

Messenger and Visitor.

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—The Maritime Christian Endeavor Convention meets in Halifax the present week, holding its first session on Tuesday afternoon and closing Thursday evening. Some 400 or 500 delegates are expected. About thirty are said to be going from St. John. No doubt the meetings will be of much interest. Rev. Dr. Clarke, president of the International Union, and other well known Christian workers are announced to be among the speakers.

—It is reported that stock-raisers in the North-west are suffering great loss from wolves. Cattle and calves fall easy victims to these rapacious animals, and a Calgary paper states that so serious have their depredations become that many ranches are considering the advisability of going out of the business. Hunting parties have been organized against the wolves, but without diminishing their numbers very materially. It is said to be impracticable to exterminate them by means of poison, as the wolf rejects dead meat and will, if possible, kill its own food. It is proposed that the government shall employ the Indians to kill off the wolves. Probably the red men will not be averse to the undertaking if the government makes it worth their while.

—The *Inquirer* says that "the Tremont Temple people in Boston have decided to build on the old spot. The hall will not differ much from the one that went up in fire, but two or more stories will be added to the building and the edifice will be a home for all our benevolent societies in Boston. The Missionary Union will have much more commodious rooms than before, and all the occupants of the building will find their quarters improved. If some mode of egress can be found in the rear, the safety of life in case of fire will be much greater than ever. The plan of exchanging the location for that of the Tremont House opposite, was abandoned as unwise on account of the much larger outlay of money that would be needed. The financial strain of the present time makes the business men while they were handling this great project."

—Some missionaries who went out to China under the appointment of the Board of the Southern Baptist Convention have withdrawn from connection with the Board. The reason for their action is their belief that the missionaries should be in direct connection with and supported by the churches, and that a Board is unnecessary. In the case of churches which are able, individually, to support one or more missionaries, the services of a Board might, no doubt, be dispensed with, so far as the matter of support is concerned. But in the case of smaller churches which must co-operate in order to support a missionary, it would appear that something in the nature of a Board would be necessary. We suppose that what the contention of these missionaries amounts to is that the Board should be in China instead of America, or in other words that the missionaries themselves should have full control of the funds and the operations of the mission.

—Rev. H. G. Mellick, who has just come from the North-west, speaks well of that part of the Dominion. It is, he considers, a good country to live in now, and as its immense resources become more and more developed, the conditions of living will be, in many respects, improved. The settlers who have been prudent and industrious have generally done well, but they have not all possessed these virtues, and some by trying to get on too fast at the outset have failed. The extensive country around Edmonton, Mr. Mellick thinks, is especially promising, being well adapted to mixed farming. Coal is also abundant and cheap. The milder winters which prevail in that section offer more favorable conditions for ranching than are found farther east. He tells us that he has seen cattle that had wintered out on the prairies shipped in the spring in fine condition for beef. Over the whole of this great country there are now scattered quite a number of Baptist churches, and interests which are expected after a little to become churches. Only a few of these are as yet self-sustaining, but with a little assistance for a few years, they will not only attain to self-support but become the mothers of other Baptist churches as the country develops. The interest at Edmonton Mr. Mellick regards as especially important. As the centre of a great and rich farming and stock-raising country which is now the most attractive portion of the North-west, its development is likely to be rapid. It is, therefore, of importance to the Baptists to get well established at this point and prepared for work as soon as possible. Rev. A. McDonald, a man of experience and ability, is at work here. See his letter in this issue.

PASSING EVENTS.

FOR the past week or two attention has been strongly called to the war cloud hanging over Siam, not only menacing the peace of Eastern Asia, but threatening to involve France and Great Britain in hostilities, and possibly to let loose the long restrained forces of war among the nations of Europe. France appears to be responsible for the present trouble in the East. Her ambition to extend her territory in India led to a dispute with Siam in respect to boundaries. While an attempt was being made to arrange the matter in dispute, a Siamese mandarin, incensed, it would appear, by the encroachments of the Europeans, attacked the camp of a French officer on the frontier, killing him and his escort. Then France seized the opportunity to make what are regarded in England and in British India as most unreasonable demands upon the weaker nation. Siam was required to pay an indemnity of 3,000,000 francs and to cede to France an area of territory which is said to amount to 95,000 square miles. Siam, while refusing at present information the full extent of France's demands, has offered reparation which is regarded as more than ample under the circumstances. But France has notified Siam that unless her ultimatum is promptly accepted, war will immediately follow. The French government it appears has two aims in view in the game it is playing. One is the constant purpose to increase the extent of the nation's colonial territory, and the other to divert the attention of the people from the Panama scandals in view of the approaching elections. The question is, What will England do about it? It is considered to be of importance to Great Britain that an extent of independent territory—a "buffer state"—shall be preserved between her possessions and those of other European countries in the East, and if France's ambitious scheme prevails her territory in farther India will touch that of England. Besides, England has large commercial interests at stake, having an annual trade of over \$12,000,000 with Siam compared with France's \$40,000. There are also, it is said, 13,500 British subjects in Siam, and only 500 who claim the protection of France. In view of these facts several leading London newspapers are urging upon Lord Rosebery the necessity of raising with firmness the unjustifiable demands of the French. The British ministry, it is understood, regards the matter as a very serious one. What course the government will take or what course it ought to take in case France proceeds to enforce her demands, it is not, perhaps, easy to determine. England's interests in the Siamese question are certainly very considerable, and nothing that France has done for a long time has so riled the temper of Englishmen. The people of Great Britain are averse to war, and an armed conflict with France might not unlikewise involve all Europe in the struggle. For these reasons England will no doubt seek to maintain peace as long as possible. But she will scarcely permit France to go to all the lengths in Siam that her ambition may prompt. China, too, has expressed surprise and displeasure at the course France is pursuing, and China represents a force in Asia which France cannot afford to despise. It is likely, therefore, after all, that the French government will see the folly of committing the nation to a war involving so many contingencies, for the purpose of enforcing its unjustifiable claims upon Siam.

THE training of professional nurses has in recent years received much more attention than formerly, and the results of this work have been good in different ways. It has insured a much more efficient nursing service in hospitals and in the sick rooms of private families; and it has also opened up to young women who possess the necessary qualifications a highly honorable and useful means of support. Generally more depends for a patient's recovery on nursing than on medicine. How to insure such a state of things that the recuperative forces of nature may act under the most favorable conditions, is the problem. The nurse trained to skill and vigilance, who knows how to exclude from the sick room all that should be excluded, and to omit nothing that the good of the patient requires, is a priceless treasure. In this connection we notice with interest that a training school for nurses is about being opened in connection with the Nova Scotia Hospital for the insane at Dartmouth. The pupils will receive a thorough grounding in all the branches of general nursing, and in order to better insure this

certain wards will be set apart and specially arranged as infirmary wards. They will reside in the hospital, and act as assistants in the wards. A room has been fitted up as a lecture room, containing demonstration boards, physiological diagrams, skeletons, etc., in which the "didactic" work will be carried on. The course will resemble that which is usually given in connection with a general hospital, except that the treatment of the nervous and the insane will receive due attention. In many hospitals for the insane such a course has been provided with good results. Graduates from these schools, it is said, are always in demand, and from the peculiar nature of their training are found to be more than ordinarily self-reliant and collected in the case of emergency. The establishment of the training school at Mount Hope is declared to be with the purpose simply of increasing the interest and intelligence of the nursing staff. The rate of wages will not be less than that now paid to attendants. It is hoped that many young ladies, possessing the necessary qualifications of intelligence, sound health and strong nerves, will undertake the course. In this way the efficiency of the hospital staff will be greatly increased, while opportunity will also be afforded young ladies of preparing themselves for work elsewhere.

THE court-martial investigation into the causes of the disaster to the warship *Victoria* in the Mediterranean has been concluded, but without throwing much additional light upon the affair. The correctness of the statement published at the time has been confirmed. The verdict of the court places the responsibility for the disaster with Vice-Admiral Tryon, who perished with his ship. Captain Bourke and all other officers are acquitted of all blame in the matter. At the same time, according to the despatch announcing the finding: "The court expressed regret that Rear-Admiral Markham, who on the day of the disaster was on the *Camperdown* in command of the port column, did not carry out his original intention and ignore the signal displayed by the *Victoria*, in attempting to obey which the *Camperdown* rammed and sank the *Victoria*. The court added it would be fatal to the best interests of the service to say that he was to blame for carrying out the directions of the commander-in-chief, who was present in person." It will be remembered that Admiral Markham at first hesitated to obey the *Victoria's* signal, believing the manoeuvre ordered to be impossible, and it was only when the command was repeated that he obeyed. But with his fellow-officers Admiral Markham had the utmost confidence in the ability and good judgment of Vice-Admiral Tryon, and supposing that it might be the intention that the *Victoria* should pass round the *Camperdown*, he no longer hesitated to attempt the manoeuvre which was attended in the event with so terrible results. How Admiral Tryon could give and insist upon the carrying out of such an order—an order which many other officers both on his own ship and on others were able at once to see could be attempted only with the greatest peril, remains as much a mystery as ever. The conclusion appears to be inevitable that at the time, from some cause, his mind was not in its normal condition.

CONTRARY to the general expectation, Mr. Gladstone succeeded in his announced intention of getting the Home Rule bill through the committee stage by July 27. It remains for the House to take final action on the bill as a whole, and its passage through the Commons is now assured beyond doubt. On Thursday night, while the last clauses of the bill were being passed through the committee, there was a scene on the floor of the House of Commons highly derogatory to the dignity of that august body. The tempers of a number of honorable gentlemen became too much excited for any argument more dignified than that of brute force, and there was an attempt to settle the merits of the question at issue in a fist encounter. In the course of some characteristically bitter and exasperating remarks in reference to the course pursued by the government in the course of the debate, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain denounced the methods of the Prime Minister and their servile acceptance by his followers, and by way of compensation introduced the name of Herod. Here he was interrupted by a roar of indignation from the Nationalists, such as had not been heard in the House since the days of Parnell. Mr. Chamberlain attempted to go on with his speech, but it was impossible. Mr. T. P. O'Connor rose to his feet, leaped to

ward Mr. Chamberlain and shouted "Judas" so loudly that it could be heard all over the House. The rest of the Irishmen took up the cry and for half a minute shouted "Judas" in chorus. Chairman Mellor attempted to put the closure, and directed the House to be cleared for a division. The Conservative members refused to withdraw until the chairman should call Mr. O'Connor to order for having called Mr. Chamberlain names. In the confusion the chairman was unable to understand what was required. The condition of things became more chaotic. Some of the members got to fighting. For a time pandemonium reigned. "Manful efforts were made to separate the combatants. Both sergeants-at-arms forced their way through the thick of the fight, but as fast as one group was pacified another came to blows. Eventually Mr. Gladstone begged Mr. Edward Majoribanks, a sturdy Liberal, to do something to stop the fighting. Mr. Majoribanks dug his way through the tangled mass of belligerents, and by repeated appeals in the name of the Premier succeeded in stemming the conflict." The speaker of the house was summoned, and having listened to explanations as to the cause of the disturbance, Speaker Peel requested Mr. O'Connor to apologise to the House for his offensive words to Mr. Chamberlain. This he did, and order being finally restored, business was resumed. So ended an incident which it is to be hoped, for the credit of the British nation and its parliament, will not soon be repeated.

Arrow Points.

BY PASTOR J. CLARK.

No root, no fruit.
Hold to the right with all your might.
Let the world be all the better for your presence in it.
Look east or west,
God's way is best.
Don't look for too much mercy in this world.
Many hardly get justice.
Don't man wrongly think himself always right.
Does he wear your shoes?
You needn't be bad because others are.
All work is noble that is done for God.
The man that seems the richest may really be the poorest.
There is no real heaven anywhere under the sky.
The hand that was nailed to the cross for you will never do you anything but good.
The greater a man's power the greater his need of pity.
Though tempests rage and billows foam
The ships of God make safely home.
Turner's Falls, Mass.

W. B. M. U. RECEIPTS.

Monies received from July 11 to July 18: Cow Bay, F. M. \$2; Clarence, F. M. \$11; G. L. M. \$1; H. M. \$1; Juvenile members towards Mr. Moore's salary \$1; Mrs. B. C. Elderkin, Advocate, F. M. \$5; James, F. M. \$10; Union Corner, F. M. \$2; Mackinongie, \$1; Sabie River, F. M. \$6.90; Perreux, F. M. \$12; Salmon Creek, F. M. \$14; Antigonish, H. M. \$9; F. M. \$1; Cavendish, collection at annual meeting, F. M. \$14; Jackson-town Mission Band "Bury Bee" towards Mr. Moore's salary, \$3.50; Springhill, F. M. \$10; H. M. \$5.47; Albert, F. M. \$12.50; Cavendish, \$3.45; Alexandra, \$3.25; North River, \$3; Lone Creek, \$5; Bedouet, \$3; Charlottetown, \$4.05; East Point, \$3; Bonshaw, \$2; Tryon, \$1.25—these nine last named amounts constitute Miss Kate MacNeill's life member of the W. B. M. U. F. M. \$15; H. M. \$10—Tryon, F. M. \$29.45; Collection at women's meeting, H. M. \$5.55; Charlottetown, F. M. \$3; Bonshaw, F. M. \$8.50; Kenville, F. M. \$17.50; H. M. \$4.50; Harvey, F. M. \$7.04; H. M. \$2.24; Upper Gaspoint, F. M. \$4.42; Hopewell Hill, F. M. \$5; H. M. \$1; Newcastle Bridge, F. M. \$3; Upper Newcastle, Little Hayward Graham's "mite box," F. M. \$1; Osborne, F. M. \$6; Springfield, F. M. \$5.25; H. M. \$9; "Willing Workers," F. M. \$7.75; Jacksonville, F. M. \$3.17; Forest Glen, F. M. \$3; H. M. \$4; Sunday-school "mite boxes," H. M. \$3.60; Mrs. D. Curry's "mite box," F. M. \$7.75; Centreville, F. M. \$5; New Canada, F. M. \$10; Berwick, F. M. \$24; Amherst, proceeds of annual thanksgiving meeting, contents of envelopes and collection, \$81.84; Mrs. James Layton to constitute herself a life member, F. M. \$25; Mrs. N. A. Rhodes, to constitute herself a life member, F. M. \$20; H. M. \$5. Total, \$131.34.

MARY SMITH, Treas.

P. O. Box 515, Amherst, N. S.

What Do You Take

medicine for? Because you are sick and want to get well, or because you wish to prevent illness. Remember that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all diseases caused by impure blood and debility of the system. It is not what its proprietors say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merits. Be sure to get Hood's, and only Hood's.
Purely vegetable—Hood's Pills—25c.
—Bad blood and other disorders arise from dyspepsia. By regulating the stomach, liver and bowels, B. B. R. cures dyspepsia in any form.

W. B. M. U.

NOTES FOR THE YEAR.

"As the Father has sent Me, even so I send you."—John 20: 21.

Report of Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia.

Nova Scotia women have not been idle during these weeks, but the work has been such that it has been hard to find time for the pen. Dartmouth Aid Society met last Tuesday week and listened with thankful hearts to the following report from the treasurer: Collection at annual meeting, \$5.48; thank offering, H. M. \$12.55; membership fees, \$22.95; proceeds of parlor concert, \$27.09; from Mrs. W. Eisener, to constitute herself a life member W. B. M. U., \$25—total, \$103.07—an increase over last year of \$27.32. The sister whose name is on our life membership roll this year is unable to attend our meetings, but her heart is in the work, so that a few weeks ago, when a friend placed the sum of \$25 in her hand as a wedding gift, she brought it at once to the treasurer to be sent to bring the sunshine of her Saviour's love in homes without the light which now gladdened her own. Towards the close of the meeting the treasurer announced one more item of business and then, in a few gracious words, presented the president, on behalf of the Aid Society, with a certificate of life membership in the union. To say that this new life member was "struck dumb with astonishment," was almost literally true, for she thanked the society with utterance to be after a very huppeling fashion, though very hearty. If we are not mistaken, there are the first two life members for home missions in the union.

The meetings of the W. B. M. U. held at Paradise during the gathering of the Western Association were interesting and helpful throughout. The first meeting was this year held on Friday afternoon, but it was found that this did not suit the majority; so it is probable that in the future it will be found wiser not to forsake "the old paths." Friday afternoon session was conducted by Mrs. Manning, whose presence was an inspiration through the whole. The first half hour was devoted to the roll-call of Aid Societies and Mission Bands, which showed the Nova Scotia west part of this W. B. M. U. to be in fairly good working order. "Doing pretty well, but we might do better," seemed the thought. In order to accommodate those who could not be with us on Friday, an extra session was held on Saturday afternoon at four o'clock, Mrs. J. T. Eaton presiding. A large number took part, beside listening to an earnest address from the president on Sunday afternoon. The public meeting was held in the church, which was crowded to the doors. The Provincial Secretary presided. Grand papers on our work were given by Mrs. Browne, of Tusket, and Mrs. J. T. Eaton; an address by Mrs. Manning and one from Rev. Mr. Beals, with prayer and singing, made up a good meeting. The fruit, let us hope, will be seen during the year increased work. It is a matter of regret that the notes taken during these meetings have been lost, and I am obliged to jot down these items from a poor memory.

Cumberland county held its county convention at River Hebert, June 19. To attend was a privilege. Four sessions were held, and for work accomplished, inspiration given and spiritual power felt, I have never attended better. Tuesday evening we had a Bible reading from Mrs. Chubbuck, on "Joy," which was followed by a season of prayer and testimony. On Wednesday morning, at 9.30, the half hour of prayer was led by Mrs. J. Smith, of Amherst, who gave the key-note for all the meeting when she read Luke 8: 43-48, and asked that we might touch Christ for power in service. Then followed reports from Aid Societies and Bands in the county, which were encouraging indeed. The afternoon half hour of prayer was led by Mrs. McLeod, of Parrsboro, who spoke of the need there was of personal work, of our coming in touch with those we want to lead to Christ. Sentences prayers were asked for, and petition after petition went up to the throne of God. Addresses followed on home mission work, and of welcome from one of the River Hebert sisters, which was helpful indeed. A gift to the Lord of fifty dollars was one result of this meeting. The evening was filled with good things—among others a paper from one of our volunteers to the foreign mission field and exercises from the Mission Band, which showed intense interest and careful training. May the earnest leader of this band have her heart's desire in seeing the members wholly given to Christ. Nothing could exceed

the kindness of the pastor and his wife, and indeed of all the members. A collection of \$25 was the result of the evening session, and the Aid Society defrayed the expenses of the Provincial Secretary, thus saving the W. B. M. U. \$6. Kings, Lunenburg, Hants, Annapolis, Cumberland and Colchester counties have each held a convention, and the good resulting cannot be told. Not in the centres, but to the small places, the far off places, where earnest, loving, loyal hearts and lives are working to "hasten His coming," must we go with county conventions, for we thus come in touch with sisters who cannot often be present at our annual gatherings, and feel the need of heart to heart converse with those who do, concerning the work of the kingdom.

PROV. SEC. N. S. W. B. M. U.

Notices.

The annual meeting of W. B. M. U. will be held at St. Martins, beginning on Thursday evening, the 17th August, at 7.30, and closing Saturday afternoon. Will all the delegates plan to be in St. Martins Thursday night, so as to be present at all the sessions?

To Aid Societies and Mission Bands: Will any who have not received the blank forms please communicate with me at once, and will county secretaries and others let me have the reports as soon as possible? AMY C. JOHNSTONE, Provincial Secretary N. S. W. B. M. U.

Alberta Correspondence.

For over three months now your correspondent has been on his new field in the far North-west, finding out the character of his field and laying foundations for future work. He was welcomed to his work by a band of five, earnest, active workers; and others of the same character have come on the ground since his advent. The church has increased from nineteen, the number at organization, to twenty-seven, and the prospect is that fifteen or twenty more will be added to the number in the near future by baptism, experience and letter. Quite a number of these are from the Maritime Provinces. Three were received for baptism last week, and there are more exercised in mind about their duty to follow Christ in His own appointed ordinance. The great desideratum now is a church home in which to worship and work for the Master.

Our lot for building on has been secured, and now we are getting ready to build, and hope to have our church home ready to enter before the winter sets in. We are now renting a large hall, the use of which we can only have on the Lord's day. Our prayer meetings, which are well attended and full of interest, are compelled to have from house to house on the north side of the river. On the south side, in South Edmonton, we have the only prayer meeting in the town, held in the Methodist place of worship, which was built as a kind of a union church, but deduced to the conference. A good central corner lot has been secured on which to build on the north side of the river, where the principal town is, claiming to have about a thousand inhabitants. Plans have been submitted to us, and we are hastening slowly to get ready to build. We are planning for a building that will cost, in this land of big prices, from \$2,000 to \$2,500. It will not be a very large building, but just as large as we, at present, can afford to build with the help of our brethren east and west. If we get into our church home before the cold weather sets in, there is not much time for delay. A ten dollar subscription list has been started by Bro. D. Cameron, of Winnipeg, on our behalf, which I trust may have a good many signatures from our brethren and sisters in "the provinces down by the sea," and Bro. Peter D. Cameron has set another ball rolling to the tune of \$100. May we not expect that one also may have some signers from some in the far east?

The rush of immigration into the country, the fine prospects before the incoming population, and especially the central position occupied by Edmonton, make it important that, without delay, a good commodious house of worship should be built here. If we could have \$400 from the Maritime Provinces, \$600 from the Ontario and \$500 from the North-west friends, I think we could by heavy lifting manage to build such a house as we could do with for a few years at least. Any contributions made may be sent to the address of the writer, or to the address of the church treasurer, Mr. Thomas Bellamy, Edmonton, and they will receive prompt and proper attention, and the donor due credit.

A. McDONALD.

Beecham's Pills for a bad liver.