God is teaching us rapidly and well.

There is a chan cloudy and the tem

Marais, Southern

BY R

The power of God another. God is ad not be all-able.

Last summer, wh mountains, our tra and we were comp more than five hour Its muscles of steel with the steam escap noise, it seemed to b unable to move a ca A bolt had been bro and the connectio restored, the power was omnipotence star occasion he could d unbelief. (Mark 6; which his power wor And the Holy Spir but he can do no mi



National Baptist Convention Hymn.

BY REV. J. HARRY KING.  
L. M.

Almighty God of ages gone,  
God of our fathers, now with thee;  
Our Heavenly Father, 'round thy throne  
We gather now, thy face to see.

Thy people led by thine own hand  
Have passed the martyrs' flood and flame,  
And at thy own supreme command  
Have spread afar thy mighty name.

And now from mountain-side and sea,  
From plain and woodland far and wide,  
We come the militant and free,  
To swell the ages righteous tide.

We praise thee for the Nation's weal,  
Our country's freedom, light and fame,  
For all who at thy sceptre kneel,  
And all who love and fear thy name.

But grant us grace to triumph still,  
To forward in thy conquest move,  
Till all our hearts thy spirit fill,  
And all the world the Christ shall love.

A Word From the Great West.

MY DEAR MESSENGER AND VISITOR: My last message to you was from Dauphin, in March. Four weeks' work there resulted in much spiritual quickening to the young church and the conversion of a number of souls—among them some "very hard cases." Since leaving Dauphin I visited Strathclair, Portage la Prairie and Marais, (a part of Pastor Mellick's field.) In every place the Lord is putting the seal of his approval upon his own work. We give him all the glory.

The visit to Portage la Prairie was to relieve Bro. Hall for a month's trip to the coast to recuperate. He worked hard since his return from Boston and found it necessary to "ease up." The veteran and honored Maritime missionary, Bro. Isa Wallace, has been at Portage for the past two weeks.

The cause in the West is making some progress. There are some faithful men and women seeking to leaven the conglomerate lump, but what are these among so many! We are looking forward with hopeful anticipation to the great and greater meetings to begin in Winnipeg next week—our own annual Convention and the first national Baptist Congress. We are praying that the servants of the Lord may come to us "in the fullness of the blessing of the gospel of Christ."

At present the people of Manitoba are passing through a pretty trying experience. The spring months were perhaps the most favorable for seed-sowing ever known, consequently a much larger area has been put under grain than in former years—the area in Manitoba having gone beyond 2,000,000 acres. But God has, for some wise purpose, withheld the usual and essential rain, and for the past ten days the heat has been enormous, the glaring heat of a cloudless sun accompanied every day by high hot winds. The ground is parched, the crops are stunted. The pastures are bare, and in many places the water is falling. At and around our own home at Austin, there has not fallen enough rain since last October to wet through an inch of ordinary soil. The heat yesterday and for several days before reached 107° in the shade and 140° in the sun. Reports from the Territories are much better than this, but Manitoba is suffering. Where I am now writing is a beautiful and prosperous settlement, where several of the farmers go over the 10,000 bushel limit yearly, but now many of them are ploughing up their beautiful broad wheat fields. They think that even should rain come now it is too late. God is teaching us some great lesson. May we learn it rapidly and well.

There is a change this morning. The heavens are cloudy and the temperature has fallen about 50°.

D. G. MACDONALD,  
Marais, Southern Manitoba, June 26th, 1900.

God's Ability.

BY REV. A. C. DIXON, D. D.

The power of God is one thing. The ability of God is another. God is all-powerful at all times, but he may not be all-able.

Last summer, while a party of us were travelling in the mountains, our train suddenly stopped in the woods, and we were compelled to wait in sweltering heat for more than five hours. The engine was full of power. Its muscles of steel were at their highest tension, and, with the steam escaping in sudden gusts with screeching noise, it seemed to be impatient to be going. But it was unable to move a car. There was power without ability. A bolt had been broken, and, until that bolt was mended and the connection between the engine and the cars restored, the power could not be utilized. Jesus Christ was omnipotence standing among the people, but on one occasion he could do no mighty works because of their unbelief. (Mark 6:5, 6.) The bolt of faith, through which his power worked, was broken.

And the Holy Spirit is today God with us, all-powerful, but he can do no mighty works unless the bolt of faith is

in place. Three little words I would have you write in letters of light upon every difficulty you meet: "God is able." And it should be our highest ambition to enable God by meeting the conditions through which his power becomes ability. "God is able" to save. The death of Christ enables him to save sinners.

Luther emphasized justification by faith, and he meant by that the justification of the sinner before God. But back of the justification of the sinner is the justification of God. "Being justified freely by his grace through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus; whom God hath set forth to be a propitiation through faith in his blood, to declare his righteousness, that he might be just, and the justifier of him which believeth in Jesus." Through the death of Christ, God can be just and the justifier of the believer. He who rejects the death of Christ as the ground of his justification breaks the bolt, and cuts off the power of God to justify at all. God's power to justify becomes ability only through our faith.

And now that the sinner has been justified before God he will be saved by the living Christ. "Reconciled to God by the death of his Son, we shall be saved by his life." "Wherefore he is able also to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them."

A prosperous worldly man, whose Christian wife had died praying for his conversion, was lying awake in the darkness of his room, when he heard a voice from a little bed at his side, "Papa, it's so dark; take my hand." He took the little hand extended in the dark, and held it gently until the frightened child dropped asleep. Then this strong business man looked up through the darkness, and said: "Father, it is so dark; take my hand as I have taken the hand of my dear child. Give me rest of soul for Jesus' sake." Peace entered his broken heart, and he rejoiced in full salvation. The sense of helpless weakness had led him to stretch the hand of his soul up to God, and Jesus Christ crucified and risen from the dead was the hand by which God took hold and saved him in a moment. For him to have asserted his independence would, of course, have been to break the bolt through which God's power became ability to save.

While Henry Richards on the Congo preached the law and Biblical history, no one was converted; but when he began to preach Christ and him crucified, at once the sad faces of the heathen began to lighten with a new joy, and in a short time there were hundreds of happy converts. The law and Biblical history does not furnish the bolt that links us with God's power to save.

A missionary to the Indians proclaimed the death and resurrection of Jesus as the only ground of salvation, and some wild savages were soon tamed by the power of God. Their chief said to him one day, "Years ago a man came and preached to us that there was a God, and we told him we knew that before he came. We worshipped the Great Spirit whose voice is in the thunder. Another came and told us that we must not get drunk and abuse our wives, and we knew that. But you told us that God loves us, and showed his love by giving his Son to die for us. This touches our hearts. We need a God that loves us." And thus the love of God as manifested in the death of Christ, became the bolt which linked these Indians with the power of God that enabled him to "save them to the uttermost." "God is able" to succor. "In that he himself hath suffered being tempted, he is able to succor them that are tempted." (Hebrews 2:18.)

The suffering of Christ on the cross enables God to save sinners from guilt, but it takes the suffering of Christ in temptation to enable him to succor them that are tempted. Many refuse to accept Christ and confess him before men because they fear that they will not be able to hold out against the temptations which they know will come. Such fear is groundless, for as you trust the dying Christ to atone for your sins, you may trust the tempted Christ that now lives to succor you in the hour of temptation. Are you tempted to do wrong that you may secure the necessities of life? Remember, that Jesus was tempted to obey the devil by turning stones into bread. He chose to suffer hunger that he might succor you in a similar temptation. Indeed, he was "in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin," in order that through his sufferings in these temptations he might be able to "succor them that are tempted."

Are you fearful lest the supply of grace and good may be exhausted? Listen again: "God is able to make all grace abound toward you; that ye, always having all sufficiency in all things, may abound to every good work." (2 Corinthians 9:8.)

A Western farmer was startled to find after a storm that the lightning had struck the cistern in his cellar, and emptied it of water. But a gurgling sound revealed the fact that the same stroke of lightning had split a rock, and opened the way to a hidden flowing stream. He was glad to remove the debris of his cistern that he might get the supply from the never-ceasing fountain. The ability of God to supply all grace is a never-failing fountain. If the shattering of earthly cisterns shall reveal to us this fountain of supply, we shall be blessed indeed. And God in his goodness sometimes demolishes earthly cisterns by lightning strokes of Providence, that we may be led by our sense of helplessness and faith to enable him to supply all our need "according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus."—Watchman.

London to Ladysmith via Pretoria.

BY LIEUT. WINSTON L. SPENCER CHURCHILL.

Few men at the age of twenty-five have attained such remarkable prominence as Lieut. Winston Spencer Churchill. Of distinguished parentage—a son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill—he early showed inherited tendencies towards greatness; but with his own hand, he has made the bell of the world ring out his name as soldier, war correspondent and novelist. It is as a maker of books we have to deal with him now, though his personal history is very interesting and difficult to lay aside.

Hardly had his latest book, "London to Liverpool via Pretoria," issued from the publishing house before comments full of highest praise appeared in the leading journals not only of the British Empire but the United States.

William L. Alden, in his London literary letter to the New York Times Saturday Review, speaks thus of it:—"The khaki books still crowd the printing press. One worth reading, however, is the story of Mr. Churchill's personal experience in the field and as a prisoner. It beats the average historical novel out of sight with its wealth of surprising incident. Mr. Churchill's escape from Pretoria, as told by himself in this volume, is one of the most interesting stories of the sort that I have ever read, and I do not forget the famous escapes of Casanova and Orsini, not to speak of Edmund Dante's fabulous exploit. The whole book is full of interest from beginning to end, and if the rest of the khaki books could only have a share of Churchill's skill in story-telling, we need not so much regret their profusion."

Written of things passing before the author's sight, this story of the war has all the vivacity, all the intense interest of a great play. The account of the departure from England, and the sea voyage, is not made tedious. Then comes the first advance toward the front. With a thrill we read of the narrowing freedom of the line as the scene of active operations was approached; and the fight on the armored train, when Lieut. Churchill was made a prisoner—a lively scene. When he again reached the front—after his escape—it was on the banks of the Tugela River, and the story becomes wholly absorbing—the operations there being yet fresh in our minds. A simple diagram enables the reader to get at the exact situation before Spion Kop, and the story of Acton Homes and the Kop itself is told with concise clearness. The writer's view of the failure to permanently dislodge the Boers from Spion Kop after a desperate fight should be studied by everyone interested in the progress of the war.

One by one the vital positions of the besiegers were taken, and the deadly British bayonet glutted itself with Boer blood. At length the town was in sight, the relieving column was in touch with the defenders. News came to the advance guard that the way was open to the city.

With the vanguard, Lieut. Churchill galloped toward Ladysmith, and thus graphically describes it:—

"Never shall I forget that ride. The evening was deliciously cool. My horse was strong and fresh for I had changed him at mid-day. The ground was rough with many stones, but we cared little for that. Beyond the next ridge, or the rise beyond that, or around the corner of the hill, was Ladysmith—the goal of all our hopes and ambitions during weeks of almost ceaseless fighting. Ladysmith—the centre of the world's attention, the scene of famous deeds, the cause of mighty efforts—Ladysmith was within our reach at last. We were going to be inside the town within an hour. The excitement of the moment was increased by the exhilaration of the gallop. Onward wildly, recklessly, up and down hill, over the boulders, the scrub, Hubert Gough, with his two squadrons, Mackenzie's Natal Carabineers, and the Imperial Light Horse were clear of the ridges already. We turned the shoulder of a hill, and there before us lay the tin houses and dark trees we had come so far to see and save.

"The British guns on Caesar's camp were firing steadily in spite of the twilight. What was happening? Never mind, we were nearly through the dangerous ground. Now we were all on the flat. Brigadier, staff, and troops let their horses go. We raced through the thorn bushes by Intombi Spruit.

"Suddenly there was a challenge. 'Halt! Who goes there?' The Ladysmith relief column' and thrust from out of trenches and rifle pits artfully concealed in the scrub a score of tattered men came running, cheering feebly, and some were crying. In the half light they looked ghastly pale and thin. A poor, white-faced officer waved his helmet to and fro and laughed foolishly, and the tall, strong Colonial Horsemen, standing up in their stirrups, raised a loud, resounding cheer, for then we knew that we had reached the Ladysmith picket line."

The book is appropriately bound in the color of khaki. Paper, 75 cents; cloth, \$1.25.

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It is an old Spanish proverb, "He who lives with wolves will soon learn to howl." He who lives with faults of his friends, and counts them over, and sorts them and weighs them and measures them, will soon have equally grave ones of his own, which his friends will be sure to see, and which will make him positively unable to cure them. There is nothing that so deteriorates character as this undue looking after faults and blemishes in others while we are blind to our own. There is only one way, after all, to reform the world; not by learning to howl at its faults, or to bark at its mistakes, but by first beginning the work of reformation with ourselves. We come back inevitably to the old truth, so often stated, "In order to make the best of others, we must first make the best of ourselves."—Sci.

Not every one who has the gift of speech understands the value of silence.—Savator.



## Messenger and Visitor

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### The Situation in China.

The clouds still hang dark and heavy over China. Should the best that can now be hoped for prove true, the situation is sad enough, and such as to justify the gravest apprehensions as to the immediate future. And if the worst that is being reported from Shanghai and other Chinese coast cities is true, the state of affairs is terrible indeed. According to these reports the Imperial power has been seized by Prince Tuan, the father of Prince Pu-Chun, the heir to the throne, the Emperor Kwang-Su has been put to death or forced to commit suicide, and the Empress Dowager has been either imprisoned or forced to fly from Peking. Prince Tuan is understood to represent the anti-foreign spirit in its most virulent form, so that through him the Boxer insurrection against the foreigners has obtained the sanction of the Imperial authority and the support of the military. It is declared that the small foreign military force, consisting in all of some 420 officers and men, after having made the best defence that brave men in such a desperate situation could make, has been overpowered, and that a general massacre of all foreigners and native Christians has taken place, so that the streets of the Chinese Capital have literally run with blood, and that similar massacres of missionaries and other foreign residents, as well as native Christians, have taken place in other parts of northern China. It is also stated that the Chinese themselves have suffered terrible things at the hands of Prince Tuan, who has had a thousand leading Chinese butchered, it is said, for merely petitioning him to restrain the rioters and to prevent wholesale massacre.

It is well known that Shanghai despatches are apt to be of a sensational character, and there is therefore at least some ground for hope that the horrors of the situation have been exaggerated. But there appears to be no reason to doubt that the power of government at Peking has passed into the hands of Prince Tuan and that he would be ready to employ his power to exterminate foreign influences from the country. Almost the only bit of news that encourages a more hopeful view of the situation is a despatch from a mercantile firm in Shanghai, which says that the British legation was standing July 2, and adds that there are reassuring reports regarding the lives of Europeans. It is quite possible that this represents a calmer and more trustworthy view of affairs than that presented by the lurid despatches of the professional news-gatherers. But when all the known facts are put together and the persistent reports of massacre at Peking are taken into account, it must be acknowledged that the worst is to be feared.

It was reported after the rescue of Admiral Seymour's force that a stronger force had gone forward for the relief of the legations at Peking, but if such a force started, it was evidently obliged to retire, and the impossibility of reaching Peking by means of such foreign forces as are now available is clearly recognized. Indeed the despatches indicate that, though the foreign settlement at Tien Tsin had been rescued and the Chinese forces driven off and held at bay, yet it was becoming more and more difficult for the allied forces to hold their position there against the overwhelming numbers of the Chinese opposing them, so that it might soon become necessary to withdraw to Taku.

In view of the small number of European troops now in China, the time that would be necessary for the Powers to place there a force adequate to the requirements, and the difficulties and dangers connected with any attempt at their joint military action, the British Government is understood to have urged strongly that, in order to meet the present exigency, Japan should be given a free hand in China. To this Russia demurred, but has now consented, it is said, and Japan will accordingly without delay place twenty thousand additional

troops in Pe Chi-li. Whether such a force would be sufficient to meet the present emergency, or whether it would only fan the flame of anti-foreign sentiment and arouse the people of China to greater fury may well be questioned. Everything depends on the attitude of the people of the other Provinces. If they remain comparatively undisturbed by the anti-foreign movement, a moderately strong force of well disciplined troops would be sufficient to subdue the uprising in the Province of Chi-li, but if the conflagration spreads to the other Provinces and the people as a whole became inspired with the determination to eradicate foreign influence, the pacification of China would become a task of vast proportions. As Christians we must cherish the hope and the belief that good will come out of this upheaval and the time will be hastened when China shall acknowledge the lordship of Christ. The present situation which is so dark with hatred and bloodshed and which seems so tremendous in its possibilities, is one which must make a strong appeal upon every Christian heart and must call forth earnest prayer that the Almighty Ruler may stretch forth his hand graciously to restrain the wrath of man from cruelty and bloodshed and save the nation for himself.

Since the above was written, a despatch has been received in London from Acting Consul General Warren at Shanghai, stating that trustworthy news had been received by him that two legations at Peking were still holding out against the Boxers on July 3rd. A despatch of July 8th from the consuls at Shanghai also reports that the Peking legations were safe on July 4th, and that the Chinese had ceased from their attacks. A correspondent of a London paper casts doubt upon the correctness of this information, but it affords at least a gleam of hope that the worst is not true and that the foreign residents at Peking may yet be saved.

### Editorial Notes

—As we write the Baptist Convention at Winnipeg is in progress. The delegation from the Maritime Provinces was not so large as it had been hoped that it might be. But if not large in numbers, it is, we believe, very excellent in quality. Those who are privileged to attend the Convention will doubtless receive as well as impart valuable inspiration. In another issue we hope to be able to publish from a competent source an account of the proceedings. A Winnipeg despatch says that Hon. H. R. Emmerson has been chosen President of the Convention and Rev. C. A. Eaton, of Toronto, Secretary.

—At the World's Temperance Congress recently held in London Lord Roberts was quoted as saying that the temperance movement had added the equivalent of two battalions to the effective strength of the British army in India, worth in money £4,000,000 a year. "Give me a teetotal army," said Lord Roberts, "and I will go anywhere and do anything with it." And if total abstinence adds so immensely to the effective force of a nation's military equipment, it adds in equal ratio to the effectiveness and producing power of that greater army of men who are engaged in peaceful and industrial pursuits. The wealth—to say nothing of more precious things—which is being constantly squandered by the drinking habits of the nations is appalling.

—The Presbyterian family of churches is a large and highly influential one, and has its representatives in many lands. The Presbyterian Witness says, "According to the latest authorities, there are 70 distinct churches of the Presbyterian family. These embrace in round numbers 29,800 congregations, 26,000 ministers, 127,000 elders, 4,900,000 communicants, 337,000 Sunday School teachers, 3,500,000 pupils. The Presbyterian churches constitute for Home Mission work, \$32,000,205, and about \$350,640,760 for Foreign Missions. They support 840 ordained Foreign missionaries; 1306 medical missionaries, 465 ordained native workers, and they have among the heathen over 148,000 communicants. In colleges and in schools and in Mission fields 158,648 pupils. The Presbyterian population of the world is 25,000,000."

—One is not infrequently surprised and disturbed to observe the things which professing Christian men will do, things which many a man who makes no pretension to Christian character would scorn to do. But it is not wise to conclude hastily that the men who do these unchristian things are wholly false in their profession and destitute of the spirit of Christ. Most men have some especially weak spots. With one man the unsoundness is in one part of his nature, and with another in quite another part, and each is perhaps equally unconscious of his own special weakness. It does not follow that because our temptations and our faults are not of the same kind as our brother's, we are therefore qualified to be his judge. If the grace of God has not in the course of a few years made a man wholly angelic in character, it should be considered that it has done much in some cases if it has saved him from being an unconscionable scoundrel.

—Hitherto the Free Churchmen in England have been under the disability of not being permitted to receive the degree of Doctor of Divinity from any English University. Whether the disability was also a disadvantage is a question upon which there might be different opinions. However the disability is about being removed in connection with certain changes in the statutes and functions of the University of London. Henceforth that seat of learning is to be a teaching as well as an examining and degree-conferring body, and it will be able, under certain conditions, to confer the degree of B. D. and D. D., without regard to ecclesiastical affiliations. The conditions for the degree will, however, be quite different from those upon which it is generally obtained on this side the Atlantic, since it will be granted only upon examinations which shall satisfactorily demonstrate that the candidate has qualifications on the ground of scholarship to entitle him to secure the degree.

—The news from South Africa does not indicate much change in the general situation during the past week. The Boers are still pursuing their guerilla tactics. They are watchful and active, ready at once to take advantage of any weak point, but their attempts at capturing convoys, recapturing towns and cutting off isolated bodies of troops appear not to have met with much success during the past week. They attacked the Vicksburg garrison on Tuesday, but were driven off after 45 minutes fighting. On Thursday General Brabant occupied Bornburg, between Senekal and Winburg, which had served the Boers as a base for bands assailing convoys. On Thursday and Friday Col. Mahon, of General Hutton's mounted troops, engaged 3,000 Boers and caused them to retire. The British casualties were 33. An attempt of a Boer commandant to recapture Rustenburg was foiled. Thirty-four of Strathcona's Horse were attacked by 200 Boers east of Sta nderton, but the Canadians took possession of a kopje and successfully withstood the enemy. Lord Roberts reports the arrival of General Buller at Pretoria on Saturday, looking well. Lord Roberts also reports that the general in command at Ladysmith has telegraphed him that 800 British prisoners belonging to the Yeomanry and Derbyshires have been put over the Natal border from Secretary Reitz's advance party and have reached Acton Homes en route for Ladysmith. A British convoy passing Greylingstad on Saturday, was attacked in a defile of the hills and shelled by the Boers. The British protecting force under Col. Thornycroft were well handled, however, and the Boers were driven off. Mr. Kruger has moved his headquarters to a point nearer the Portuguese frontier and is reported as saying that he will not submit so long as 500 Burghers are willing to fight.

—The N. B. Southern Association met with the First Johnston church at Thorntown on Friday. A considerable delegation started from St. John by the steamer "Star" on Thursday at ten o'clock, and as accretions were received here and there by the way, the delegation had assumed quite formidable dimensions by the time that Thorntown was reached. It appeared that a good many of the delegates had neglected the important preliminary of forwarding their names, and the good people of Thorntown were, therefore, rather taken by surprise. But Squire Thomas Hetherington, by whom we were met soon after landing, speedily demonstrated that his resources were large and his hospitality unbounded. By the aid of his double team there was soon landed at his door a company almost large enough to tax the resources of a metropolitan hotel. Some of the company Mr. Hetherington distributed among his neighbors, but the bigger, if not the better, part of us he kept for himself. Those who went elsewhere, we believe, fared well, and certainly delegates to an Association were never more generously provided for than those who remained with Squire H. and his most estimable and resourceful wife. The Association was held under favorable conditions, amid the charming scenery of the far-famed Washademoak, with pleasant weather and a good attendance of delegates. The routine of the Association was well conducted and a spirit of harmony prevailed. The afternoon discussions on subjects outside the ordinary work of the Association and the addresses of the evening sessions were strong and helpful. In agreement with the plan adopted at Fredericton, the Association unanimously appointed six men to form, in conjunction with similar appointments by the two other Associations, a Board of Home Missions for the Province. An extended report of the Association will appear next week.

### P. E. Island Association.

Refreshing showers fell gently upon the green fields as the delegates from our Island Baptist churches wended their way to the commodious hall at O'Leary Station, where the thirty-third annual gathering of the P. E. I. Association was held. Years ago this section of Prince County was one of the weakest of our home missionary fields, and many of our ministerial brethren took some part in preaching the gospel among its scattered families. At present it forms, with Springfield and Alberton, a promising pastorate, in which Rev. A. H. Whitman is proving himself to be a "workman that needeth not to be ashamed."

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The work of the Association began on Friday afternoon, June 29, with appropriate devotional exercises led by Rev. E. A. McPhee, Moderator of last year. After hearing the list of delegates read, the brethren chose Rev. W. H. Warren as Moderator, Bro. Arthur Simpson as Secretary, Rev. E. A. McPhee as Assistant Secretary, and Bro. W. T. Costain as Treasurer. Among visiting brethren invited to seats were Dr. Jones, of Acadia College; Principal Brittain, of Horton Academy; Rev. Mr. Bosworth, representing the Grande Ligne Mission, and Rev. A. Cohoon, of Wolfville. An interesting and very full report on Obituaries was read by Rev. A. F. Browne, making touching reference to the names of honored brethren and sisters who have entered the unseen city since our last gathering. Among these names were those of Dr. Covey, Deacon John S. McDonald, Bro. Herbert Bain, Mrs. John Nichols, Mrs. J. W. Keirstead and Miss Clemmie Clark. Remarks respecting the faithfulness and zeal of these departed friends were made by Rev. J. C. Spurr and Rev. E. A. McPhee. Though dead our loved ones still live in grateful memory and in the works which follow them.

Friday evening was given to a consideration of the spiritual training of our young people. The Moderator presented a report on Sunday School work, showing that there are thirty-two Sunday Schools on the Island, attended by about sixteen hundred pupils and managed by one hundred and seventy officers and teachers. Suggestions were made as to the best means of increasing the usefulness and efficiency of this important department of Christian work. More careful preparation at home for class-work was recommended, and the friends of the young were urged to make the spiritual welfare of each pupil a prime consideration. An excellent address by Rev. E. A. McPhee followed, presenting the necessity of having attractive school-rooms, cheerfulness in dealing with the young, and prayerful earnestness in seeking to win them to Christ.

Systematic beneficence came up for discussion in the form of a suggestive report on the subject by Bro. B. Howatt. New Testament methods and motives were emphasized in connection with all our benevolent contributions. It was shown that churches which do not generously respond to the appeals of missionary workers are not only failing to discharge their duties to the unsaved but are laying the foundations for their own decay.

Rev. A. F. Browne spoke with much energy in relation to the need of enlarged liberality among those who profess to be the followers of Christ. Self-sacrifice is demanded of us all, and we have little of the spirit of our great Master unless we are willing to follow his example in this particular.

Dr. Jones was called to the platform and subjected to a shower of questions on all phases of Sunday School training. He passed through the ordeal with becoming patience, and solved the problems presented to him in a very satisfactory manner. His old pupils rather enjoyed pouring in this fusillade of interrogatories upon him, in remembrance of the searching questions he formerly set before them in the College class-room.

Saturday forenoon was spent in listening to a well-prepared digest of letters read by Rev. J. C. Spurr. From this abstract it was gathered that forty-nine baptisms have taken place during the year, but eighteen deaths, and the removal of members to other communities, have resulted in a slight falling off in the total membership of our Island churches.

The Moderator read a paper on Church Discipline, pointing out the difficulties attendant upon this element of church life, but vigorously urging faithfulness on the part of sincere workers in prosecuting this line of Christian duty. Rev. E. Bosworth, Bro. John Nichols and others followed with helpful remarks upon the same topic.

Rev. A. H. Whitman read a vigorous report on Denominational Literature. The need of carefully chosen books in our schools and homes was clearly shown. Pernicious literature is too common. The Book of books is neglected by many, and religious literature is not sufficiently patronized. Words of hearty commendation were spoken in behalf of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, and its many excellencies pointed out in terms of warm appreciation. A number of speakers strongly supported the sentiments of this report. The paper was commended especially for its judicious editorial and business management, and for its pronounced advocacy of those religious and moral principles which tend to exalt and purify social life.

A stirring address on French missionary efforts was given by Rev. E. Bosworth. He pointed out the obligations resting upon all our churches to assist in evangelizing that large portion of the population of our Dominion which is still under the domination of the Roman Catholic priesthood, and showed how much had already been accomplished by the institution at Grande Ligne. Many questions were asked and answered respecting this important work.

A crowded hall greeted the speaker on Education Saturday evening. Rev. G. P. Raymond read an excellent report on this subject, making plain the aims and successes of Acadia College and its affiliated institutions at Wolfville, and urging renewed efforts in lifting out

burden of its indebtedness. The past year has evidently been one of marked advancement in our educational enterprise, and we have much to encourage us to strive for further enlargement. Rev. A. E. Hooper, of Cavendish, dwelt upon the general benefits of education, particularly in relation to the moral and religious welfare of the young. Bro. Freeman, who is at present doing missionary work at Tyne Valley, Belmont, and other places, gave a description of the character and method of the study done at Acadia, warmly eulogizing the professors and students, and showing the excellence of the spiritual influences which seem to pervade all departments of the institutions at Horton.

Principal Brittain, of the Academy, made a felicitous address respecting student life and experiences. The benefits conferred upon our denomination by Horton Academy were forcibly shown, and young men of promise were urged to avail themselves of the advantages afforded by this excellent school.

Dr. Jones spoke in his usual pleasing style concerning the growth and prospects of Acadia College. He complimented P. E. Island for its successful students, and dwelt with much satisfaction upon the world-wide influence exerted by the sons of Acadia in every sphere of noble effort. A strong appeal for continued aid and sympathy in this great work was made, and young men and young women were encouraged to turn their faces toward the institutions at Wolfville.

The gatherings on Sunday were very large. At the morning service Rev. H. Carter preached the Associational sermon, taking for his text the words, "Stand therefore having your loins girt about with truth," taken from Ephesians 6:14. It was an appropriate and well-prepared discourse, delivered with much warmth and energy. Sincerity in the Christian profession, fidelity in service, and steadfastness in faith were shown to be vital elements in the believer's spiritual success. In the afternoon an inspiring missionary meeting was held. Rev. A. H. Whitman read a touching letter from Bro. Hardy, our Foreign missionary, relating to the sad removal of his wife by death. An admirable address was given by Rev. G. P. Raymond on the general missionary obligations resting upon the church of Christ to evangelize the world. Reference was made to the recent international missionary gathering held at New York, and to the encouraging progress which has been made in all lands in spreading the glad tidings of salvation.

Rev. A. Cohoon followed in a rousing presentation of the results and prospects of work in the home fields. He showed clearly how much the stronger churches owe to the weaker ones for accessions to membership and for zealous pastors. The Island has been greatly aided by the H. M. Board, and the churches are under very strong obligations to enlarge their contributions for this department of denominational work. The service throughout was well adapted to make abiding impressions upon the hearts of all present.

Sunday evening found the large hall crowded to its utmost capacity. Rev. A. Cohoon blew the gospel trumpet with soul-stirring earnestness, showing how Christ has put away sin by the sacrifice of himself. An impressive evangelistic service followed, led by Rev. E. A. McPhee, during which a large number of warm testimonials were given by brethren and sisters.

Monday morning found the delegates in their places. A report on our Island B. Y. P. Unions was presented by Rev. A. H. Whitman, indicating some measure of vitality in these societies, and giving promise of more vigorous efforts during the coming year in the way of systematizing and enlarging their plans of work.

Rev. A. F. Browne followed with a rousing address on the relation of the prayer meeting to the spiritual health of the church, pointing out that we are in danger of drifting away from this Scriptural means of gaining divine blessings.

A timely Circular Letter was read by Rev. E. A. McPhee, his topic being "Elements of strength in New Testament churches." It was decided to send printed copies of this excellent letter to the churches connected with the Association.

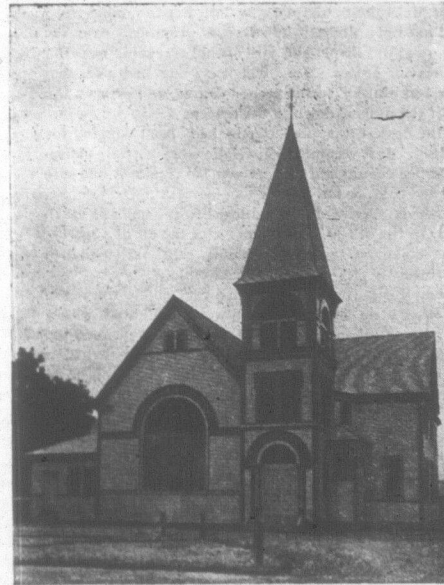
A carefully prepared and comprehensive report on Missions was read by Rev. E. A. McPhee, giving a brief review of the recent successes achieved in this sphere of our work. Bro. Cohoon announced the plan which had been formed for raising \$50,000 as a suitable new century memorial fund. The Association gave its endorsement to the scheme, and recommended earnest co-operation in the endeavor to raise the needed amount.

Temperance received due attention in connection with a report having the right ring, presented by Bro. J. S. Clark. It urged a firm stand for prohibition, and expressed approval of the measures recently passed by the Island Legislature looking toward this end. Stirring addresses were made by brethren Arthur Simpson, W. B. Howatt, John Nichols, Philip Laird and others, showing the necessity of combined efforts in overthrowing the liquor traffic.

The closing services on Monday evening were of a deeply interesting and impressive character. In behalf of the Association the Moderator gave a cordial welcome and fraternal hand of fellowship to Brethren Hooper and Freeman, who have recently entered upon

pastoral duties on P. E. Island. Rev. J. C. Spurr preached a faithful sermon from the words, "Call upon him while he is near," and Rev. A. F. Browne conducted an evangelistic service, during which a large number of persons took part in witnessing for the Master. Many of the young seemed to be awakened to new hope in the way of salvation, and much satisfaction was manifest when it was announced by Pastor Whitman that special meetings would be continued at Kautsford during the week.

The Moderator in fitting terms, conveyed to the friends at O'Leary and vicinity, the sincere thanks of the delegates for generous hospitality enjoyed and for Christian courtesy shown by other denominations. It was felt by all present that the meetings had been marked by rich blessings from above, and that a new impulse had been given to our religious enterprises. After singing the beautiful hymn, "God be with you till we meet again," the Association adjourned to meet on the first Friday in July, 1901, at such place as shall be arranged for by the committee appointed to attend to this matter.



Aylesford Baptist Church.

The Aylesford Baptist house of worship, of which an excellent cut is presented herewith, is one of the neatest and most complete church buildings in Nova Scotia. Its audience room is seated amphitheatre with shaped pews manufactured by the Globe Furniture Co., of Walkerville, Ont. The walls and ceilings are covered with steel sheathing of neat designs, which with the delicate shades and tints of painting produces a very pleasing effect. On the west side a rostrum of liberal dimension is backed by a choir chancel, and these are connected by doors on the south side with the pastor's room and the choir room respectively. On the north side of the rostrum and in full view of the seated audience, stands a very pretty baptistry, surmounted by a plate glass top with silver mountings. It is entered from robing rooms in the rear. On the east side the school room directly opposite the rostrum is connected with the audience room by two rising doors stretching its full width. A large class room and the librarian's room open into the school room. The main vestibule is located beneath the tower on the south east corner and leads directly to both the audience room and school room, while a small vestibule on the opposite side affords ingress also to both rooms. The entire ground floor is wainscotted with hardwood finished in medium antique, thus blending with the pews which have oak ends and black ash backs, and with the vestry settees of oak. A unique feature of the audience room is the memorial windows, of which a portion only are yet in position. The choir chancel is lighted by a handsome three-pane window in memory of Geo. W. West, Rev. Wm. Raymond, missionary to Africa, 1840-47, and Andrew Lee, the gift of Mrs. West and Mrs. Lee. In the south wall a large pastor's window bearing the names of all the pastors of the church from its organization to date, will emphasize the pastoral thought, by presenting the figures of Christ as the Good Shepherd, supported by Peter, John, James and Paul, accompanied by appropriate texts. This will be surmounted by a semi-circular top of artistic design, bearing on its centrepiece the date of the church's organization. Directly opposite in the north wall will stand another window of similar dimensions, to the memory of the deceased deacons of the church, George West, Elisha D. Harris, Zechariah Whitman, Beriah Graves and Samuel Bowly. These windows are the combined gifts of the friends and relatives of the men whose names they bear, chief among whom are Judge Chipman, Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., Mrs. Capt. Amos Burns, C. E. Harris, Mrs. Beriah Graves, George McGregor and Mrs. Samuel Bowly. Above the school room are five large class rooms and a kitchen, with pantry and closet. Three can be thrown into one room by means of folding doors, making a dining room thirty-three feet long and twelve feet wide. A completely finished belfry occupies third story of the tower.



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

### Gertie the Grumbler.

BY CARROL WATSON RANKIN.

It was not complimentary, of course, but that was what Gertrude Tucker was called by all her brothers, sisters, cousins and acquaintances.

"Gertie the Grumbler," was just a little brown-haired, brown-eyed girl with a turned-up nose and about a dozen freckles. The other little Tuckers looked much like Gertie, but in one respect, at least, they were entirely different. The others merry, pleasant children, easily pleased and comfortable to live with; but if Gertie had ever been pleased about anything in all her fourteen years of existence, no one had discovered the fact.

The others came in hungry at meal time, and ate whatever was set before them, without a murmur or complaint, until there was nothing left but the table-cloth and the empty dishes; but Gertie grumbled over the soup, over the shape and size of the crackers, over the temperature of her plate, which no one had ever succeeded in heating to the proper degree, and over all the rest of the dinner, down to the dessert.

If the dessert was pie, Gertie had been longing for pudding. If it was pudding, Gertie was positively suffering for ice cream; and if there was ice cream, it was sure to be too cold, or too soft, or too—something.

However, Gertie always managed to eat quite as much as any of the others, but it was with the air of a martyr at the stake—at the steak, Johnny said—rather than a cheerful little girl at a well-spread table.

When it came to clothes, it was very much the same. The other little Tuckers were always delighted with a new garment of any description, and even welcomed the "hand-me-downs," as the garments which passed from Johnny to Ned, or from Gertie to Jennie, and so on down to the baby, were called. Jennie, only a year younger than Gertie, but a good deal smaller, had never had anything else but "hand-me-downs;" but she took them all cheerfully, as a matter of course, and never even so much as dreamed of objecting because her red dress was not blue, or her brown dress was made with a full skirt when she wanted it gored.

But if, by any chance, Gertie happened to be pleased with the cloth selected for her, no one could possibly make the garment to suit her.

"Dear me," sighed long-suffering Mrs. Tucker, "that child is for all the world just like her Grandfather Tucker! If there ever was a chronic grumbler, he was that one, and nothing ever broke him of the habit. Why, nobody would have been a bit surprised if he had sat up and grumbled about his coffin!

"I can remember visiting him once, and seeing the whole family try their hands at making toast to suit him. It was the same way with eggs, they always had to boil about nine before they got one that he would think of eating. The discarded eggs always went back into the kettle, and the rest of the family had to ruin its digestion eating those hard-boiled eggs, in order to save them."

But perhaps Gertie was most trying when it came to Christmas or birthday gifts. Her mother stayed awake at nights trying to think of just the right thing to buy for Gertie, the Grumbler, but she might better have gone to sleep so far as the result was concerned. The children, too, devoted most of their pennies to the purchase of something unusually fine for Gertie, even if the others had to go without.

If Gertie got a book, she had been longing for a doll; if she found a ring in the toe of her stocking, she "supposed it would have to do," but she hoped to find a gold tumbler.

One day early in December Gertie received an invitation to spend a month, including the Christmas holidays, with her Aunt Anna, who lived in a city where marvelous sights were to be seen. In spite of heroic efforts, Gertie could find no cause for complaint about the invitation, but Mrs. Tucker was discouraged when she found that Gertie's wardrobe would need replenishing.

"It's hard enough," said she, "to make one new garment at a time, but to think of trying to please her with two new dresses, a jacket and a hat, is enough to give one nervous prostration."

Gertie's big brother Tom returned from his medical college for the holidays a few days before her departure for the city, and was much concerned about the little girl's unfortunate habit.

"Gertie," he said, "stop grumbling. It isn't ladylike, and the habit is growing on you. It's getting to be chronic, and you'd better stop it while you're young. Think of Grandpa Tucker!"

When the day came for Gertie's departure, her father presented her with a crisp, new five-dollar bill. Gertie's eyes sparkled, for she had never possessed such a sum before, and she was about to exclaim, "Oh, thank you, papa!" But she remembered in time to pull down the corners of her mouth, and say mournfully:

"Dear me! I wonder if I can get it changed into silver. I should like it so much better."

"You are to use it for anything you wish," said Mr. Tucker. "I thought you might like to spend it in some of those great big stores."

Although Gertie did so much grumbling at home, she was too shy and too polite not to give up the unpleasant habit among strangers. Gertie, on her good behavior, was really such a delightful little maiden, that her Aunt Anna and her Uncle Dick were greatly pleased with her.

She enjoyed the noise and bustle of the great city, and all the unusual sights, but perhaps what she liked best of all was visiting the stores and making her Christmas purchases. She planned to send a large box by express, which was to reach all the big and little Tuckers the day before Christmas, and was planned to fill them all with joy and gratitude. She spent much time and thought and all her pocket money upon the contents of the box, and in addition she carefully hemmed a gingham apron for her mother, and made a doll's dress for little Betty out of the bits of gingham that were left. Altogether, Gertie was delighted with her box; and when at last it was nailed up and directed plainly in big black letters, and carried to the express office, she could hardly wait for the postman to bring her the thanks of the astonished and grateful Tuckers.

It was really a nice box. Considering Gertie's inexperience she had used excellent judgment, and all the big and little Tuckers were delighted with their gifts.

"I must write to her at once," said Mrs. Tucker. "She will be so anxious to know if we like our presents."

"Mother," said Tom, "I have an idea."

"Goodness!" said saucy Johnny. "How in the world did you manage to get it?"

"I believe," said Tom, "that I have discovered a remedy for Gertie's habit of grumbling."

"Hurrah for our doctor!" shouted Ned.

"My idea," Tom went on, placidly, "is to give her a good dose of her own medicine. It will do the work. I will write notes of thanks for all of you, and you are to copy and sign them, and unless I am very much mistaken Miss Gertrude Tucker will resolve on New Year's day to stop grumbling forever."

It took time to persuade gentle Mrs. Tucker to consent to Tom's plan, but finally she did; and three days after Christmas the mail-bag contained a remarkable collection of letters—all addressed to Miss Gertrude Tucker.

"I have stopped smoking," wrote her father, "so have no use at present for the extraordinary tobacco-pouch, upon which you must have expended as much as fifteen cents. I suppose you found it upon some bargain counter."

"Fifteen cents indeed!" exclaimed Gertie. "It cost a half a dollar, and he said before Christmas he needed one."

"I was already supplied with more aprons than I needed," wrote mother, shedding tears of pity while she penned the cruel words, "and I should have preferred any other color to brown; but I suppose I shall have to be satisfied. The Chinese lily bulbs are a nuisance to plant, and the odor of the blossoms is sickening. I wish you had sent hyacinths instead."

"And she liked that one Mrs. Brooks gave her last winter the best of anything she had!" wailed Gertie.

"I am sorry," wrote Tom, "that you wasted your money on a shaving-paper case for me. I am thinking of raising a beard."

Complacent Johnny, who had never been known to complain of anything short of the toothache, wrote that handkerchiefs were no doubt useful, but that if there was anything on the face of the earth less acceptable than a handkerchief as a Christmas gift, he didn't know what it was, unless it might be a handkerchief with a letter J embroidered in the corner.

"If you must buy cheap perfumery," wrote Ned, "don't bestow it upon me. Give it to the cook, or keep it yourself."

"Ned always helps himself to mine, when I have any," said bewildered Gertie.

"How could you buy such homely plaid hair-ribbons?" wrote Jennie, the patient wearer of hand-me-downs.

"The book you sent me does not look at all interesting, and I should have preferred a tooth-brush or most any old thing to the photograph-frame you sent."

"The dress," printed Betty, "is too small for my old doll, and the new one you sent has yellow hair. Don't they have any with brown curls?"

But the last straw was from the baby, who made her mark with much assistance from Tom.

"Got too many bibs already, and the red comes off the rattle and makes me sick."

Poor Gertie could not believe her eyes. "Why the things were beautiful," said she, "and I never supposed I had such impolite relations! They might at least have pretended to like them. I'm sure I should not say such things—

Then an unpleasant thought came to her.

"I do believe those letters sound like me! Dear me!

Is it possible that I am really so disagreeable! I will write to mother right away, and tell her that I did not like the pretty waist she sent me, although—" Gertie blushed when she thought of it—"I was going to say that I should have been better pleased with a pink one."

Three days later she received a very different letter from Mrs. Tucker, who was too tender-hearted to let her suffer long, but Doctor Tom's medicine had had time to effect a permanent cure, and "Gertie, the Grumbler," gradually came to be known as "Gertrude, the Good."—Youth's Companion.

### A Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Mothers.

"Can you help me a few minutes, Marion?"

"I should like to, but I don't see how I can." The tone was not impatient, but hurried. "I have this essay to finish for the society this evening. I must go to our French history class in an hour, then to a guild meeting, and get back to my German lesson at five o'clock."

"No you can't help me, dear. You look worn out yourself. Never mind. If I tie up my head perhaps I can finish this."

"Through at last," said Marion, wearily, giving a finishing touch to "The development of religious ideas among the Greeks," at the same time glancing quickly at the clock. Her attention was arrested by a strange sight. Her tired mother had fallen asleep over her sewing. That was not surprising, but the startled girl saw bending over her mother's face, two angels, each looking earnestly at the sleeper.

"What made that weary look on this woman's face?" asked the stern, strange looking angel of the weaker, sadder one. "Has God given her no daughters?"

"Yes, but they have no time to help her!"

"No time!" cried the other. "What are they doing with all the time I am allowing them?"

"Well," replied the Angel of Life, "I keep their hands and hearts full. They are affectionate daughters, much admired for their good works; but they do not know they are letting the one they love most slip from my arms into yours. Those grey hairs come from overwork and anxiety to save money for music and French lessons. Those pale cheeks faded while the girls painted roses and pansies."

The dark angel frowned.

"Young ladies must be accomplished now," said the other. "Those eyes grew dim sewing for the girls, to give them time to study ancient history and modern languages; those wrinkles came because the girls had not time to share the cares and worry of every day life. That sigh comes because their mother feels neglected and lonely while the girls are working for the women of India; that tired look comes from getting up so early, while the poor exhausted girls are trying to sleep back the late hours they gave to study or spent at the concert; those feet are so weary because of their ceaseless walk."

"Surely, the girls help her, too?"

"What they can. But their feet get weary enough going around begging for the hospital and the church, and hunting up the poor and the sick."

"No wonder," said the Angel of Death, "so many mothers call me. This indeed is sad—loving, industrious girls, giving their mother to my care as soon as selfish, wicked ones."

"Ah, the hours are so crowded," said Life, wearily. "Girls who are cultured or take an active part in life, have no time to take care of the mother who spent so much in bringing them up."

"Then I must place my seal on her brow," said the Angel of Death, bending over the sleeping woman.

"No, no!" cried Marion, springing from her seat. "I will take care of her if you will only let her stay."

"Daughter, you must have the nightmare. Wake up, dear. I fear you have missed your history class."

"Never mind, mama, I am not going today. I am rested now, and I will make those button-holes while you curl up on the sofa and take a nap. I'll send word to the guild professor that I must be excused today, for I am going to see to supper myself and make some of those muffins you like."

"But, dear, I dislike to take your time."

"Seeing you have never given me any time! Now go to sleep, mamma dear, as I did, and do not worry about me. You are of more consequence than all the language and classics in the world."

So, with a tender kiss from her daughter—usually too busy for such demonstrations—Mrs. Henson fell into a sweet, restful sleep.

"I see we might have lost the best of mothers in our mad rush to be educated and useful in this hurrying, restless day and generation," Marion soliloquized, as she occasionally stole a glimpse at the sleeping mother.

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vote to outside work and study. Until she gets well restored, I shall take charge of the house and give up all the societies except one—that I'll have by myself if the other girls will not join—a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Mothers."

And Marion kept her word. A few months later one of the Woman's Progressive League members said to her: "We miss your bright essays so much, Marion. You seem to have lost all ambition to be highly educated. You are letting your sisters get ahead of you, I fear. How young your mother looks to have grown daughters! I never saw her looking so well."

Then Marion felt rewarded for being a member of what she calls the "S. P. C. M."—Woman's Signal.

David's Summer in the Country.

David is a little boy nine years old who had never been as strong as he might be. He always loves to go to his grandmother's in the country, and last summer he had his wish gratified more fully than ever before, as he spent the whole vacation. He said he had broken a wish bone with Justina, the girl, and that this time his wish came true. At grandma's he found the people, and Nell, his favorite horse, all glad to see him again. They haven't any little boy at grandma's when David isn't there, and so he was installed as errand boy immediately. He had to bring Grandma, who is an invalid, drinks of water from the spring, had to hunt her spectacles when they got lost, bring her fresh apples from the orchard, and so forth. For Aunt Catharine and Sophia he brought the cows; and for Uncle Jim he carried water to the fields, rode the horses to water, and all such things. Not everybody realizes that the boy is often the busiest person on the farm and yet can find time to grow.

During the summer David learned how to put the halter on Nell and how the harness is put on a horse. He soon grew able to hitch up his side when the horse was put in the shafts of the carriage, and became so expert that his side was generally finished first. He learned to plow, to "roll," to make hay, to harvest with a binder, to "haul in," and he saw the thrashing done. David and his grandmother had been away to the nearest town and knew the thrashers were coming. Just before they came he went up to the top of the hill to watch for them. The chief thrasher said, when David saw them coming, the traction engine ahead he jumped two feet straight up in the air like an Indian and ran to give the news. But the thrasher went on to say: "That isn't very strange; I know of some men who get excited when the thrashers come," for you must know that thrashing day is the great day of the year to the farmer. When David carried water to the thrashers, he carried a big pail nearly full at double quick. His father knows of his taking much more time when he had a much lighter load on other occasions. But who does not know that circumstances alter cases!

When he is at home, being of an impulsive nature David hears a good many "don't's." It is "don't do this, David," and "don't do that." At his grandmother's he heard very few of them. Even when, like General Grant as a boy, he hung to the horses' tails, nobody said "stop that." I wonder whether there might be other children who hear too many "don't's." At any rate, in David's case, it was a good thing. He had a rest for a while.

Can David drive Nell? Of course he can. One trouble, however, with his driving, is that he is often tempted to drive like Jehu. How did Jehu drive? (See 2 Kings 9:20.) On such occasions, his grandmother, instead of saying "don't," used diplomacy. She said: "David, won't you drive slower? We can't see the corn when we go fast." Or, "if you drive so fast, we will get home so much sooner, and then our drive will be over." David appreciated such reasons.

Sunday mornings David went to church in town with his mamma. But Sunday evenings he attended church in the school-house. It was at one of these Sunday evening services that the boy listened as though the sermon was meant for him. Was it the sermon or the place? At any rate, before that he had harbored the view that sermons are not intended for boys to listen to. Was he right or wrong?

When David went back to his home in a distant State he went stronger than he had been for a long time. Perhaps the best commentary on his vacation was that of his teacher, who said: "What has happened to the boy? He seems so different from what he was before. He appears so happy; why he is even radiant."

David summed up an account of his vacation to two or three of his friends by saying: "It was a pictic."—The Herald and Presbyter.

The number of examination papers in the Christian Culture Course received at the headquarters of the B. Y. P. U. A. this year is 15,004. Of these 3,448 are in the Senior department, and 11,556 in the Junior department. In the former there is a falling off of 1,028, as compared with the record of last year. The falling off is confined to the Sacred Literature Courses.

The Young People

EDITOR, R. OSGOOD MORSE. All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its editor, Rev. R. Osgood Morse, Guysboro, N. S. To insure publication matter must be in the editor's hands nine days before the date of the issue for which it is intended.

Prayer Meeting Topic.

B. Y. P. U. Topic.—Cumberers of the Ground, Luke 13:6-9.

Daily Bible Readings

Monday, July 16.—1 Samuel 30. Implicit faith rewarded, (vs. 6, 8). Compare Gen. 14:15, 16. Tuesday, July 17.—1 Samuel 31. The end of self-will, (v. 4). Compare 1 Sam. 15:22, 23. Wednesday, July 18.—2 Samuel 1. The testimony of his own mouth, (v. 16). Compare Matt. 12:37. Thursday, July 19.—2 Samuel 2. The prosperous kingdom of Judah, (cf. v. 1). Compare 2 Chron. 26:5. Friday, July 20.—2 Samuel 3: (1-11) 12-39. Murderous revenge, (v. 27). Compare Heb. 10:30. Saturday, July 21.—2 Samuel 4. A sure reward of evil-doing, (v. 12). Compare 2 Sam. 1:16.

Prayer Meeting Topic—July 15.

Cumberers of the ground.—Luke 13:6-9.

If you can open the meeting with a solo, like "Nothing but leaves," it may give a form to the service most desirable; you will have the subject in hand from the very beginning, which is always worth working for. Perhaps, before the song, it might be well to read the Scripture section, without comment, and follow immediately with the message in music. After a few prayers, during which there might be some song-prayers—prayer-hymns sung while heads are bowed—a hymn of praise might be announced.

THE TREE AND THE BOOK.

Failure in service and its result, Judges 5:23. The field of a lazy man, Proverbs 24:30-34. The sin of Sodom, Ezekiel 16:49. The one-talent man's mistake, Matt. 25:26ff. The idle Athenians, Acts 17:21. Paul's plea, Romans 12:11. A sharp command, 2 Thess. 3:10.

As a striking suggestion of fruitfulness let us keep in mind the picture of the tree Christian in Psalm 1:1-3. That is the photograph of a normal Christian.

If the leader desires to have others help in the presentation of the subject, the following unfolding of the parable may be suggestive. The leader himself might consider the fact that this tree was in the vineyard—so had a good chance to grow and bear fruit. Life is always judged from the standpoint of its surroundings, its opportunities; there may be others who are not favored with good situations, but you can scarcely say that. We are planted in the vineyard, and much care has been bestowed upon us that we might have our fruit unto holiness. Think of the Lord's side of the parable; we may think too much of ourselves and forget him.—The Baptist Union.

The Disappointed Lord.

Oh, the grief of it! He was disappointed as he entered the vineyard that day. There were reasons why he should have had fruit; care had been taken in the planting; there was a vine-dresser there who had evidently done his duty, but there was no fruit. There does not seem to be any blame attached to the keeper of the vineyard: the Master looked to the tree—and was disappointed.

It is a sorrowful thing to contemplate. I have an ambition, a longing, not to be a disappointment to Jesus; I may be to men, but I need not be to him. How about it, brother, sister? As Jesus comes today, is he disappointed with your life, the barrenness of the tree? Consider the disappointments of God in his dealings with the Jews; the sorrow of Jesus as he wept over Jerusalem: "Ye would not."

Isaac's Harbor Junior B. Y. P. U.

Our Junior Union was organized June 6th, 1899, by Rev. Geo. A. Lawson. At our first meeting we had fifty members, and since that date the number has increased to 73. We hold our regular meetings on Friday, at 4 p. m. On June 1st, 1900, the officers and committees whose term of office had expired, reported work done during the year. The officers for the ensuing year were then elected as follows: Hattie McMillan, Pres.; Othilda Myers, Vice-Pres.; Allan McMillan, Sec'y.; Jessie Cox, Ass't. Sec'y.; Helen McMillan, organist; Winnie Hines, Ass't. organist; Grace McMillan, Treas.; Pastor Geo. A. Lawson, leader; and Clara Giffin, ass't. leader. During the winter we took up the study of the Junior C. C. Courses, and at the end of the study period 30 of our members wrote the examination. At our last meeting we decided to divide our union into four sections, each

section to be in charge of a leader who will be responsible for the attendance and good behaviour of the members under his or her care.

ALLAN McMILLAN, Sec'y.

In every phase of life there is possible harm for us. Whether we shall receive hurt or shall pass through our experiences without injury depends upon the way we relate ourselves to them. One man moves through life—its joy and sorrow, its pleasure and pain, its prosperity and adversity—and receives no stain, no marring, no wounding. Another passes through similar experiences, and at every point is hurt in his inner life. The secret is within us, and we need to pray without ceasing that we may be kept from the evil which is always close to us.

"From the self that stains and stings, Soils and hurts all holier things, Weighing down the soul's white wings, Set us free, good Lord."

J. R. MILLER.

In all spiritual life, we have our part in our own keeping. It is ours to resist the evil. We are so made that no power in the universe can force the door of the castle in which we live. The door can be opened only from within. Even the omnipotent God himself will never enter our life save as we lift the latch and let him in. Nor can all the power of the world's evil force its way into the sanctuary in which we dwell. Therefore we have only to refuse to yield, and temptation has no power to harm us. It can only assault us from without, while we remain secure and unharmed within.

Yet the only absolute safety for any one in this world of sin is to have Christ dwelling in the heart. We cannot keep the door of our own life. There are traitors within, who, at some moment of peril, will admit the enemy. We cannot keep ourself. Thousands of times men have boasted of their security, but in their very confidence lay their danger, because it was self-confidence. But if Christ be in us, he will keep the door, and no enemy can deceive him or triumph over him.

J. R. MILLER.

A Royal Proposal.

It is said that when the present Emperor of Russia proposed to Princess Alex, of Hesse, the following scene took place: He was the Tsarevitch at the time, and thus addressed the lady: "My father, the Tsar, has commanded me to offer you my hand and heart." The princess smiled at the queer, formal wording of the sentence, but answered immediately: "My grandmother, the Queen of England, has commanded me to accept the offer of your hand—your heart I shall take for myself."—Chicago Times-Herald.

How to Grow Old Gloriously.

BY REV. CHARLES H. MOSS.

It was in the Sunday night after-meeting. The special theme of the sermon had been "Remembering our Creator in the days of our youth." Among the glowing testimonies were several from aged saints who long had served Immanuel, and whose heads were wearing earth's glory crown that shall soon be exchanged for heaven's amaranthine diadem. Their faces had grown lustrous from long personal intercourse with Christ. All who knew them believed in their true living, and speech from them was precious, convincing, inspiring. Their united witness rang like a chime of heavenly bells. The music still echoes in the hearts of those who heard it. It shall long be a girding to some feeble, timid ones, whose apprehensions always lends a caste of dark foreboding to the future. Such splendid certainty, backed by more than half a century of varied and increasingly beatific experience in things of the Kingdom, strengthens feeble knees and brings a strong heart-beat to fearful souls. It is a sort of bearing "the infirmities of the weak." Would God we could have more of it!

Heard what these patriarchs in the modern Israel said: "We do not think age is a sad time. To those who find their confidence in Christ there need be no evil days. At evening time it is light. The downward slope of earth leads to the upward slope of heaven. The valley between is narrow and need have no terrors. We learned in childhood to remember our Creator. He has never neglected nor forsaken us. He grows increasingly precious. Age brings peace, hope, visions, glory."

"Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee, because he trusteth in thee." Those who tarried that night and heard these witnessings felt that the "old Gospel" still had a grip on life, abiding and strong. The Shekinah glory was there. The curtain was drawn that shut out the world and shut in the Holy One. All lives made new pledge of effort and desire. It was a very Bethel.

Dear heart, would you come down into the shadow land of life with firm step and such serene and triumphant sense of God's grace and presence? "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth."—In The Examiner.



Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR JULY.

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

Notice.

Meetings in connection with W. M. A. S. will be held at the Associations, Pugwash, Saturday, July 14th, Hope-well Cape, July 21st.

I am sending the blank forms this week to all our Aid Societies and Bands in Nova Scotia. These are addressed with one or two exceptions to the secretary who reported last July.

Will the Secretaries of the W. M. A. S., please send to our Provincial Secretaries the names of all those who have died during the year in connection with their Societies so that at our memorial service a list of these departed ones may be read and placed in the report.

Will the Mission Bands in Nova Scotia please send their reports to Miss Etta J. Yuill, Great Village, Colchester County, N. S. Miss Yuill wrote a letter to the Bands, published in Tidings, some time ago and she would like a reply from the Bands.

The meeting of the W. M. A. Societies in connection with the Western Association was held in the Presbyterian church, Doaktown, Saturday afternoon, June 23rd. Miss Flora Clarke, County Secretary for Westmoreland, presided. Meeting was opened by the usual devotional exercises. Several members of the Mission Band being present, Miss Clarke gave an interesting lesson on the Telugu field.

Through the earnest efforts of Miss M. E. Plant, a Mission Band was organized at Upper Blackville, Northumberland county, June 25th. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Charles Morehouse.

We organized a W. M. A. S. in connection with the Goldboro Baptist church, in June of last year, with 18 charter members. Our pastor's wife, Mrs. W. J. Rutledge, was appointed president.

members. We find these little meetings helpful, but realize that we need more of the presence and power of the Holy Spirit to increase our missionary zeal, and lead us on to greater self-denial for the cause.

Point de Bute, N. B.

The W. M. A. S. held their annual public meeting Sunday evening, July 1st. After a short programme by the members of the society and Mission Band, Mrs. Cox, Prov. Sec'y., addressed the meeting.

Amounts received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U. from June 12 to June 29th.

Port Maitland, F. M. \$5; Charlottetown, a friend, \$3; Hillsboro to constitute their pastor's wife, Mrs. Towns-hend, a life member, F. M. \$25; Knutsford, F. M. \$2; 2nd Chipman to constitute Mrs. John Briggs, a life member, F. M. \$25; Chester Basin, F. M. \$7; Bridgewater F. M. \$4; H. M. \$2; Springfield, F. M. \$5; Doukhobors, H. M. \$1; Long Creek, F. M. \$3, H. M. \$5; Central Chebogue Tidings, 25c; North Brookfield, F. M. \$11.60, H. M. \$5; Mr. Burgdoffe's salary, \$2; Reports 15c, Tidings, 25; Alexander F. M. \$7.67, H. M. \$1.81; Campbellton F. M. \$10; Salisbury, F. M. \$6; Halifax 1st church Mrs. Allison Smith support of Rosie, Mrs. Churchill's school, F. M. \$50; Petctodiac, F. M. \$2.94, proceeds Mrs. Archibald's meeting, \$12.56; Two sisters, Graywood, Miss Blackadar's salary, F. M. \$2; Deerfield, F. M. \$11; Doaktown, F. M. \$5.50; Clyde River, F. M. \$4, H. M. \$4; Forest Glen, F. M. \$3; Riverside, F. M. \$6; Bedeque, F. M. \$15; Morristown, F. M. \$5.20, H. M. 75c. Mr. Burg-doff's salary, 80c. Keatville, F. M. \$22, H. M. \$3; G. L. M. \$4.50; Tidings, 25c, Canning, F. M. \$12, H. M. \$2.25; Annandale, F. M. \$2, H. M. \$1; Cavendish, F. M. \$6.90; G. L. M. \$2.55; Thankoffering, \$30.10, (\$25 of this to constitute Miss Annie Jackson, a life member); Salem, F. M. \$13, H. M. \$6.

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

Foreign Mission Board.

NOTES BY THE SECRETARY.

In a letter from one of the lady missionaries received a short time since, she says. "I will not tarry to describe the after visit to the Mala Village, (in Jalmur) where Amruthal, preacher, has his village. How proudly the mothers pointed out this and that child who could read, and how kindly they spoke of the Garu who teaches the letters and hymns.

Mr. Churchill writes, 'A young man of the Kur-man caste from a village ten miles from here, came to see me the other day and wanted to come into our Mission. When I asked him how he first came to know about Christian teaching he replied that about ten years ago a missionary with a tent and some other people came to his village to preach, and while there they gave him a book which he read and has

been interested ever since and has tried to learn more. It was I and Narsiah (a native helper) who were at his village. I remember the time very well. It was in April and I was having a very hard time, was just on the point of breaking down and I remember we had a discouraging reception. It must have been most cheering to the earnest toiler to have such an evidence of the truth of God's promise.

Mr. Higgins writes, 'Tekkali sadly needs a lady missionary, but we have none in sight. Miss Clark will be going on furlough soon and Miss Archibald will be needed still at Chicacole. There should be another lady or two sent out this fall to get ready for Tekkali and other needed places. There is abundance of work at all our stations for two ladies if they were to be had. In some cases they are not so much needed as in others.

In speaking of the death of our missionaries, Miss Archibald writes, 'It all seems so strange, I cannot realize it. We miss them, the work needs them, yet we know that to be with Jesus is far better. Oh, may the warning lead us who remain to consecrate ourselves anew and to speak the truth in the matter of sin, punishment and salvation with no uncertain sound! May the horn of salvation be blown as never before.

It will be encouraging to the friend of missions to learn that the Board has under consideration the application of two or three young brethren for work in our mission field in the near future. It is known that others are preparing for this work and will be ready to say ere long, "Here am I send me."

CORRECTION.—In the list of acknowledgments as published last week read, Mrs. Manning Armstrong instead of Mrs. Manning Sanford.

When the lightkeeper's lamp is kindled, his work is only just begun. The windows of the lantern must be kept clear. In wintry storms he may need to spend the night clearing the sleet from the panes, lest the light should be hidden.

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**Ontario Letter.**

REV. P. K. DAYFOOT.

The writer has had special opportunity of late for studying the Salvation Army at close quarters.

**COMMISSIONER EVA BOOTH**

with part of the staff from headquarters in Toronto, have been making a tour of Eastern Ontario, and coming to Port Hope. Miss Booth with an attendant, made the writer's home her headquarters for two days and three nights. She is a woman of tremendous energy. Her territory includes the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, Bermuda Islands, and the N. W. States; and she administers the affairs of her extensive field in a masterly manner. In addition to this, she averages a meeting a day all the year round, and travels 100,000 miles per year. Even during this "holiday trip," she and her secretaries were busy from 10 a. m. till evening discussing the work, and replying to a correspondence that made one gasp to see it. The meetings were held in a large tent. They were lively but no more noisy than the old time revival service, and the gospel was earnestly pressed home to the hearts of the hearers. The party travelled on bicycles, the Commissioner on horseback; and the tent and luggage were carried by a wagon and team taken from the S. A. farm near Toronto.

**TEMPERANCE WORKERS**

are not asleep among us. One year ago the selling of liquor in the military camps was forbidden by law, but the law was shamefully disregarded. The temperance people, especially the W. C. T. U., stirred the question vigorously at headquarters, much to General Hutton's disgust. This year, while the General was fighting Boers in Africa, the acting-commandant enforced the law. As a consequence, we have never had such orderly camps. In Kingston, where 2000 men were under canvass, only one arrest was made for drunkenness and the liquor was obtained out of camp. In London, the keeper of the canteen was fined \$50 for breach of the law. So much for Christian and temperance influence.

**OBITUARY.**

Rev. C. W. King goes from Kingston to Parliament St., Toronto.

Rev. R. R. McKay, Woodstock, was married June 12th, to the daughter of Prof. McKechnie, of Woodstock College.

Rev. T. A. P. Frost, of Freilton, was married at the Rossin House, Toronto, to Miss Fanny Heyes, of Southport, England.

Dr. Spencer has resigned at Brantford First. When he went to the Winnipeg Convention, the young people sent by him \$200 for the Galician work.

Baylor College, Texas, has conferred a D. D. on Pastor Charles Raton of Bloor St., Toronto.

A church census of Toronto was taken recently. It was found that of 94,398 persons over 18 years of age, 82,829 were regular church goers.

The F. M. Board met June 28th. Dr. A. W. Woodburne of London, Ont., applied and was accepted as a medical missionary. He has practiced for two years. He has been for several years one of the most devoted workers of the Adelaide St. church of the city. He is 25 years old and gives promise of long life and usefulness.

A donation of \$500 has come from a friend in Ottawa, toward sending our three new missionaries.

Port Hope, Ont.

Leslie and Melbourne Stanley, aged 10 and 13 respectively, sons of Samuel Stanley, of Guthrie, Ont., were killed by lightning Thursday. They were in a barn when lightning struck the building.

The French consul at Canton telegraphs that according to the information that he has received through Li Hung Chang, the situation at Peking had not materially changed up to July 1st. News of a general massacre of the Europeans was freely circulated in Canton on July 6, but it was denied by a telegram received by one of the consuls. The French consul at Canton added in his despatch that it had been stated at that place that General Yung Fu had telegraphed the viceroy at Canton to consider as null and void all so-called imperial decrees promulgated since July 1.

The "emergency rations" matter was disposed of in the House of Commons at an early hour this morning. On the final vote ten supporters of the administration voted against the reception of the report of the majority of the committee. Apparently that majority handled the matter badly. No one would suspect Dr. Borden of personal wrong-doing, but there was something very faulty in the business of a department which allowed a contractor to get into the treasury to the extent of over four thousand six hundred dollars for a food which was almost useless as a military ration. In its findings the majority could not discover that wrong had been done by anybody but the customs collector of Montreal, who was scored against for letting the same contractor get his comparatively useless food into the country without promptly paying the duty. No doubt if the committee had been more impartial in its judgments and had pointed out that there were persons more culpable in this unfortunate business than the collector, the government majority would have been larger than it was.—St. John Globe.

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**The Strength of Sobriety.**

Many who read the recent speech of Lord Salisbury, must have been struck with the remarkable sobriety of his language and the calmness of his spirit. His sentences were strong because of the few adjectives they contained; his attitude on the great questions absorbing English thought was such as to sustain the purpose and endurance of his countrymen because it was so utterly free from bluster and vociferation. It is known that no statesman of the present day shrinks from war and deploras any occasion of it more than Salisbury. His nights are sleepless, and every man who falls in battle is a new burden upon his mind. Besides this, he is undergoing great domestic sorrow on account of the long and probably fatal illness of his wife to whom he is tenderly devoted. But when he appears in public and expounds the policy he is pursuing, there is a quietness and sobriety in every gesture and word which increases ten-fold the respect and confidence the people have in his statesmanship. There is absolutely no enduring power in meteoric rhetoric, or in passion which is not still and deep. Self-control is an element of power in life which too many of us fail to cultivate. Quiet words are potential words, and real strength is gentle and calm, rather than harsh and excited.—Commonwealth.

**Notices.**

The Sunday School Convention in connection with the N. B. Eastern Baptist Association will meet at Hopewell Cape, July 13 to 16. All Superintendents of Sunday Schools in the constituency will please send names of delegates, if they have not already done so, to the undersigned at once.

S. L. COLPITTS, Sec'y.  
Petitcodiac, N. B., July 5.

All delegates to the N. S. Eastern Association, to be held at Pugwash July 13th will please send in their names to the undersigned on or before the 5th of July. Please state how you intend to come by train or team.

C. H. HAVERSTOCK.

The Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces.—The fifty-fifth annual meeting of the Convention will be held this year in the North Baptist church, Halifax, N. S., opening on Saturday, August 25th, at 10 a. m. Circulars will be sent to the pastor or clerk of each church. Further announcements will be made in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

HERBERT C. CARR, Sec'y. of Con.  
Fredericton, N. B., July 1st, 1900.

The Nova Scotia Eastern Baptist Association will convene at Pugwash on Friday July 13th, at 10 o'clock a. m. Will the pastors and clerks kindly prepare letters and statistics of their churches and forward the same to me before July 5th. Delegates travelling via the I. C. R. who pay a full first class fare will ask for a certificate at starting point. This properly signed by the secretary of the Association and presented to the ticket agent at Pugwash, will secure a return ticket free of charge, providing ten or more are thus used. If less than ten certificates are presented, a return ticket will be issued at first class half fare.

T. B. LAYTON, Sec'y.  
Truro, June 22nd.

The fiftieth session of the N. S. Eastern Baptist Association will convene at Pugwash July 13th. T. B. LAYTON, Secy.  
Truro, June 14th.

Will the delegates to the N. B. Eastern Association kindly forward their names to S. C. Spencer, Hopewell Cape, in order that they may be provided with homes. Also state whether you will come by private conveyance. If you come by train buy your ticket for Hopewell Cape Station and teams will be in waiting Friday and Saturday. If you cross the ferry from Dorchester you will return free.

F. D. DAVIDSON, Pastor.

The Bank of Commerce of Toronto has decided to absorb the Bank of British Columbia, and a meeting of the stockholders will be held next month to vote on the question. The British Columbia concern has a capital of \$3,000,000. The capital of the amalgamated concern will be \$8,000,000.

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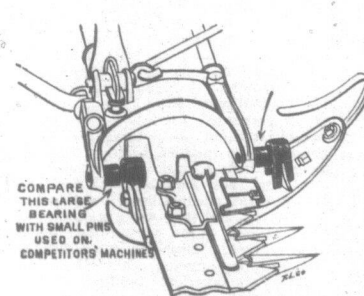
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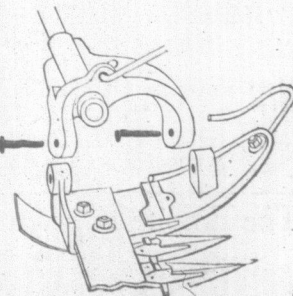
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 Is often a warning that the liver is torpid or inactive. More serious troubles may follow. For a prompt, efficient cure of Headache and all liver troubles, take  
**Hood's Pills**  
 While they rouse the liver, restore full, regular action of the bowels, they do not gripe or pain, do not irritate or inflame the internal organs, but have a positive tonic effect. 25c. at all druggists or by mail of C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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These pills are a specific for all diseases arising from disordered nerves, weak heart or watery blood. They cure palpitation, dizziness, smothering, faint and weak spells, shortness of breath, swelling of feet and ankles, nervousness, sleeplessness, anemia, hysteria, St. Vitus' dance, partial paralysis, brain fog, female complaints, general debility, and lack of vitality. Price 50c. a box.

INDIGESTION CAN BE CURED.

An Open Letter from a Prominent Clergyman.

C. GATES, SON & CO., Middletown, N. S.  
 Dear Sirs,—Please pardon my delay in answering yours of weeks ago. Yes, I have no hesitation in recommending your

**Invigorating Syrup.**  
 During the fall and winter of '96 and '97 I was greatly distressed with indigestion. I tried several remedies, each of which gave me no relief. I was advised to try your Invigorating Syrup, which I readily did, and have felt grateful ever since to the one who gave such good advice. The very first dose helped me, and before half of the first bottle was used I was completely cured. Have not been troubled with the disease since. I have taken occasion to recommend your medicine publicly upon several occasions, and heartily do so now. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please.  
 Yours truly,  
 (REV.) F. M. YOUNG,  
 Pastor Baptist Church, Bridgetown, N. S.  
 Sold Everywhere at 50 Cents per Bottle.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. Summer Tours**  
 Commence June 1st. Write for 1900 Tour Book.

The famous fast train  
**"IMPERIAL LIMITED"**  
 to the Pacific Coast will be put in service commencing June 11, 1900.

**New Route to QUEBEC**  
 Commencing June 5th there will be a combination first-class and sleeping car leave St. John at 4:10 P. M., week days, and run through—o Levis, P. Q., via Megantic.  
 A. J. HEATH, D. P. A., C. P. R., St. John, N. B.

**The Empire Typewriter**  
 Price \$60. Why pay \$120? It is equal to any machine in the market, and is superior to all in several important features.  
 Send for Catalog  
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**THE BEST DISINFECTANTS.**—The best disinfectants are pure air and sunshine. Without the aid of disinfectants the most powerful chemicals used to purify a pest place may prove of no avail. It is more necessary that a house sewer should be ventilated than that the waste pipes that lead into it be trapped. A strong solution of potash and boiling water poured down the sink and into waste pipes will disinfect them sufficiently for the season. If about four quarts of boiling water are poured over five cents' worth of copperas, and the solution scattered over the ground where the garbage pail has sat during the winter, and into cesspools or any similar spot that needs disinfection, it will be usually all that is necessary, provided air and sunshine can also reach the place. It is not safe to trust the eyes; that which looks clean may be very unclean, but there is usually a foul odor to any spot needing disinfection.—(For L. A. A.)

**HINTS FOR BREAD-MAKING AND BREAD-KEEPING.**—A stoneware jar glazed inside, with lid, makes a fine, "bread-raiser," better than those of tin designed for the purpose. It retains the heat longer than tin, and having straight sides, it is easier to gauge the rising—to tell when it has doubled in bulk.

When bread comes from the oven, rub the tops over with good, sweet butter, lean one end of each loaf on the bottom of the inverted pan, the other end on the bread-board, and cover with a fresh towel, then with a thick bread-cloth, old table-cloth, and let them stand until perfectly cold. If a hard crust is preferred, do not use the butter nor covers.

Keep bread in a stone jar with close-fitting lid, or in a regular tin bread-box—either of which should be kept as sweet as a rose by thoroughly scalding twice a week, and then sunning or by heating on the stove. A general rule regarding time for bread-making is this: In winter mix bread in the evening; in spring and fall late at night (or very early in the morning); in summer, in the morning.—Ella Morris Kretshmar, in Woman's Home Companion.

**BAD COMPLEXIONS.**—A writer to the journal, Life and Health, says that the cause of unsightly complexions is bad digestion, and we generally trace that to a bad liver. One of the best remedies for a sluggish liver is cheap and pleasant. Dieting is the secret of the cure. The best liver regulator for persons of sedentary habits—and those are the ones whose complexions are muddy—is to be found in apples, eaten baked if they are not well digested when eaten raw. "I attended the pupils at a well-known boarding school, and among them was a country girl whose complexion was the envy of all her associates. I found that she was a very light eater at her meals, but she had a custom of taking a plate of apples to her room, and eating them slowly as she studied her lessons. This was her regular practice. Some of the other girls in the institution took it up; and I know, as a result of my personal investigation, that the apple-eating girls had the best complexions of any in the school."

**THE USE OF WATER.**—The noted physician, Dr. Austin Flint, Sr., recommends "plenty of water, outside and in, for health." Most authorities agree that the majority of people drink too little water for the needs of the system. Wonderful cures are reported resulting from the regular and persistent use of this beverage. One of these is a young girl, slender, pale and delicate, with little appetite for food, whose days were heavy and spiritless and whose nights were unrestful, who had exhausted the value of many different patent medicines in her effort to restore her system to a normal condition. Her physician induced her to try pure water as a remedial agent. His directions were to disregard all drugs, to directly after meals drink slowly two glasses of pure cold water, not ice water, and before going to

bed consume the same amount. He said that it would be difficult at first to consume the whole quantity, but told the patient to keep at it, for he was sure of the beneficial results. She faithfully complied with his advice, not noticing any material benefit during the first few weeks, but in five or six months a change so marked had been effected that one could hardly recognize the frail girl of the half year previous in the rosy, plump, energetic, perfectly well girl who had taken this simple cure.—Methodist Protestant.

**Pies.**  
 Take one pint of flour, one-fourth of a pint of lard, one teaspoonful of salt. Mix these with the hand thoroughly, the longer the better; at any rate, until it is a mass of fine crumbs. Then add as much cold water as will make it stick together; the less you work it after adding the water the more flaky your crust will be, and do not put in enough water to make it soft. This will make two ordinary sized pies, with two crusts. Break off one-fourth of it and roll out. Do not turn it over on the board; that is, keep the same side up while rolling out. It should roll hard. If it rolls easy you have too much water, and your crust will be tough and become soft after it is baked. For all kinds of fruit except apples and fresh peaches, stir one tablespoonful of flour into your sugar, and that will make the juice nicer; that is, rhubarb, currant, gooseberry, cherry, blackberry, plum, and all the juicy fruits. If you will follow these directions, you will have a nice, dry, flaky crust, fit for any one.—Journal and Messenger.

A Really Sick Man.

SUFFERED TERRIBLE AGONY DUE TO KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLE.

Medicines Apparently Had No Effect, Until at the Solicitation of a Friend He Used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and Was Cured.

From the Mail, Granby, Que.  
 Mr. Albert Fisher, accountant at Payne's cigar factory, Granby, Que., is known to almost every resident of the town, and is held in the highest esteem by all who know him. In conversation with the editor of the Mail recently, something was said concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, when Mr. Fisher remarked that he had found these pills a very valuable medicine. It was suggested that he should make his experience known, and to this he readily consented, handing to the Mail the following letter for publication:—

Granby, March 16th, 1900.  
 In justice to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I think it my duty, in view of what they have done for me, to add my testimonial to the many which I have seen in print. For some months I suffered most severely from pains up and down my back. It was thought these were due to liver and kidney trouble, but whatever the cause, they kept me in terrible agony. The pains were not confined to the back, but would shift to other parts of the body. As a result, I could get little rest; my appetite was much impaired, and I was really a sick man. I tried many different remedies, without effect, and which disgusted me with medicine. A friend suggested that I try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was not easily persuaded, for I had given up the use of medicine, as nothing had helped me, but as he insisted, I finally concluded to give them a trial. I purchased one box, and was astonished to find that before it was entirely used, I was quite a bit relieved, and after using six more, was fully restored to my former good health. I take great pleasure in recommending this valuable remedy, that others may profit by my experience, and not suffer the tortures that I did.

Yours sincerely,  
 ALBERT FISHER.  
 Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. If your dealer does not keep them, they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

FOR Impure Blood, Thick Water, Swellings, Fever, Cough, Lost Appetite, Etc.  
 USE THE RELIABLE  
**GRANGER Condition Powder**  
 THE BAIRD COMPANY, Limited, Proprietors.

**Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment, FOR MAN OR BEAST HAS NO EQUAL**  
 As an internal and external remedy.  
 We, the undersigned, have used the above named LINIMENT for COUGHS, LAMENESS, etc., in the human subject as well as for the Horse, with the very best results, and highly recommend it as the best medicine for Horses on the market, and equally as good for man when taken in proper quantities: W. A. Randall, M. D., Yarmouth.  
 Wm. H. Turner, " "  
 Charles I. Kent, " "  
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 R. E. Peeters, Lawrenston.  
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USE THE GENUINE...  
**MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water**  
 "THE UNIVERSAL PERFUME"  
 For the Handkerchief, Toilet and Bath.  
 REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES!

**WHEELER'S BOTANIC BITTERS**  
 A reliable and effective medicine for cleansing the blood, stomach and liver. Keeps the eye bright and skin clear. Cures headache, dizziness, constipation, etc.  
 Purely Vegetable, large bottles, only 25 CENTS.

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 Send for our Catalogue and you will be better able to understand why our students are so successful.  
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The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes.

Third Quarter.

PETER'S CONFESSION AND CHRIST'S REBUKE.

Lesson IV. July 22. Matthew 16: 13-26.

Read Mark 7: 31-8: 30.

Commit Verses 24-26.

GOLDEN TEXT.

If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me.—Matt. 16: 24.

EXPLANATORY.

SUBJECT: THE TRAINING OF THE TWELVE INTO A TRUER AND FULLER UNDERSTANDING OF THE MESSIAH'S WORK AND KINGDOM.

I. THE RESULT ALREADY REACHED: THAT JESUS IS THE MESSIAH.—Vs. 13-17. 13. WHEN JESUS CAME. The place from which he came is not stated, but it would naturally be through Bethsaida (Mark 8: 22) on his way northward along the road that runs east of the Jordan to the coasts. Parta, district, "the region belonging to a city, the country around it." Mark says "to the villages of CESAREA PHILIPPI. HE ASKED HIS DISCIPLES, after he had been praying alone (Luke). As usual, the great epoch, the new work, began in prayer. His object seems to have been to draw out the faith of his disciples, and to reveal to them more fully his nature and his redeeming work. WHOM (in modern English "who," as in R. V.) DO MEN SAY THAT I THE SON OF MAN AM? The Son of man was a title he frequently applied to himself (see also Dan. 7: 13, 14), but it is never applied to him by the apostles. It expressed his human, visible side, as the representative man, "the founder and ruler of the kingdom of God."

14. SOME SAY . . . JOHN THE BAPTIST, returned to life. Among these was Herod (Matt. 14: 1, 2). SOME, ELIAS. Greek form of Elijah, who had wrought some great miracles, and had turned the tide of the nation from heathen worship to the true God, and was the promised forerunner of the Messiah (Mal. 4: 5, 6). AND OTHERS, JEREMIAS. The Greek form of Jeremiah. "Jeremiah is placed first, because in the Jewish canon he was placed first among the Old Testament prophets." OR ONE OF THE PROPHETS, i. e., "that one of the 'old prophets is risen again'" (Luke 9: 19).

15. BUT WHOM (R. V., "who") SAY YE THAT I AM? Observe "ye," plural, and by position in the Greek exceedingly emphatic—in contrast with the discordant popular opinions. What have you learned about me and my work during the two or three years you have known me? What is the outcome of it all?

16. AND SIMON PETER ANSWERED. "The question is addressed to all, and Peter answers as their spokesman, just as he does in many other cases." THOU ART THE CHRIST. The expected Messiah for whom the people were looking and hoping. "Christ" is the Greek and "Messiah" is the Hebrew for "anointed." Anointing was the method by which kings, and sometimes prophets, were set apart for their work. THE SON OF THE LIVING GOD. The "Son of God" in the highest sense, which could be asserted of no other being. God is here styled "living"

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CHANGE IN FOOD

Works Wonders in Health.

It is worth knowing that a change in food can cure dyspepsia. "I deem it my duty to let you know how Grape-Nuts food has cured me of indigestion."

"I had been troubled with it for years, until last year my doctor recommended Grape-Nuts food to be used every morning. I followed instructions and now I am entirely well."

"The whole family like Grape-Nuts. We use four packages a week. You are welcome to use this testimonial as you see fit. I am willing to give any information to anyone who desires to see or write me regarding Grape-Nuts." Respectfully, Mrs. C. H. Lowe, 681 Parker St. Roxbury, Mass.

The reason Mrs. Lowe was helped by the use of Grape-Nuts food, is that the food is predigested by natural processes and therefore does not tax the stomach as the food she had been using; it also contains the elements required for building up the nervous system. If that part of the human body is in perfect working order; there can be no dyspepsia, for nervous energy represents the steam that drives the engine. When the nervous system is run down, the machinery of the body works badly. Grape-Nuts food can be used by small children as well as adults. It is perfectly cooked and ready for instant use.

"because he is the source of true life, and suggests that his Son is the fountain of life to men."

17. BLESSED ART THOU. Because thou hast opened thy heart to the truth; because thou hast broken from the bondage of Jewish prejudice and worldly vision; because thou hast such firm confidence in such a Saviour. Faith, knowledge of Christ as the Son of God, almighty to save and infinite in love; a heart in which truth finds a natural soil; a character in harmony with Jesus; broader outlooks into truth,—are all exquisite blessings. SIMON BAR-JONA, i. e., son of Jonah. "Bar" is Aramaic (the Syriac Hebrew then in use) for "son." Jonah should begin with a capital J, as in the R. V. FOR FLESH AND BLOOD (MAN) HATH NOT REVEALED THIS UNTO YOU. It has not its origin in the mere human knowledge, in the workings of the human mind BUT MY FATHER WHICH IS IN HEAVEN. God flashed forth the truth, and Peter did not close his eyes that he might not see.

What think ye of Christ? is the most important question for us. It is the crucial question of our religious life, which will measure its height, its power, its comfort, its quality. Christ as a prophet, as a great teacher, as a noble example, is of great value to us in many ways. But Christ as the atoning Redeemer, as the revealer of God's forgiving love, as the infinite Son of God, with all knowledge of the present and the future, with all power to save and help, everywhere present,—such a Christ is vastly more helpful and comforting.

II. THE TRUST COMMITTED TO THE DISCIPLES.—Vs. 18, 19. Although their understanding of the Messiah and his kingdom was very imperfect, yet Jesus showed them how great was the trust committed to them, and how heavy the responsibility laid upon them. This was a part of their training. It would give them a deep interest in the subject, and lead to a more earnest search after the truth. 18. THOU ART PETER, Greek, "Petros," a stone, a piece of rock, as in Homer of Ajax throwing a stone at Hector ("Iliad," VII, 270). This name was given to Peter in prophecy long before (John 1: 42), and now attention is called to its meaning. UPON THIS ROCK. "Petros," the feminine of "Petros," denoting rock, bed rock, as distinguished from a stone or piece of rock. "In Homer ('Odyssey,' IX, 243) the rock which Polyphemus places at the door of his cavern is a mass which two and twenty wagons could not remove." I WILL BUILD MY CHURCH. "The ideal congregation or assembly of all real Christians" is the great spiritual temple planned and built by God, not by man. Not human organizations, but the one great building in which God dwells by his spirit. Jesus Christ is the builder, the architect. Peter, as one of the apostles, and a representative of all, filled with living experience and faith in Jesus as the Messiah, the Son of the Living God, is a rock, one of the great foundation stones on which Christ is rearing the building, his enduring and glorious church. (Comp. Eph. 2: 20; Rev. 21: 14). "The rock man is not an individual, but a type."

AND THE GATES OF HELL. Gates of hades, which is composed of the Greek a not, and "idein" to see, and signifies "the invisible land, the realm of the dead." "Death" personified. "The gates" being the place where business was often transacted and assemblies held, "is an Orientalism for the court, throne, power," as "Sublime Porte," i. e., sublime gate, designates the Turkish government. The realm, the kingdom, the city of death confronts and assaults the church, the kingdom, the city of Christ, but SHALL NOT PREVAIL AGAINST IT. Church forms and organizations may change and be superseded by better ones, but the real church abides forever. It is indestructible.

19. I WILL GIVE UNTO THEE. As one of the chiefest of the apostles, the first among equals. The others were included, as Peter had nothing in kind that the rest did not have (Matt. 18: 18; John 20: 23). In Rev. 21: 14 the twelve apostles are twelve foundation stones of the heavenly city. (See also Eph. 2: 20) THE KEYS OF THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN. "The keys" are the means by which one enters a house, a city, or a treasury. "The kingdom of heaven," not the abode of the blest, but the kingdom of God on earth, is represented under the figure of a city with gates, or of a large house with gates for entrance, and doors of treasure rooms.

WHATSOEVER THOU SHALT BIND ON EARTH. That is, forbid or declare forbidden. SHALT LOOSE ON EARTH. That is, allow, declare to be permitted. "No other terms were in more constant use in Rabbinic canon law than those of binding and loosing. They represented the 'legislative' and 'judicial' powers of the Rabbinic office." SHALL BE BOUND IN HEAVEN Their decisions should be ratified and confirmed by Jesus in heaven and by the Holy Spirit.

III. THE NEED OF WIDER AND MORE CORRECT VIEWS.—V. 20. THEN CHARGED HE HIS DISCIPLES THAT THEY SHOULD TELL NO MAN THAT HE WAS . . . THE CHRIST. Omit Jesus, or, "that he, Jesus, was the Christ." Why not proclaim this glorious truth from the house-tops? (1) Because the time had not come. After his death they should proclaim it all the rest of their lives, but not at this time, for they themselves did not understand the true nature and work of the Messiah. They would be certain to preach wrong. (2) Because the people would be turned away from their spiritual needs, and the new life which was essential to the coming of the kingdom, to the desire to realize the outward glories of their false conception of the Messiah as king. This danger was entirely removed after the crucifixion. (3) The announcement that Jesus was the Messiah would be likely to excite tumult and rebellion against the Roman government, the people trying to make Jesus the leader of the revolt. This would interfere with his plan of a spiritual kingdom.

IV. JESUS MAKES A NEW REVELATION CONCERNING THE MESSIAH.—Vs. 21-23. 21. FROM THAT TIME The disciples were bowing strong enough in their conviction that Jesus was the Messiah to have their errors concerning his nature and kingdom corrected. HOW . . . HE MUST GO UNTO JERUSALEM. The capital of the Jewish nation, the symbol of the church, the place of the temple, and its sacrifices which he had come to fulfil. SUFFER MANY THINGS, as described in the last chapters of the Gospel. AND BE KILLED, by crucifixion, thus making the atoning sacrifice for the sins of the world. This is stated to guard the disciples from being disappointed when this necessary event took place, and thus losing faith in him as the Messiah. They must see it as an essential part of the plan of salvation. AND BE RAISED AGAIN THE THIRD DAY. The resurrection of Jesus was essential to the proof that he was the true Messiah, essential to his work of redemption, and reigning as king at the right hand of God (1 Cor. 15: 14-18).

22. THEN PETER TOOK HIM ONE SIDE TO SPEAK TO HIM PRIVATELY. AND BEGAN TO REBUKE HIM. Only began, for he was soon interrupted. His was a mingled motive of love and self-assurance that he was right. SAYING, BE IT FAR FROM THEE, LORD. The plan of redemption outlined by Jesus was so contrary to all Peter's expectations and hopes, so completely opposite to his picture of the Messiah king and his reign, that it seemed inconceivable to Peter. It was absurd, ruinous, a death blow to their own hopes and a triumph to their enemies.

23. BUT HE TURNED. Turned round to the disciples (Mark 8: 33). AND SAID UNTO PETER. Publicly before them all. GET THEE BEHIND ME, SATAN. Satan means "adversary," the great "enemy" of all good, used in the Saviour's time as a proper name. "He did not call his apostle 'Satan,' a 'devil,' but he looked for the moment through Peter, and saw behind him his old enemy, cunningly making use of the prejudices and impulsive honesty of the undeveloped apostle." THOU ART AN OFFENSE. A stumbling block instead of a foundation stone; a hindrance, by placing before him the very temptation which Satan had presented in the wilderness. FOR THOU SAVOUREST (mindest, "partake of the quality of") NOT THE THINGS THAT BE OF GOD. God's wise plan for his kingdom. BUT THOSE THAT BE OF MEN. The natural, human view of the Messiah, a worldly kingdom, riches, honor, glory and triumph. There ever has been, and still exists, a tendency to fall into Peter's error, and seek the growth of the church by temporal power and worldly wealth and greatness, instead of by suffering for the world.

V. THOSE WHO BELONG TO THE MESSIAH'S KINGDOM MUST HAVE THE SAME QUALITIES.—Vs. 24-26. 24. IF ANY MAN WILL (would, wishes to) COME AFTER ME. Be his follower, his disciple; and seek to attain his character and his reward. LET HIM DENY HIMSELF. Renounce self as master and accept Christ as master. TAKE UP HIS CROSS. Daily, not merely on special occasions. The cross is the symbol of self-denial even to the utmost cost. AND FOLLOW ME. To follow Christ is to take him for our master, our teacher, our example; to believe his doctrines, to uphold his cause, to obey his precepts, and to do this though it lead us by the way of the cross. It is not merely to do right, but to do right for his sake, under his leadership, and according to his teaching.

25. FOR WHOSOEVER WILL SAVE HIS LIFE. Wishes, wills to save it, by doing wrong, by avoiding hard duties and self-denial, by gaining worldly good at the expense of religion and righteousness. SHALL LOSE IT. Shall utterly fail, shall lose even the earthly rewards he seeks, and his eternal blessedness. "Life" is the same word as "soul" in the next verse. It is the man himself, and all that in his eyes makes life worth living. AND WHOSOEVER WILL LOSE HIS LIFE THE

lower life, the things that seem to worldly men to make life worth living. But note this is to be FOR MY SAKE, "and," Mark adds, "for the Gospel's." The mere loss of life has no promised blessing. It is only loss for the sake of Christ that has this promise.

26. FOR WHAT IS A MAN PROFITED, IF HE SHALL GAIN THE WHOLE WORLD (which he never does), AND LOSE HIS OWN SOUL? All that makes it possible for him to use or enjoy the world he has gained. What good do worldly things do to one who is sick, or suffers the stings of conscience, or destroys the character which makes heaven possible to him? WHAT SHALL A MAN GIVE IN EXCHANGE FOR HIS SOUL? R. V., "his life." Life physical or spiritual, earthly or heavenly; in exchange for himself.



A PAIN REMEDY.

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

THE TRUE RELIEF, Radway's Ready Relief

For Internal and External Use.

In using medicines to stop pain, we should avoid such as inflict injury on the system. Opium, Morphine, Chloroform, Ether, Cocaine and Chloral stop pain by destroying the sense of perception, the patient losing the power of feeling. This is a most destructive practice; it masks the symptoms, shuts up, and, instead of removing trouble, breaks down the stomach, liver and bowels, and, if continued for a length of time, kills the nerves and produces local or general paralysis.

There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least danger in either infant or adult.

It instantly stops the most excruciating pains, alls inflammation and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or mucous membranes.

PAIN CURED IN AN INSTANT

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

Radway's Ready Relief Will Afford Instant Ease.

A CURE FOR SUMMER COMPLAINTS, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, CHOLERA MORBUS.

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

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

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

MALARIA, Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague Conquered.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Not only cures the patient seized with this terrible foe to settlers in newly settled districts, where the Malaria or Ague exists, but if people exposed to it will every morning on getting out of bed, take twenty or thirty drops of the Ready Relief in a glass of water, and eat, say, a cracker, they will escape attacks. This must be done before going out. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other malarial, bilious and other fevers, aided by Radway's Pills, so quickly as Radway's Ready Relief.

25 Cents Per Bottle. Sold by all druggists. RADWAY & CO., 7 St. Helen St., Montreal.

CANADA'S INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. ST. JOHN, N. B.

Opens Sept. 10th—Closes Sept. 19th.

Additions have been made to the Live Stock prizes, and a Buttermaking Competition and exhibit of Cheese making provided for.

Amusements will, this year, be more than ever a prominent feature, including many unique and startling novelties. Very cheap fares and special excursions on all railways and steamers. Exhibits on several of the main lines will be carried practically free. Full particulars advertised later.

Exhibitors desiring space in the buildings or on the grounds should make early enquiry, and for sites and special privileges immediate application should be made.

Premium lists and entry forms will be sent on application to

CHAS. A. EVERETT, Manager and Secretary, D. I. McLAUGHLIN, President.



## From the Churches.

### Denominational Funds.

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

MIRA GUT, CAPE BRETON.—Nine more persons were received into the churches of the Port Morien group, the first Sunday in July; five by baptism, three by letter and one on experience.

J. W. KRISTEAD.

July 4th.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—I have received recently a set of "Masterpieces of the World's Literature," consisting of twenty volumes. This is another of the many acts of kindness shown us by the members of this congregation.

G. P. RAYMOND.

SYDNEY.—Sydney is at present enjoying its share of prosperity. Pastor Vincent is preaching to a full house at all the Sunday services. His sermons are very powerful and the result of much prayer. Strangers who avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing Pastor Vincent, go away feeling they have been well repaid for coming. The church is in good financial standing and quite a good spiritual interest is shown among the members.

Yours in Christ,  
R. M. CLARK, Church Clerk.

MIDDLETON.—We are left in the enjoyment of many pleasant and helpful remembrances of the Association. Our guests have all been most thoughtful of us. A number have given unexpected expression in form of a pleasant note on their return home. With such thoughtful Christian expression associations will not go begging for locations. The pastor hears in the congregation nothing but happy echoes of the visit of these brethren and sisters. We had some fears in anticipation of the entertainment of the Association. But now several have said, "It won't be twenty-two years before we have it again." We all sanction that. When we think of this and the half century of like profitable gatherings, the future existence of the Western Association is surely no open question. God help us to gird ourselves afresh for the record of the next jubilee.

C. W. CORRY.

DORCHESTER, N. B.—Last Sunday evening our pastor baptized Captain William R. Palmer and Mrs. Palmer, his wife, in the church baptistery here. The Captain is a "deep sea captain," and is now at home taking a rest. During his stay at home, he with his wife, has attended all our meetings and our Sunday School. His wife has long been a Christian, well known for her goodness and piety, and her mother, Mrs. Tower, is, we believe, the oldest Baptist in Westmorland, her church membership extending over fifty years. All the meetings of our church are well attended and very interesting. A large majority of those who attend are young people, and all readily take part in the exercises. The church will give a good account of itself at the Eastern Association and the Convention.

Dorchester, July 3rd.

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### Quarterly Meeting.

The Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska Quarterly Meeting convened with the Centreville Baptist church on Friday, June 15th, at 7 p. m. An inspiring sermon was preached by Pastor Martin of Albert St. church, Woodstock, who was followed by interesting addresses from other brethren. During the evening two excellent selections were rendered by the Albert St. male quartette.

Saturday Morning, 9:30-10 o'clock witnessed an interesting and helpful prayer meeting. Business was taken up at 10 o'clock, a. m. From 11 to 12 o'clock a discussion was held concerning "Our Attitude towards Popular Amusements." The question was introduced by Pastor Currie and was handled briskly by the several pastors. Many of the lay brethren also took part in the discussion. 2-4 p. m. was occupied by the Conference of the Quarterly Meeting. It was a season of great spiritual blessing. 7:30 p. m. Platform meeting in the interest of Missions. The speakers were Pastors Currie, Atkinson, Demings, Calder and Rev. Thos. Todd.

Sunday Morning, 9:30-11 o'clock, an interesting prayer-meeting. 11 a. m. The

Quarterly sermon was preached by Pastor Atkinson, subject, "Co-workers with God." Sunday afternoon, 2:00. A platform meeting in the interests of Sunday-schools and W. M. A. Societies. Sunday evening, 7:30 Sermon by Pastor Currie, followed by social exercises. The collections of the meetings amounted to \$19.

The next session was arranged to meet with the Hodgen and Richmond churches, at Union Corner, Carleton County, on the 3rd Friday in September. This Quarterly Meeting was in many respects the best of the year, but we look forward in faith to a still better one in the coming September. Let us come with the determination to bring God's blessing and win souls.

E. P. CALDER, Sec'y-Treas.

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### Personal.

Bro. Young reports baptism of 3 candidates at St. Andrews, June 24th, and continued interest in the work there.

Rev. G. R. Baker and wife of Fort Plain, N. Y., are visiting St. John after a year's absence. Mr. Baker reports a good year's work, and is pleased to be with old friends once more.

Deacon C. W. Manser, who has been the mainstay of St. Andrew's interest, has been transferred by the C. P. R. station agency at St. Andrews to Fredericton. His many friends presented him with an address, and regretted his departure, particularly, at a time when such encouraging changes were taking place in his own church.

Rev. H. S. Baker, late of Falmouth, N. S., writes us that he has started a People's Church on Fortlie St. and Fort Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. It is his purpose to give emphasis in his work to the moral and social, as well as the spiritual teachings of Christianity. He has received much encouragement and desires the prayers of all his friends in his native land that his work may be crowned with success. We are sure that Bro. Baker will be remembered with great interest by many readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. His address is 112 40th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

On the occasion of Rev. W. B. Hinson's resignation of the pastorate of the First Baptist church of Vancouver, B. C., a resolution was placed on record by the church, testifying to the high esteem in which Mr. Hinson was held by the church, their appreciation of his very faithful and valuable services, and expressing regret that the condition of his health made it necessary to remove to a more genial climate, with the earnest hope that the blessing of God might continue to rest richly upon his labors.

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### Cash for Forward Movement.

David S. Kempton, \$2.50; Rev. Mr. Parsley, \$10; H. W. Davison, \$25; Rev. Ralph Hunt, \$25; Geo. W. Clarke, \$1; W. C. Snow, \$5; Robt. Frizzle, \$200; Henry Baker, \$10; Rev. Geo. E. Tufts, \$25.

We hope these weekly lists of cash received will remind those in arrears as well as be an acknowledgment to those who pay.

I beg the prayers of all my friends for my sick daughter.

WM. E. HALL.

93 North Street, Halifax, July 4.

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### Funds for Denominational Work.

We are now on the last month of the Convention Year. By order of the Convention, the books of the Denominational Funds account, close July 31st. All churches or individuals, that want their contributions to appear in the report for the year, should be careful to send in their offerings in time to reach me by that date.

A. COBON, Treas. Den. Funds.  
Wolfville, N. S., July 7th.

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### Thanks.

In behalf of the parents and other members of the family of the late Miss Gray, I take this opportunity of thanking the many kind friends who have sent in letters of loving sympathy in this time of sore bereavement.

ANNIE C. GRAY.  
New Annan, N. S., July 2nd.

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My pastorate of the Shelburne group closes with July. Any pastor who desires a large field and a kind-hearted people, with a prospect of a large spiritual harvest, can apply to Bro. George T. McDonald, Church Clerk, Shelburne, N. S.

J. MURRAY, Pastor.

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Commandant Philip Botha (who was captured by the British near Kroonstad May 17) has been released under heavy bail. He is to reside at Aliwal North until the conclusion of his preliminary examination.

### The Eye.

The changes which come to the eye as a result of age are beyond the power of the individual to remedy. It is true that the time for the wearing of glasses may be hastened by abuse of the eyes, but with all possible care that one may take, the eye that hitherto has been normal will need shortly before, or, it may be, shortly after, the age of forty-five the aid of glasses. So universal is this that an oculist, in his examinations of the refraction of the eye of his patient, can determine very accurately the number of his years. The responsibility of much eye trouble, however, can be brought directly home to the individual. It is due to the reckless expenditure of the eyesight. The service of the eyes is demanded in any and every light. The eyes most tried by reading fine print, or doing the fine stitches of sewing or embroidery. If the print is on glossy paper, whose smooth surface reflects, mirror-like, the light, the effect is very bad upon the eyes. If the embroidery is to be on satin, or upon canvas, with its bewildering maze of meshes, the strain is soon shown in the redness and the weariness of the eyes. Women's eyes suffer greatly from the tax of veils. It only shows the great adaptability which the eyes share with every other part of the body, that the veils, with their intricate meshes and numerous dots of embroidery and chenille, do not occasion more trouble with the eyes than they do. The first thing to do in selecting a veil, if one has mercy upon the eyes, is to test its effect upon the sight, to see that the weave is not confusing and that the dots do not come athwart the eyes.—Grace Peckham Murray, M. D., in Harper's Bazar.

### A Girl's College Education.

A graduate of Cornell University will tell in a carefully detailed article in the August Ladies' Home Journal, "How a Girl Can Work Her Way Through College." There are almost innumerable methods by which a girl can pay for her education while she is studying. Colleges and universities make most generous provision for young women and young men who are without money, but who have brains and energy. So no apt, worthy girl need be without a college education if she wants one and is determined to have it. This article will tell how it is to be obtained through personal effort.

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### Selecting Cooking Utensils.

Always buy steel-finished iron-ware, and see that the surface is absolutely smooth and without blemishes. Nothing in other materials can take the place of iron (in certain vessels) for long, slow cooking, where an even temperature is to be maintained. In pots those of graniteware or porcelain-lined are the best, but much care must be exercised in selecting them, as a single blemish in such lines means quick chipping off from that point, soon rendering the vessel useless. Tinware of cheap quality is the avenue of greatest extravagance in kitchen furnishings. The best is the only kind worth buying at all nowadays. There is a great difference in the appearance of a good and poor tin, the latter being very bright, while the former is dull. Ella Morris Kretschmar, in the April Woman's Home Companion.

# Does Your Baking Powder Contain Alum?

Prof. Geo. F. Barker, M.D., University of Penn.: "All the constituents of alum remain (from alum baking powders) in the bread, and the alum itself is reproduced to all intents and purposes when the bread is dissolved by the gastric juice in the process of digestion. I regard the use of alum as highly injurious."

Dr. Alonzo Clark: "A substance (alum) which can derange the stomach should not be tolerated in baking powder."

Prof. W. G. Tucker, New York State Chemist: "I believe it (alum) to be decidedly injurious when used as a constituent of food articles."

Prof. S. W. Johnson, Yale College: "I regard their (alum and soluble alumina salts) introduction into baking powders as most dangerous to health."

In view of such testimony as this, every care must be exercised by the housewife to exclude the over and over condemned cheap, alum baking powders from the food.

Baking powders made from cream of tartar, which is highly refined grape acid, are promotive of health, and more efficient. No other kind should be used in leavening food. Royal Baking Powder is the highest example of a pure cream of tartar powder.

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**MARRIAGES.**

**HENDERSON-WISLY.**—In the city of Montreal, on the 26th inst., by Rev. J. A. Gordon, M. A., Rev. Charles Henderson of Connors, Madawaska County, N. B., and Mrs. Francis W. Wisly, daughter of the late Hon. A. P. Waller of LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

**McCULLY-CUMMING.**—At Amherst, July 2nd, by Rev. A. F. Newcomb, Duncan McCully and Laura Cumming, both of Whycomagh Village, Inverness County.

**McCREADY-ANDERSON.**—At the Baptist church, Sussex, N. B., July 4th, by Rev. W. Camp, Clarence Brown I. McCready of Moncton, N. B., to Bertha Mildred Anderson of St. John, N. B.

**WILSON-MITTEN.**—At Coverdale, Albert County, on June 14th, by Rev. I. N. Thorne, Wm. T. Wilson to Mary L. Mitten, daughter of Myles Mitten, Esq.

**GELBERT-GARLAND.**—At Prosser Brook, Albert County, on July 1st, by Rev. I. N. Thorne, Warden H. Geldert to Rachel E. Garland.

**SANGSTER-LUDDINGTON.**—At the parsonage, Guysboro, July 4, by Rev. R. Osgood Morse, M. A., Lewis A. Sangster and Sadie J. Luddington, both of New Harbor, Guysboro County, Nova Scotia.

**NORTH-OAKS.**—By Rev. Wm. E. Hall, at 451 Brunswick street, Halifax, Isaac North of Berwick, Kings County, and Adelaide M. Oaks of Halifax.

**FULTON-CLARK.**—On July 4th, at the Bass River Baptist church, by Rev. F. E. Roop, Eldridge W. Fulton of Portauquique Mountain, to Martha Clark of Bass River.

**ERREQUHART-McLELLAN.**—On May 2nd at Montrose, Colchester County, by Rev. F. E. Roop, Charles Errequhart to Annie McLellan, both of Montrose, Colchester, N. S.

**JORDAN-WELLNER.**—At Charlottetown, P. E. I., July 4th, by Rev. G. P. Raymond, Prof. Edward E. Jordan to Minnie Jean Wellner, both of Charlottetown.

**ANTHONY-BORDEN.**—At the home of the bride on Tuesday, July 3rd, by Rev. D. H. Simpson, B. D., assisted by Rev. J. W. Prestwood, Rev. J. P. Anthony and Gertrude N. Borden, both of Berwick, N. S.

**SHAW-SANGSTER.**—At the home of the bride on July 3rd, by the Rev. S. Spidle, Pierson W. Shaw to Mary A. Sangster, both of Falmouth, N. S.

**DEATHS.**

**CLEVELAND.**—At Albert, Albert Co., N. B., June 28th, of consumption, Samuel, son of the widow Cleveland, aged 9 years to months.

**HUGHSON.**—At Chipman, N. B., on the 26th ult., George Hughson, aged 62 years. A wife, two sons and three daughters remain in sorrow, yet not without hope. The departed obtained a good hope and died trusting in Jesus.

**CADY.**—At Hardwood Ridge, Sunbury County, N. B., on the 2nd inst., Wm. Cady, aged 63 years. Besides his companion, three sons and four daughters are left to mourn his departure. He rejoiced in Christ as his Saviour and welcomed the last struggle by which he should enter into rest.

**BRAY.**—Mrs. Wm. Bray died at Caledonia, Albert Co., N. B., July 2nd, of consumption. She had been sick for a long time and death to her was "gain." Her funeral services were conducted by Rev. F. D. Davidson, assisted by Rev. O. E. Steeves, and her body laid to rest in the cemetery at Baltimore. She leaves a husband and two children, an aged father and mother, besides many other relatives to mourn her loss.

**McELMON.**—Mrs Mary J. McElmon was buried at Lower Cape, Albert Co., N. B., June 30th, aged 69 years. Our sister died in the States at the home of her son-in-law, Mr. Lockhart, after a long illness. She had been for many years a member of the Hopewell church. Her funeral was largely attended. Services conducted by Pastor assisted by Rev. Chas. Comben, (Metho-

dist.) She leaves one son and one daughter to mourn.

**YANDALL.**—At Rothesay, Kings County, N. B., June 18th, Joseph Yandall, aged 62 years, leaving a widow, three brothers, one sister and many friends to mourn their loss, which was undoubtedly his gain. Deceased was a member of the 2nd Springfield Baptist church. A quiet, consistent Christian, a kind and obliging neighbour, a loving husband and best of all, he had in his possession "the friend that sticketh closer than a brother, and could say, "I am his."

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**Let us Make Room for God in our Hearts.**

Now, I say it reverently, I am sure the trouble is with many of us that there is no room for God in our hearts. We are filled up! Not that he could not or would not empty us of self and sin, but we do not want to be emptied. Think how few really want to be emptied of pride. We may say it out of a prayer-book, but we do not mean it, so it is not prayer. We say, "From hardness of heart, good Lord, deliver us;" but in our hearts we say, "I will never forgive her as long as I live." You see we didn't mean that we wanted God to take the hardness away; so it wasn't prayer.

I suppose the reason why Christ told the young ruler to go and sell all that he had and give to the poor, was that he said he wanted to know what he lacked, so that he might be perfect, and Christ saw that he was full of pride and love of riches, but as soon as his heart was touched we read that he went away sorrowful, for he had great possessions. The trouble is that we are not honest before God. We do not want the things we say we want. There is no room for God. And at this time in my life I see clearer than ever before that every pain, either in body or mind every disappointment, all the losses and crosses, are meant, in infinite love, to loosen us from the things, the sins, that must be given up for God to come to his own and take possession, and make us happy for eternity. Oh, no! when we get to real prayer, when we mean what we say, and keep on, there may come a time when, in the language of the poet, we may say:

"Not answered yet? Nay, do not say ungranted.

Perhaps your part is not yet fully done; The work began when first your prayer was uttered

And God will finish what he has begun. If you will keep the incense burning there His glory you shall see sometime, somewhere."

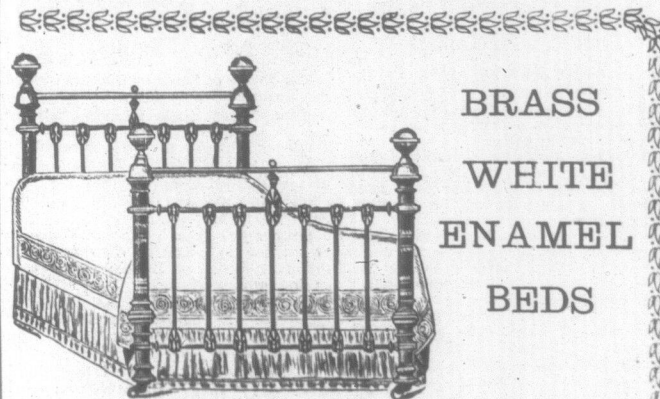
—Margaret Bottoms, in the Ladies' Home Journal.

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**Doctor Van Dyke's New Browning Story.**

Dr. Henry Van Dyke, of Princeton, delivered his lecture on Robert Browning recently in Philadelphia in the Y. M. C. A. Hall. He was introduced by the Rev. Charles Wood, pastor of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, who said that he knew a story about Browning which he doubted if even such an authority as Doctor Van Dyke was familiar with. It was the story of a young lady engaged to a British officer. When she found out that he was not acquainted with the poetry of Robert Browning she immediately broke the engagement. Six months later the officer presented himself and asked to be examined on Browning. She found that he had read all of The Ring and the Book, knew the plot of Paracelsus and could recite the greater part of Sordello. Six weeks later Robert Browning himself gave away the bride.

Doctor Van Dyke made no allusion to his ignorance of this story until the close of his introductory remarks. He reviewed the great influence of Browning, attested even by the separation of families. Then he paused and turning to Doctor Wood, said, "Here follows in my manuscript the story which Doctor Wood has told.—Saturday Evening Post.



**BRASS  
WHITE  
ENAMEL  
BEDS**

**METAL BEDS**

Are now coming into greater use than ever, as being [most healthy on account of the cleanliness of the metal, and the most popular are those finished White Enamel with Brass Trimmings. We are now showing a great variety of new designs in White Enamel Beds at prices from \$4.75 to \$27.09. Also ALL BRASS BEDS at lowest prices.

Write for illustrations.

*Manchester Robertson & Allison*

**BICYCLE  
TRUTH**

That should not be ignored

when purchasing WHEELS.

It is a fact that the five most prominent makes of Bicycles

ridden in Canada to-day, viz—  
Welland Vale, Massey-Harris, Brantford (Red Bird) Cleveland, Gendron,

are Canadian Wheels manufactured by a distinctly Canadian Company, using Canadian capital and employing Canadian labor.

It is also an indisputable fact that all the above makes of Wheels are surpassed by none and equalled by few in Design, Material, Equipment, Finish, Durability and Easy Running Qualities. They all still retain their distinctive features that have made them so popular with the riding public, and to these features will be found added many improvements for the present season that will tend to make cycling more of a pleasure than before. Agents for these wheels will be found in every Town and County of the Maritime Provinces.

CANADA CYCLE & MOTOR CO., LIMITED.

The largest Bicycle Manufacturers under the British flag.

Maritime Provinces Branch,  
54 King Street, St. John, N. B.

**Missing Praise.**

It is said that once when Sir Michel Costa was having a rehearsal, with a vast array of performers and hundreds of voices, as the mighty chorus rang out with thunder of the organ and roll of drums and ringing horns and cymbals clashing, some one man who played the piccolo far away up in some corner said within himself, "In all this din it matters not what I do"; and so he ceased to play. Suddenly the great conductor stopped, flung up his hands, and all was still; and then he cried aloud, "Where is the piccolo?" The quick ear missed it, and all was spoiled because it failed to take its part.

O my soul, do thy part with all thy might! Little thou mayest be, insignificant and hidden, and yet God seeks thy praise. He listens for it, and all the music of His great universe is made richer and sweeter because thou givest Him thanks. Bless the Lord, O my soul—Mark Guy Pearse.

\*\*\*

Lena and Gladys, aged 8 and 6 respectively, daughters of Wm. Brown, of Lovetto, Ont., were drowned in Murray canal Thursday. The children left home, telling their father they were going to wash their hands, but did not return. Search was made and Gladys's body was found, but the other was not recovered.

**Burdock  
Blood  
Bitters.**

**CURES  
SCROFULA.**

Mrs. James Carr, Umfraville, Hastings Co., Ont., says: "My little boy, two and a half years old, was in a terrible condition and suffered a great deal from scrofulous sores. My husband bought a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters for him and gave it to him, and by the time he had finished the second bottle there was not a sore to be seen. On account of this wonderful cure I can honestly recommend B.B.B. to all who suffer from any disease arising from bad blood."

**CURES  
BOILS.**

Mr. Oliver J. Murray, Charlottetown, P.E.I., writes as follows: "About six months ago I was troubled with painful boils, for which I could get nothing to cure me. As a last resort I tried Burdock Blood Bitters. One bottle completely rid me of boils, and my health was never better than at present."

"A PERFECT FOOD—as Wholesome as it is Delicious."

**Walter Baker & Co.'s  
Breakfast Cocoa.**

"The firm of Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., of Dorchester, Mass., put up one of the few really pure cocoas, and physicians are quite safe in specifying their brand."  
—Demition Medical Monthly.

A copy of Miss Parloa's "Choice Receipts" will be mailed free upon application.

**WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.**  
ESTABLISHED 1760.  
Branch House, 6 Hospital St., Montreal.



INTERESTED LADIES.

Working in a Good Cause.

"In the institution where I am employed as nurse (The Home for Aged Women) we find many ladies suffering from gastric trouble caused by coffee.

My own personal experience is that since a child I have been a moderate drinker of coffee but most of the latter years have suffered from acidity of the stomach, sluggish liver and nervousness.

I finally gave up coffee entirely, about three years ago, using hot water in its place. Of course, after removing the cause, the symptoms disappeared, but I seemed to want a beverage more strengthening than hot water, as my occupation of nurse required considerable exertion. I began to look about for a suitable breakfast beverage and undertook the preparation of one by browning some wheat berries and using that as coffee, but the result was far from being satisfactory. Finally I came across Postum Food Coffee, on a visit at my home in Roselle, N. J., and found it exactly fitted the case.

"I have been using it regularly and introduced it to our institution. When it was first served, it was not satisfactory, but I looked into the matter and insisted upon having it boiled fully fifteen minutes after the actual boiling had started, not counting the time that it was on the stove before boiling began. The next time it appeared you would not think it was the same article, it was so much improved. Several of the patients decided to use it to the exclusion of coffee and I found that its use reduced the number of cases of indigestion. The result has been very gratifying, and for two years now, Postum Food coffee has been in daily use at the Home.

"Mrs. Matilda Seaver and Miss Anna Merrill are desirous that their names be used to help forward the good cause. My mother has been greatly helped by the discontinuance of coffee. She was formerly subject to cramps but they have entirely disappeared since she has abandoned the use of coffee and taken up Postum Food Coffee. Respectfully, Miss E. Stryker, Elizabeth, N. J.

Josiah Allen's Wife Goes a-Visiting.

"Josiah Allen's Wife" has sharpened up her pen again, and with her patient, amiable, unobtrusive husband "goes a-visitin'" for The Ladies' Home Journal. Every one, knowing that Josiah's wife is "observant" and "critical," can anticipate that in laying bare the shortcomings and mistakes of those she visits she will have abundant opportunity for the exercise of her quaint humor and homely philosophy. In the course of her "visitin'" she finds many things to set right, and there is a definite purpose underlying all her sketches. "Josiah and I Go a-Visiting" is perhaps the best series that Mrs. Holly has ever written—superior even to her description of the Centennial which established her reputation as a humorist-philosopher of the first order. The first sketch of this new series will be published in the August Journal.

An Embarrassing Answer.

Charles Bradlaugh, the English free-thinker, once engaged in a discussion with a dissenting minister. He insisted that the minister should answer by a simple "Yes" or "No," without any circumlocution, asserting that every question could be replied to in that manner.

The reverend gentleman rose and said: "Mr. Bradlaugh, will you allow me to ask you a question on those terms?"

"Certainly," said Bradlaugh.

"Then, may I ask, have you given up beating your wife?"—Woman's Journal.

"If I should say of a garden, 'It is a place fenced in,' what idea would you have of its clusters of roses, and pyramids of honeysuckles, and beds of odoriferous flowers and rows of blossoming shrubs and fruit-bearing trees? If I should say of a cathedral, 'It is built of stone, cold stone,' what idea would you have of its wondrous carvings, and its gorgeous openings for door and window, and its evanescent spire? Now, if you regard religion merely as self-denial, you stop at the fence and see nothing of the beauty of the garden; you think only of the stone, and not of the marvellous beauty into which it is fashioned.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Lord Wolsley, in an interview published this morning, says: China possesses every requisite for overrunning the world. She has a population of 400,000,000, all speaking the same language, or dialect, readily understood from one end of the empire to the other. She has enormously developed wealth, and still more enormous natural wealth awaiting development. Her men, if properly drilled and led, are admirable soldiers. They are plucky and able to live on next to nothing. Moreover, they are absolutely fearless of death. Begin with the foundation of millions upon millions of such soldiers as these men are capable of being made, and tell me, if you can, where the end will be."

News Summary

The House of Lords on Tuesday passed the Australian commonwealth bill.

An agreement has been reached between the St. Louis Transit Co., and its former employes, whereby the strike is ended.

Mr. Robert McConnell, formerly editor of the Halifax Chronicle, has been appointed to a position in the statistical department, Ottawa.

Brother Joseph, a brother of Christian Instruction, of Laprairie, was drowned in the St. Lawrence on Monday near Caughnawaga, while bathing.

The Toronto Globe's special cable from London says: The Canadian Bisle team arrived at Liverpool Monday on the steamship Lake Ontario.

At Orangeville, Ont., Otty Hunter, aged nineteen years, shot Gerie Nixon, aged seventeen, Monday afternoon, and then killed himself. The girl is still alive, but in a precarious condition.

Sir Richard Cartwright has received a cable from Cape Town stating that his son, Major Cartwright, sailed from there to-day for Canada by the steamer Britannica. Lt. Col. Herchmer has started for home by way of England.

A fire in the lumber yards of the C. W. Leatherbee Lumber Co., 520 Albany street, Boston, Monday evening, destroyed nearly their entire stock of lumber and buildings, causing a loss of at least \$100,000 or \$150,000.

The sub-station of the Lachine Rapids Hydraulic Company, at the corner of St. Thomas and McCord streets, Montreal, was destroyed by fire Saturday night. The loss is estimated at \$30,000. The night watchman, Richard Crowther, perished.

Piole, an Italian, who shot the chief of police at Sydney some time ago, was on Saturday sentenced by Judge Wetherbee to five years in Dorchester. William Walsh, a Moncton man, in Sydney, was sentenced to two years for throwing a bottle at a moving railway train.

James T. Crawford, a boot and shoe dealer of Springhill, N.S., was found Sunday morning on the street, terribly beaten and unconscious. The police, on entering his house, found evidences of a fierce encounter. Robbery was the motive, Crawford's watch and some money were missing.

Goaded to desperation by the deceit and indifference of the man whom she alleged betrayed her under a promise of marriage, Miss Maria Rogan, a handsome Nova Scotia girl of 22, living in Boston, dashed a pint jar of vitriol into the face of Frank L. Taylor, a dentist, of Roxbury, Saturday night, terribly disfiguring him and probably destroying the sight of one eye.

The French Chamber of Deputies has adopted the clause of the naval bill amended so as to provide for the construction of battleships and five armored cruisers and appropriating 118,000,000 francs for building torpedo boats and submarine boats. This is an increase of 50,000,000 francs above the amount asked for the latter classes.

The United States transport Crook landed at Boston on Sunday 308 more Cuban teachers, all men, who are to study at Harvard this summer. They came mostly from Havana and adjacent portions of the island. Some of the teachers who came on the first transport on Saturday were from outlying provinces and were unfamiliar with modern conveniences. Two or three of them blew out the gas and were rescued a few moments later by a guide whom they asked to explain the bad odor in their room.

The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's steamer Spartan did not run the Lachine Rapids Saturday evening. Instead she lies on the beach a few hundred yards off the shore just above the tossing waters of the great rapids of the St. Lawrence, and her seventy-five passengers, principally American tourists, are now congratulating themselves on their narrow escape from death. The rudder chain of the steamer snapped as she was about to enter the rapids, and it was necessary to drive her ashore.

A sensation has been created by an announcement from Mayor Regan of Hoboken that he would prosecute all tugboat captains against whom charges of refusing to save life could be substantiated. The mayor said he would apply at once for warrants charging two tugboat captains with murder, and that he had evidence to prove that those men used boat-hooks to keep drowning men from climbing on their tugs because the unfortunates had no money. An effort will be made also to have the licenses of offending captains revoked.

No amount of brilliant advertising will make a fraud finally successful. Men are fools to try it. As for us merely tell a tame truth and say Adamson's Botanic Balsam is splendid for coughs. 25c. all Druggists.

Advice Plainly Given.

An elderly lady went into a large retail shop in New York just before Christmas, and asked a young woman behind the counter. "Have you any gold collar buttons?"

The girl surveyed her critically a moment, and, seeing an old, plainly-dressed woman, without a word took down a box, shoved it across the counter, and indifferently turned away to survey the passers-by.

"These are sleeve buttons," said the customer gently; "I said collar buttons."

Her accent was not that of an American, and the girl giggled and looked significantly at one of her fellows as she took down another box and pushed it over the counter.

"These are enamelled or set with imitation stones. I want plain gold buttons."

"The enamelled are the style now."

"I want the plain gold buttons, if you please," said the stranger, quietly.

"If you can't find what you want there, we haven't got them," said the girl, tossing her head. "Ladies," she said, insolently, "are not buying cheap buttons for gifts now. They want the jewelled ones."

The stranger rose. "They don't suit you? I knew they wouldn't from the first." She banged the lid on the box and turned her back on the customer.

The lady hesitated, and said, in a gentle, firm voice: "I might call your employer and tell him how badly his interests are served by you. But I am sorry for you, and I am going, instead, to waste a little plain common sense on you."

"I came from England. So did you. You would have waited on me humbly there for one-third of the wages you are paid here. Your purpose now is to show each customer that you think you 'are as good as she is.' That is probably the cause of your rudeness just now. You may be as good or better than I. But that is not what your employer pays you to show me his buttons. The more civil and attentive you are, the more buttons you will sell, and the more you will earn. That is your one chance to better your condition."

She went out. The girl looked after her flushed and angry.

"Do you know who that woman is?" she asked a sales-woman who was passing.

That is Lady —, naming a well-known noble-woman, who is a leader in several international reforms.

"Why? What was she saying to you?"

The girl hesitated. "She was trying to show me what a fool I have been, and I think she did it," she said, candidly.—Exchange.

Somerville Weir, a well-known Montreal banker, died suddenly Monday night, aged 47.

The War in South Africa

is practically ended, and Our New Book containing An Authentic and Complete History of this Eventful War, is now being completed, and will soon be issued in one large handsome volume at the low price of \$1.75 in cloth, and \$2.75 in full morocco, gilt. In point of authorship this book is excellent, and by honest comparison will be found superior to any other war book on the market. Its contents cover the whole field of the fierce conflict between the Boers and Great Britain. It also contains a comprehensive History and Description of the countries, their inhabitants and resources of South Africa. A full account of the glorious record of the Canadian troops are given. The enthusiastic marshalling and departure of the Maritime Province Volunteers are also recorded, many of whose portraits are included among the numerous illustrations. We want Agents everywhere to sell this superb work. Special terms guaranteed to those who act NOW. A large sample Prospectus book and full particulars mailed on receipt of 25c. in postage stamps. Address R. A. H. MORROW, Publisher, 59 Garden Street, St. John, N. B.

Largest Foundry on Earth making CHURCH BELLS CHIMES & PEALS Purest copper and tin only. Terms, etc., free. MCHANE BELL FOUNDRY, Baltimore, Md.

Renew Your Order for 3rd Quarter Now.

Two new quarterlies have been added to the list.

Table with 2 columns: QUARTERLIES, Price. Rows: Senior, Advanced, Intermediate, Primary.

Table with 2 columns: MONTHLIES, Price. Rows: Baptist Superintendent, Baptist Teacher.

LEAFLETS. Advanced, Intermediate, Primary.

HOME DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES of all kinds.

Table with 2 columns: QUARTERLIES, Price. Rows: Senior, Advanced.

Picture Lessons, 21 cents per set; per quarter; Bible Lesson Pictures, 75 cents per quarter; ILLUSTRATED PAPERS.

Table with 2 columns: Price per year. Rows: Young People, Boys and Girls, Our Little Ones, Young Reaper.

The above prices are all for clubs of five or more. The Colporteur (monthly), single copies, 10 cts. per year; twenty or more copies, 5 cts. each a year.

The above are Baptist Lesson Helps at publishers' prices. Our prices are the same—delivered. Send order at once to GEO. A. McDONALD, 129 Granville Street, Halifax, N.S.

Wanted. During holidays smart boys and girls in every school section in Canada to sell Church Records. Light, pleasant work. Sixty to sixty-five per cent. commission. For particulars send stamped envelope at once to Church Record Publishing Company, Truro, N. S.

Pain-Killer advertisement with text: ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND. THERE IS NO KIND OF PAIN OR ACHE, INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL, THAT PAIN-KILLER WILL NOT RELIEVE.

McLEAN'S VEGETABLE WORM SYRUP advertisement with image of a child and text: Safe Pleasant Effectual.

A \$1.00 Cyclometer for 48c. advertisement with image of a cyclometer and text: Those who know say that the Burdeck is the Best.

WHOLESALE KNOWS SINCE 1826 BELLS HAVE FURNISHED 25,000 CHURCH SCHOOLS & OTHER BUILDINGS MCHANE & CO. WEST-TROY, N.Y. GENUINE CHIMES, ETC. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE.

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

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS Spring & Summer MONTHS.

WHISTON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE is offering special inducements to students taking the Commercial or Stenographic course during the months of April, May, June and July. This old, reliable, training school is steadily improving and broadening. All commercial branches are taught. Illustrated Catalogues free. S. E. WHISTON, Principal, 95 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.

July In new market for few thousand prices, supplied he think and he do pound at flowers flowers to grow in growing similar pr did consi is called the metho of cultur was to manure the celer height of much of irrigate with the manuring were large This pla using in of my cro bed, and cold fram the seed i of May. crop to m is a dema pickles. ball for b When sele bed for g should be been grow may be i causes th flowers. been plan one has an of the clu plants are bushels per also be pl setting it i make the s I would a one hundr acre, accor This shoul finely pulv plants. I one-half fe apart in th until the pl I place a r rows and t water on t water is p into a larg to carry th garden. Th tank and d hose. Whe are formi around the white.— County, N. G. A corres plains that he bought for note pronou good late at the best so the Gandy know that berry that it than Gandy, is pronoun berry and re it. This sp prominence the name of by trustwor prove what good quality my seedlings berries, but of all is a ch in a driveway



**The Farm.**

**Success with Cauliflowers.**

In nearly every large village there is a market for a few hundred, or, it may be, a few thousand cauliflowers at remunerative prices. This demand is not generally supplied by the local market gardener, for he thinks cauliflowers are difficult to grow and he does not care to buy seed at \$40 per pound and fail to grow marketable cauliflowers. With my plan of growing cauliflowers the crop is as certain as any crop I grow in the garden. It was my success in growing celery that led me to practice a similar plan in growing cauliflowers. I did considerable experimenting with what is called the "new celery culture," i. e., the method of close planting. The method of culture that gave me the best results was to apply large quantities of stable manure to the soil, then, after planting the celery, and when it had grown to a height of several inches, to place a heavy mulch of manure between the rows and irrigate by pouring the water on the mulch with the hose. The expense of such heavy manuring was considerable, but the returns were large enough to make it profitable.

This plan, with some modifications, I am using in cauliflower culture. For a part of my crop I sow the seed early in a hot bed, and later prick the seedlings out in cold frames, but for the main crop I sow the seed in open ground about the middle of May. I want the larger part of the crop to mature in September, when there is a demand for them for making mixed pickles. I generally sow the Early Snowball for both early and late cauliflower. When selecting a place for making a seed bed for growing plants out of doors it should be made where cabbage has not been grown for several years or the soil may be invested with the fungus that causes the club root on cabbages and cauliflowers. A good place is where corn has been planted for two or three years. If one has any reason to fear that the fungus of the club root is in the soil where the plants are to be set, a dressing of thirty bushels per acre of air slacked lime, should also be placed around the plant when setting it in the spring. One can hardly make the soil too rich for cauliflowers, and I would advise an application of fifty to one hundred tons of stable manure per acre, according to the condition of the soil. This should be ploughed in, and the land finely pulverized and furrowed for the plants. I set the plants in rows two and one-half feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the row. I cultivate frequently until the plants are about half grown, then I place a mulch of manure between the rows and irrigate them by pouring the water on the mulch with a hose. The water is pumped from a brook near by into a large tank, which is elevated so as to carry the water over all parts of the garden. The water is taken from this tank and distributed with iron pipes and hose. When the heads of the cauliflowers are forming the leaves should be tied around them, so as to blanch them perfectly white.—(W. H. Jenkins, Delaware County, N. Y.)

**Good Late Strawberries.**

A correspondent of The Tribune complains that the Michigan strawberry, which he bought for very late, I have in a recent note pronounced not late. He wishes a good late strawberry. He finds Cornelia the best so far among the late berries, but the Gandy is the very latest. I do not know that we can positively say of any berry that it is both a good berry and later than Gandy, except the Hunn. This berry is pronounced by all growers a really good berry and really late. I have not fruited it. This spring a new berry comes into prominence as an extra late berry, under the name of Rough Rider. It is endorsed by trustworthy men, and, I think, will prove what it is sent out to be—a large, good quality and very late berry. Among my seedlings I have two or three very late berries, but they need testing. The latest of all is a chance seedling which came up in a driveway under an elm tree. It should

not claim the highest rank, unless it proves to be, as it has been heretofore, uniformly some two weeks later than the rank and file. It has taken on that character admirably where it stands. I am now testing it in rich soil, and it is also in the hands of Mr. Matthew Crawford, who will pronounce on its desirability. Among the very earliest berries, I think, we may be very sure of Excelsior, and probably Gladstone, as two admirable berries. No one will go astray in planting for main crop Sample. I notice by all the catalogues of this spring that Nick Ohmer holds its own, while Maximus is gradually getting into higher favor. Mr. Crawford offers Emperor and Empress as two remarkably promising new varieties. The Bennett is another of the new claimants with the best endorsement.—(E. P. P.)

**GOOD, CHEAP PAINT.**—A writer in one of our farm journals recently told of a cheap and durable paint made of butter-milk, or sour milk, and yellow ochre or Venetian red.

Here is another paint that is said to be good, though more trouble to prepare: One pound of potatoes boiled in water and mashed through a colander or vegetable press, or they may be mashed with a pestle, diluted to a thin fluid and put through a fine sieve. Add two pounds of Spanish white, for milk white. Various other colors can be obtained by the use of ochres and minerals. This is said to adhere well to wood or plaster and does not peel. If these do not fill the bill, there is the famous White House whitewash, the durability of which can not be questioned. It would seem, with all these cheap paints at hand, there is no excuse for so many wood-colored buildings as are so conspicuously in evidence in the rural districts.—Ex.

**The Antics of "Bobs" on the Dead Line**

The spectacle of Lord Roberts, shriveled and seventy, plunging into the smoke and struggle in South Africa and emerging with "the garter" in one hand and a dukedom in the other, is exhilarating and suggestive in view of the "dead-line-at-fifty" discussion. Roberts, as an old man, who had fought his battles and won his medals, who had all to lose and nothing to gain, stayed at home during the early weeks of the war. And younger fighters, Methuen and Buller, set out on the search for easy glory. What they got is painful history for England.

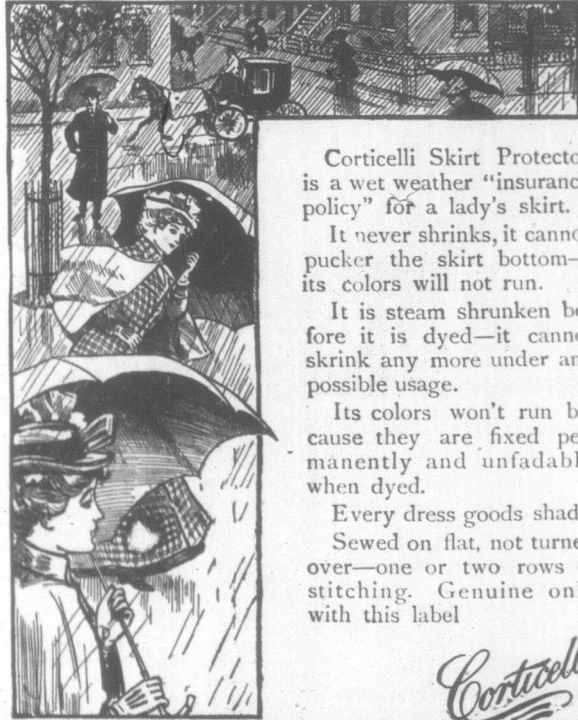
Roberts and Kitchener—the younger man was expected to do the big things—were sent out as an eleventh-hour hope. For a few weeks Kitchener's picture loomed large in the papers; then he drooped out of sight. And in the end it was Lord Roberts, twenty years past the dead line, who fought out the war.

It is futile to lay down general laws; folly to apply them to individuals. Yet the dead-line-at-fifty heresy has been accepted as gospel by so many people that it is worth following up, with "Bobs" as a beacon. Undoubtedly there is a dead line. Some men have already passed it at thirty; others never reach it till they follow a clergyman feet first out of church.

A young business man is naturally in touch with the new methods that revolutionize trade every few years in these rapid times; but the older one who keeps up with them is his equal and his superior by the weight of his added experience. For the professional man whose study lamp still burns, fifty is but a milestone on the road to greater power. And for him there is always something to be won and a new way to win it if the old one will not do. At seventy he is learning and planning and executing. He is climbing trees, like General Wheeler, to see what the enemy is up to; or drumming up wheat, like Mr. Armour, to freeze out the other youngster; or planning a great Home Rule program like that lively octogenarian, Mr. Gladstone. The ability to see new conditions and to meet them is the secret of youth's power in the world to-day. And so long as a man has that ability, the years count for nothing. You can draw a dead-line behind him, but you can't catch and push him over it.—The Saturday Evening Post.

\*\*\*

I was cured of Bronchitis and Asthma by MINARD'S LINIMENT.  
MRS. A. LIVINGSTONE.  
Lot 5, P. E. I.  
I was cured of a severe attack of Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.  
Mahone Bay. JOHN MADDER.  
I was cured of a severely sprained leg by MINARD'S LINIMENT.  
JOSHUA WYNACHT.  
Bridgewater.



Corticelli Skirt Protector is a wet weather "insurance policy" for a lady's skirt.

It never shrinks, it cannot pucker the skirt bottom—its colors will not run.

It is steam shrunken before it is dyed—it cannot skrink any more under any possible usage.

Its colors won't run because they are fixed permanently and unfadably when dyed.

Every dress goods shade. Sewed on flat, not turned over—one or two rows of stitching. Genuine only with this label

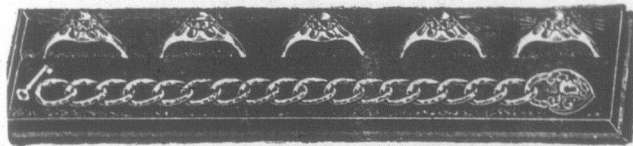
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**BE SURE**

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

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101, 103 Barrington Street HALIFAX, N. S.

**Given Away Free**



In order to introduce our Assorted Steel Pens we are giving away Watches and Chains, Rings, Bracelets, Autoharps, Jack Knives, Fountain Pens, Air Rides, Cameras, Chairs, Clocks, Baskets, Sleds, and numerous other beautiful premiums. LADIES, BOYS and GIRLS send us your full name and address

and we will send you 12 packages of our assorted Steel Pens to sell among your neighbors and friends at \$100. per package. When sold remit us amount due, \$1.30, and we will forward premium you select from our mammoth catalogue which we mail with goods. Send to day. Address

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**To any Reader**

of this "Ad." who intends buying an Organ we would say—Be sure and write us. Why? Because we sell the best organ (The Thomas) on the most reasonable terms, as thousands of our customers can testify.  
Catalogue sent free on application.

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**INCOME INSURANCE**

DO YOU WISH to know something about our New Form of Insurance? It will pay you to investigate it even if you have resolutely opposed Life Insurance plans hitherto. If you will favor us with your age we will send you in return the details of the best Protection and Investment plan that was ever devised.

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Confederation Life Association, Toronto,  
S. A. McLEOD, Agent at St. John. GEO. W. PARKER, Gen. Agent  
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News Summary

Dr. Henry Barnard, the noted education-  
alist, died at Hartford, Conn., Thursday in  
his 90th year.

Business failures in the Dominion this  
week numbered twenty-five, the same as  
during the corresponding week in 1899.

The branch factory of the Standard  
Wheel Company at Sandusky, Ohio, was  
almost totally destroyed by fire Friday  
night. Loss \$100,000.

The British Board of Trade returns for  
the month of June show an increase in  
imports of £3,667,400, and in exports an  
increase of £2,915,300.

A child of two years of age belonging to  
a colored family, named Milligan at Dor-  
chester, was burned to death on Saturday,  
as a result of playing with matches.

Rev. R. W. Rayson, rector of All Saints'  
church, Kingston, Ont., died in Montreal  
Thursday, following operation to remove  
pus from lung. Deceased was 37 years of  
age.

The Manitoba Legislature was prorogued  
on Thursday by Lieut. Governor Patterson,  
who signed about fifty-six bills passed  
during the longest session of the Legisla-  
ture on record.

Charles Claire, 25 years of age, while  
working at Ezra P. Hoar's saw mill on the  
Salsbury road, near Moncton, Saturday,  
sustained serious and probably fatal  
injuries by being knocked down and  
generally crushed by a log. Claire sus-  
tained a fracture of the skull and was  
otherwise badly bruised. He was taken  
to the hospital, where he lies in a pre-  
carious condition. His recovery is doubt-  
ful.

The agent of the marine and fisheries  
department, Halifax, received a telegram  
Friday announcing that J. F. Eldridge,  
acting first officer of the government  
steamer Newfield, was drowned Thursday  
evening off Cape Chate, at the mouth of  
the St. Lawrence. The deceased belonged  
to Sandy Cove, Digby county, and leaves  
a family. His widow is a daughter of  
Rev. Dr. Morse.

The directors of the Furness Steamship  
Company in England have decided to  
name their two new steamers, now being  
built on the Clyde for the St. John, Hal-  
fax, London trade, Loyalist and Evan-  
geline, and the promised reward of twenty-  
five dollars for the name Loyalist will be  
paid to the St. John person who first sug-  
gested it, Mr. S. D. Scott, editor of the  
Sun.

Revenue in the Dominion for the year  
ending June 30 last surpasses all previous  
years. The revenue will not only meet all  
expenditure incurred, but there will be  
sufficient to spare to reduce the public debt  
by over \$1,000,000. The revenue for 1899-  
1900 was \$19,034,597, compared with \$14,-  
698,156 in the previous fiscal year. The  
difference between revenue and expendi-  
ture shows a surplus of \$14,208,197, but  
accounts outstanding will probably reduce  
this to \$8,000,000.

The July Magazine Number of The Out-  
look contains an interesting collection of  
pictures relating to the present Chinese  
crisis, including authentic portraits of the  
young Emperor and of Kang Yu Wei, the  
famous leader of the Chinese Reform party  
—portraits obtained from Chinese sources,  
and it is believed, never before published  
—an excellent portrait of Mr. Conger, our  
minister to China, portraits of General  
Chaffee, the newly appointed American  
commander in China, Admiral Kempf, and  
Captain McCalla, and also a rare and in-  
teresting group portrait of the members of  
the Chinese Foreign Office, the Taung-li  
Yamen. (\$3.00 a year. The Outlook  
Company, New York.)

According to the estimates of 1900, the  
strength of the German army (from Octo-  
ber 1), on its peace footing, will consist of  
571,692 men, of whom 491,136 are privates,  
and 80,556 are non-commissioned officers.  
Besides these there are 23,850 officers, and  
over 5,000 other military officials of  
different kinds. And, not included in the  
above figures, are about 9,000 one-year  
volunteers (Einhährige Freiwillige) who  
serve at their own cost and others. The  
ordinary army expenditure for 1900 is put  
at £27,074,000, and the total at £33,299,-  
000.



YOUR BEST FRIEND

On wash day  
and every other day is

SURPRISE SOAP

It will give the best service; is  
always uniform in quality, always  
satisfactory.

You cannot do better than have  
Surprise Soap always in your house.

SURPRISE is a pure hard Soap.

A Dressmaker's Duties

Are Such as to Cause Backache

A Toronto Dressmaker has Found a  
Positive Cure and Gladly Tells  
About It.



Those who follow  
the arduous occu-  
pation of dress-  
making or sewing  
have troubles of  
their own.  
Running sewing  
machines all day  
long, bending over  
work that requires  
the greatest of care,  
these are the things  
that have made  
many a woman  
exclaim, "every  
time I take a stitch  
with my needle it  
seems as though I am  
piercing my own  
back."

But those who suffer from backache,  
headache, pain in the side or any derange-  
ment of the kidneys will be glad to know  
that there is a remedy that never fails even  
in the worst cases.

It is Doan's Kidney Pills.  
Mrs. F. Goyler, the well-known dress-  
maker, 224 Bathurst St., Toronto, Ont.,  
gave the following statement of her experi-  
ence with it:

"For some time I suffered a good deal  
from weak back, a tired feeling, and pains  
and aches in various parts of my body.  
Since I have used Doan's Kidney Pills the  
pains have left me, my back has got stronger  
and the kidney troubles have been corrected.  
That tired, dull, drowsy feeling that used  
to come on me has now gone, and I am happy  
to say I have not felt so well in years as at  
present."

Doan's Kidney Pills cure backache, lam-  
in or weak back, Bright's disease, diabetes,  
dropsy, mist before the eyes, loss of memory,  
rheumatism, gravel and urinary troubles of  
young or old. The Doan Kidney Pill Co.,  
Toronto, Ont.

The ladies' executive committee of the  
American hospital ship Maine, has decided  
to place the ship at the disposal of the  
government for service in China instead of  
South Africa and the government has  
gladly accepted the offer. The committee  
hopes to send the Maine off in ten days.

The Mighty Curer  
THERE IS NOTHING SURER

-FOR-

INDIGESTION Than



Highest Endorsements. FREE SAMPLES for the Asking.  
K. D. C. Co., Limited, New Glasgow, N. S.,

or 127 State Street, Boston.

WEDDING INVITATIONS.

Wedding Invitations, Wedding Announcements, etc., in the very latest  
style and at lowest prices.

2 Packs Visiting Cards for 50c. put up in neat telescope  
boxes with name in steel-  
plate script, postpaid. Less than half price.

PATERSON & CO., 107 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.

Dykeman's { Three Entrances } 97 King st.  
59 Charlotte  
6 S. Market

Dress Goods

For Spring and Summer.



Our stock is now complete. It will give us great pleasure to send  
you a set of samples if you wish to purchase dress goods of any descrip-  
tion. When ordering please state color wanted and near the price you  
would like to pay, then we will be able to send samples to meet your  
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