

Messenger and Visitor

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR, VOLUME XLVI.

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SAINT JOHN N. B. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1894

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—OUR valued exchange, the New York Evangelist, comes to us in its issue of January 4, in a new and improved form. Instead of an eight page paper as heretofore, it is now a paper of 32 pages, taking the semi-magazine form similar to the Congregationalist, Independent and Outlook. Dr. Henry M. Field, who has had editorial connection with the Evangelist for more than forty years, continues to be its editor-in-chief and principal promoter. In addition to the change of form other changes have been effected which it is believed will result in making the Evangelist more valuable than ever.

—A BREACH was made by fire the other night on the splendid but perishable beauty of Chicago's "white city." The buildings destroyed were the Park Hotel, the Casino and the Music Hall. The Manufacturers and Liberal Arts building also caught fire and the total destruction of valuable foreign exhibits which had not been removed was threatened. As it was these exhibits, though not destroyed, received a good deal of damage principally from water. What seems to be a reasonable estimate of the loss sustained places it at \$250,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by tramps who had obtained access to one of the buildings.

—THE Presbyterian Witness in its first issue of the year took occasion to make some kind remarks in reference to a number of its exchanges. Alluding to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, our ever courteous contemporary is pleased to say: "THE MESSENGER AND VISITOR is our neighbor, and seems quite near, though published in St. John. As the Baptist paper it takes a wholesome interest in Nova Scotia as well as in New Brunswick. It is a model denominational paper, doing ample justice to Baptist interests, yet not ignoring others." We value highly the good opinion of the Witness, for in our judgment there are few men who better understand the art of making a first class religious newspaper than the editor of that journal.

—WE publish with pleasure in another column a communication from Deacon J. W. Bars, of Wolfville, the life-long and faithful friend of his denominational paper. There are few left with us who have been so long and so intimately connected with the work of our denomination in these provinces as Deacon Bars. There are none who have given more practical expression to their interest in the various departments of our work. Our esteemed brother is enjoying the fruits of a well-spent life in an honorable old age; and though the infirmities which come with advancing years render it impossible for him to continue in the performance of many Christian labors in which he had delighted to engage, yet trust that there may yet remain for him more peaceful years here in which he shall be permitted to watch and to promote the growth of those Christian enterprises in which he has so long taken a deep and active interest.

—It is stated that by the will of the late Henry Ledyard Goddard, of El Paso, Col., Brown University will receive a handsome bequest for the establishment of a fund which is to bear the testator's name, "to be held in trust and the income applied for increasing the salaries of professors whose abilities and talents are of the highest order." By whom or in what way it is to be determined which particular professors are blessed with "ability and talents of the highest order" we are not informed. Without specific provisions in this connection, it would seem quite possible for the fund to become a root of bitterness for Brown. But perhaps the university will wisely escape any difficulty in the matter by assuming that all its professors are men of superlative intellectual endowment. Speaking of Brown we are reminded that, according to reports, the university of Chicago still has its eye upon Dr. Andrews, Brown's able president. The efforts made last year to secure him for Chicago were unsuccessful. Now it appears the plan is to associate him with Dr. Harper in the presidency of Chicago. Probably if the means were forthcoming to place and keep Brown abreast of the best American universities, Chicago's prospect of securing Brown's president would be small. But Brown's resources as compared with her younger sister's or those of several of the greater schools of the country, are not large, and if Dr. Andrews believes that the conditions under which he is invited to share in the presidency of the University of Chicago are such that he will be able to work freely and without friction, the probabilities, we take it, are that he will accept the position.

—THE Canada Presbyter on sums up some of the results of the Ontario plebiscite in the following fashion:

The vote on prohibition last week did one good thing any way—it striped the question of a list of rubbish that has been heaped upon it for years. It has always been assumed that the cities and large towns would give majority against prohibition. Every city in the province except Windsor, gave large majorities in its favor, and such fine towns as Peterborough, Galt, Woodstock, and others, all did up great majorities. It has been assumed that the French vote would go solid for whiskey. Ottawa city has a large French vote, but Ottawa gave a large majority for prohibition. It has been asserted many a time, that towns in which the Scotch Act was a partial failure, would vote against prohibition. As a matter of fact, most of them increased their majorities, and some towns that gave a majority against the Scotch Act, gave large majorities in favor of prohibition last week. And last, but by no means least, it has been assumed that women were almost all going over all the country to get a chance to vote against the liquor traffic. Five thousand women in Toronto, had a right to vote, but out of 5,000 only 866 went to the polls, and of these 28 per cent. voted against prohibition. Others had to be provided for many of those who did go, or they would not have voted against the liquor traffic. Five thousand women, in Toronto, had a right to vote, but out of 5,000 only 866 went to the polls, and of these 28 per cent. voted against prohibition. Others had to be provided for many of those who did go, or they would not have voted against the liquor traffic. Five thousand women, in Toronto, had a right to vote, but out of 5,000 only 866 went to the polls, and of these 28 per cent. voted against prohibition. Others had to be provided for many of those who did go, or they would not have voted against the liquor traffic.

PASSING EVENTS.

THE Italian government has dealt promptly with the difficulties in Sicily, and by determined and rigorous measures the disturbances which threatened widely disastrous consequences have, for the time being at least, been suppressed. The riots have been put down by military force and the leaders of the mobs arrested. A noted arrest was that of Deputy De Felice, the chief of the Workingmen's League—an organization 600,000 strong. Manifestoes have been issued by the government to the disturbed districts in Sicily urging the people to maintain order, and assuring them that their grievances shall be redressed. The report is to be regarded as doubtful, we suppose, that, in view of the disturbed condition of the country, King Umberto had realized upon all his private property, amounting to some \$2,000,000 and deposited it with the London Rothschilds. If the story is to be credited, it indicates the king's profound apprehension of the unstable and revolutionary condition of his country.

IT is probable that a very considerable section of British taxpayers would not think Mr. Labouchere out of the way in his opposition in the House of Commons to the continuation of a parliamentary grant of £10,000 a year to Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg; formerly Duke of Edinburgh. When Prince Alfred, who is the Queen's second son, came of age, parliament provided for him by a settlement of £15,000 a year, and when he married the daughter of the Russian Czar he received from the same source a further settlement of £10,000 a year. Not long ago the Prince fell heir to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg. Accepting the titles and honors connected with this inheritance, he thereby becomes a German Prince and ceases to owe allegiance to the British crown. Now the duke voluntarily resigns his claim to the parliamentary grant of £15,000 a year, but intimates his desire to retain the £10,000 for the purpose of supporting an English residence. Fifty thousand dollars a year is not a matter that Englishmen will be likely to make much of a row over. But there seems to be a feeling that the Duke of Saxe-Coburg is pretty well provided for apart from English parliamentary grants, and it strikes the radical Englishman's sense of justice rather unpleasantly that he should be required to contribute to the support of German princes. Concerning the matter the Christian World remarks: "We shall be glad to see Duke Alfred occasionally and to hear his princely riddling, but is not £10,000 rather expensive for the music? Naturally enough the Radical section of the House is angry at the incident, and we are likely to hear more about the Duke and the £10,000 a year. The Duke has displeased even the Germans, who do not relish the idea of one of their little sovereigns being an English pensioner."

NOW that the sentiments of the people of P. E. Island and Ontario in regard to the prohibition of the liquor traffic have been so decidedly expressed, the question is naturally asked: What effect will the plebiscite have upon legislation? Is any further action looking

toward prohibition to be expected from the legislatures of these provinces? The Manitoba government submitted the question to the people of the province by plebiscite, and when the people voted prohibition, the provincial government formally advised the federal government at Ottawa of what had taken place and called attention to the expressed will of the people of Manitoba in the matter. Will Ontario and P. E. Island do the same—only this and nothing more? There are those who profess to believe that Sir Oliver Mowat and his colleagues have no serious intention of dealing with the liquor problem by way of prohibition under any circumstances. They regard, or profess to regard, the plebiscite as simply a clever ruse for passing the question by and avoiding responsibility in the matter. But there are certainly reasons why prohibitory laws are not immediately to be expected of the provincial governments. There is, of course, a question as to whether any general prohibitory powers are possessed by the provincial legislatures. As our readers know, a case has been sent to the Supreme Court of Canada for the purpose of determining whether, or to what extent, the power to prohibit the liquor traffic is vested in the provincial legislatures? There are not many, we suppose, who will expect the courts to decide that the power to prohibit the manufacture and importation of liquor resides elsewhere than with the Federal Legislature. But it does not seem to us unreasonable to suppose that the provincial legislatures may be found to have the power to pass laws prohibiting the sale of liquor within their respective provinces. But if it shall be determined by the courts that the provinces individually possess a power to prohibit, which extends to the importation and manufacture as well as the sale of liquor, then it would appear that in any province which had voted by a decisive majority in favor of prohibition, the government could not refuse to deal with the matter. In Ontario, for instance, under such conditions we should not expect that the government could afford to ignore the expression of sentiment in reference to prohibition which the people have given. In case the courts shall decide that the provinces can enact prohibitory laws only in so far as to prevent the sale of liquors, there are probably many prohibitionists who will think it wiser to continue the fight for a more effective measure of prohibition applying to the whole Dominion, rather than to accept from provincial governments a law which would have little chance of being successfully enforced.

THAT prohibitory measures known as the Dispensary law of South Carolina has not, it would appear, wholly fulfilled the expectations of its friends as the ideal means of dealing with the liquor traffic. It has not, we are told, been effectual in preventing a general traffic in intoxicants, nor has it, as it was expected to do, added greatly to the revenues of the State. The legislature has accordingly repealed the law bodily. But this does not mean that South Carolina has gone back to a license system or free liquor. On the contrary the legislature has enacted in place of the law just repealed what is described as "probably the most stringent piece of prohibitory legislation upon the statute books of any State." In fact, so far as we can understand, the new law is practically the old one with more stringent provisions designed to secure its more effective enforcement. The Dispensary principle is still retained, the State having a monopoly of the traffic in liquors. The new law, like the old, places in the hands of the State, the sole right to make, import, distribute and dispense intoxicating liquors, while it also aims, by provisions of a much more drastic character than those which belonged to the law just repealed, to defend the State in this monopoly and to secure the prompt punishment of those who illegally engage in the traffic.

"The machinery for distributing the State's purchases of intoxicants worked fairly well under the old law, and has not been materially changed. The governor, the attorney-general and the controller form a Board which has the enforcement of the law in charge, and there is a commissioner who is the executive head of this department—who makes all the purchases, puts up the liquors in sealed packages containing from half a pint to five gallons, and sells them to the dispensaries, for which they must be sold in the same packages, not to be drunk on the premises. The commissioners, the members of the county boards of control, whose duty it is to see to the enforcement of the law in their counties, and to appoint dispensers and license dispensaries, and the dispensers themselves, must all be teetotalers. The dispensers are to be put

under heavy bonds to sell only in accordance with the law, which requires a written request signed by the would-be purchaser, who must be of age and not in the habit of drinking to excess, before a sale can be made. Heavy penalties are prescribed for purchasing liquor elsewhere than from the state, or for violating the conditions under which land-owners of hotels, drug-stores and makers of patent medicines are allowed to hold more than the ordinarily permitted quantity of liquors. There has been a great deal of ingenuity expended in devising means to prevent liquor selling in clubs or "blind tigers," and every precaution that could be thought of has been taken to secure the conviction and punishment of such violators of the law."

If the law can be thoroughly enforced, it will, without doubt, very largely diminish the evils of the liquor business. In large parts of the state—that is when the people vote against the establishment of dispensaries—it would mean absolute prohibition. The system has, however, as we have before pointed out, some objectionable features, and it is not likely to be accepted as an ideal by advanced prohibitionists in America. The fact that a section of the prohibitionists of the state do not approve the law or co-operate cordially to secure its enforcement, appears to be one of the things that makes its success doubtful in South Carolina. But whatever the outcome may be this experiment in dealing with a great problem will be watched with interest.

Ontario Letter.

The people of Ontario are congratulating themselves on the splendid exhibit made by the province, especially in the dairy department. But there is one Ontario product that was not displayed, and which, had it been shown, would certainly have taken first prize for originality. That is the weather. In the early autumn the prophets consulted the corn husks, the goose bones, the squirrels, the wild birds, and foretold a winter of unusual severity. At first their forecasts seemed about to be fulfilled; but Christmas came, so mild and warm that doors and windows were opened. New Year day was April-like; and this week when the Governor-general came up from Ottawa to show the Scotch-Canadians how to curd, the game was postponed for want of ice. This is comfortable certainly, yet in a country where so much wood and timber wait for snow, sleighing seems a necessity.

THE PLEBISCITE

vote is over at last. The returns indicate a probable majority of 100,000, or three to one of those voting. One very gratifying feature was the large majority given in the towns and cities. In Windsor only among the cities, a border town opposite Detroit, did the majority go against prohibition. Every county in the province, and with rare exceptions, every township in each county gave a prohibition majority. This is the first time that temperance has been presented for a vote on its own merits irrespective of parties, creed and self-interest; and right nobly have the people spoken.

The blue ballots were counted with much curiosity, as they showed the strength of the women suffrage sentiment. But the women evidently had not yet learned to appreciate their opportunities; a *p* in Toronto, out of 4,800 possible female votes, only 1,000 were cast. In this town, out of 70, only 34 women voted. Of these in every case, except a lonely instance here and there, the ballots were marked on the right side.

OBITER.

The people of Beckville have found a successor to Rev. W. W. Weeks in Rev. J. L. Gilmore, B. A. Mr. Gilmore is a graduate of the University of Toronto in Arts, and of Toronto Baptist College in theology. He has had a brief but successful pastorate in Orangeville, Ontario, after which he travelled and studied in Edinburgh and Germany. A bright future should be the lot of the Beckville pastor and people.

Rev. R. G. Boville, M. A., has resigned at James St., Hamilton. He has been pastor there seven years. He goes for a long trip to Egypt and Palestine.

The James St. church, Hamilton, celebrated its jubilee January 7 to 12. On Sunday the preachers were ex-pastor Geo. Richardson, Wm. Stewart, D. D., and J. W. A. Stewart, D. D. Monday evening, historical recollections by members of long standing. Tuesday, S. S. gathering. Wednesday, union prayer meeting; all the other Baptist churches uniting. Thursday evening, ladies' night. Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Jarvis St., Toronto, lectured. Friday was given over to the Young People's Societies of the city. It was a week of intense interest.

Rev. James Grant, of Parliament St., Toronto, has accepted a call to Walkerton, P. K. D.

Stretthroy, Jan. 6.

The Church at Gaspereaux, N. S.

The church at Gaspereaux had special services on Lord's day, Jan. 7th, in connection with the welcoming of Rev. John Williams as pastor and the reopening of their house of worship. For some time the building has been undergoing repairs, and it now presents a pleasing appearance, and is convenient also. The gallery has been removed, a platform for the choir erected at the rear of the pulpit; sheathing has been substituted for plaster; the interior has been painted, the stoves have been replaced by a good furnace, and other changes made. The outside was lately repaired and painted, so that the church has now a neat and commodious house in which to worship. The changes cost between six and seven hundred dollars. The parsonage was recently repaired and is now in good condition. Debts that had accumulated have been paid and new confidence and courage have been created. The building committee was composed of E. A. Davison, George Hunter, J. D. Martin, S. I. Baker, William Anderson. The thanks of the church were given to the committee for their services, and the committee presented the church with a pulpit Bible and hymn book. At the morning service a sermon was preached by Prof. Keimsted, after which Rev. M. F. Freeman gave the hand of fellowship to the new pastor, the pastor's wife and two of his daughters. Bro. Freeman's address was effective and appropriate, and of course in excellent spirit. As the late pastor his heart was cheered by the advances and by the coming of a pastor to carry on the good work. At the afternoon service Bro. Freeman preached an earnest sermon, text, "We are laborers together with God. Ye are God's building." In the evening Rev. A. Ochoon preached on the work of the church in making disciples of the nations. He showed how the several parts of our denominational work are related to the work of making disciples of Christ, and appealed for an increase of the donations, while giving credit for work already done. The pastor made sympathetic and timely remarks in the line of the sermon. Monthly collections are to be taken for Convention work. The church has 466 names on its list of members. There are five preaching stations, viz: Gaspereaux, Greenfield, Black River, White Rock, Wall Brook. Four Sunday-schools are maintained, two prayer meetings, and services by the B. A. P. Union.

The deacons are: J. A. Caldwell, Watson Miner, Edward Coldwell, Robert Schofield, James Redden and Robert Kehoe. The present pastor served this church faithfully for a period of six years—from 1879 to 1885. On his retirement he helped to secure to the church Rev. M. F. Freeman, who labored with zeal, wisdom and success for seven and a half years, at the end of which he was compelled to take a season for rest and recuperation. In the present advance movements of the church probably there is no gladder, more thankful man than Bro. Freeman, who is permitted to see some of the results of his labors.

The church has shown, by recalling Bro. Williams, that it is not controlled simply by the desire for novelty, and while the pastor is worthy of the place to which they have called him. During the meetings the music which was arranged for the occasion was furnished by the choir, with Douglas Benjamin as chorister, and Miss Nora Gertrude as organist.

W. B. M. U.

MOTTO FOR THE YEAR
"Lord what wilt Thou have me to do."

Contributors to this column will please address Mrs. Baker, 211 Princess Street, St. John, N. B.

PRAYER FOR JANUARY:

That a special blessing may rest upon the services during the month of prayer, and that a rich outpouring of God's spirit may be experienced by our missionaries at their outposts.

Contrasts and Calls.

A recent issue of a Toronto paper contains a bright letter, in which a talented lady recalls what she saw at the World's Fair. Amid much that was of great interest, my attention was held by the following:

"Again the scene changes, and I am in the Organisation Room, in the Woman's Building, where, in curious little three-cornered pens, made with brass rods and blue silk curtains, the various prominent associations of women in the United States have headquarters. About me I see the familiar names of 'The King's Daughters,' 'The W. C. T. U.,' 'The W. M. A.,' 'The Suffragettes,' 'The Dress Reform,' 'The Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior,' and many others.

Presently I come to a section bearing the words 'The Women's National Indian Association,' and here my feet are once more stayed. The secretary, a young girl, is in charge, and she is soon giving me enthusiastic details of the aims and methods of the society, as she finds she is talking to one who has a deep love for

the Indian race. She tells me this National Indian Society was organized ten years ago in Philadelphia and that its divided into eleven departments. It gives special education to bright Indians, training them as physicians, nurses, teachers and missionaries to help and lead their people. It builds houses by loans, which are being mostly repaid. It has a hospital, library and industries, temperance and kindergarten departments and has built mission cottages, chapels and school-houses. It also uses its strong influence with the government to have wrongs righted, good laws enacted, and just privileges gained for the native race, and it undertakes missionary work in vacant fields until such times as they can be handed over to some regularly established missionary society.

Upon reading this, the oft-remembered thought came with new force, "How the work of the word is opening to women. Nay, not only opening to them, but being pressed upon them." Fifty years ago, a woman who realized the call of Providence had to contend against custom, prejudice and every shade and degree of unworldly circumstances. Now the highway is cast up for her. Everywhere great needs confront, and feasible plans beckon her. Grand opportunities inspire, and pure and ennobling companionship invites. And the woman who is not adding her strength to the influences that are blessing and life, must resolutely shut her eyes and ears to both need and opportunity, and must wrap her self in self-indulgence.

It has more than once been said to me, "It is wonderful what the W. B. M. U. is accomplishing," when the fact is that it is only the few in each church that take it into their plans and prayers. Our strength is in the devotion of that few who are doing God's work according to His command, and with His sure word of promise. Our weakness is that 20,000 of our women hold themselves aloof from the privileges and obligations of this service. What might we not do, if our whole 30,000 were massing their strength? Then a family could have been sent to B. B. Hill last autumn. (That such a need has not been met would arouse every energy.) Kismet's plea for young lady helpers would not have been vain. P. I. Onda would not be left unmaned. The appeal from the North-west would no longer be without response, and God's messengers would not be left to endure privation. Oh, sisters of the Maritime Provinces, keep away from the Aid Societies of your churches, see what your own force means; and sisters of the Aid Societies do so nobly, what shall we do in re? How shall we arouse and quicken our entire membership?

Dr. Wilkie, in a recent address before a mass meeting of young people, named as one of the three great needs of the Christian world of to-day, a widened missionary conviction. Truly this is our need, while we yet hear some Christians say, "I am not interested in missions," and see others to whom the gratification of ambition, taste, or ease, is more than the carrying out of what one of our modern seers so aptly calls the "Programme of Christianity." True, our Aid Societies have done much, our Sunday-school mission work is full of promise, and we hail with delight the missionary phase of the Young People's movement. (The monthly Conquest meeting programme cannot fail to instruct and inspire.) But let us have a widening faith in these agencies, and a deepening conviction of their necessity. This new year confronts us with serious problems. Shall we give ourselves anew? Shall we be alert to our ingenuities to devise, and strong to do?

M. W. W.

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M. W. W.

CHIMPAN, N. B.

The Salmon Creek Circle enters upon the regular year with encouraging prospects. Owing to circumstances the regular Crusade Day was not observed, but later in November a special crusade was made which resulted in the addition of eleven new members and a number of others promised. In the evening a public missionary meeting was held and a collection of twelve dollars was taken. The interest in our monthly meetings continues good; our first meeting in January, at which fifteen sisters were present was a season of much spiritual blessing and refreshing to all.

E. MACINTYRE, Sec'y.

CORRECTIONS.—Instead of CAN. \$1.77 as appears in my report of Receipts for Denominational Work in MESSENGER AND VISITOR of December 6, '93, read CAN. \$1.77; and instead of J. W. Bars, Esq., Wolfville, \$2 in my report in MESSENGER AND VISITOR of January 19, '94, read J. W. Bars, Esq., Wolfville, \$200. Half of this amount was for Home Missions and half for Foreign.

A. COHON, Treas. for N.S.

Wolfville, N. S., Jan. 11, 1894.

ERRATUM.—Will you allow me to correct an error in your notice of the death of my dear wife. I do it for the sake of her many friends who read your paper. After an illness of but two days she died of acute diabetes, ending in heart failure. The date of her death was December 12, and her age was 48 years. She passed away peacefully trusting in Jesus Christ who saved her. We are not located in Iowa, but in Delaware, Ohio, where we have been ever since we left the East.

J. B. WOODLAND.

Minard's Liniment cures burns, etc.